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LATIN SYNONYMS,

WITH

THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS:

AND

EXAMPLES

TAKEN FROM THE BEST LATIN AUTHORS,

BY

M. J. B. GARDIN DUMESNIL,

LATE PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC IN THE COLLEGE OF HARCOURT, AND PRINCIPAL OF THE COLLEGE OF LEWIS THE GREAT, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH,

WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS,

BY

THE REV. J. M. GOSSET.

Non sunt contemnenda quasi parva, sine quibus constare magna non possunt. Div. Hieronym. *Epist.* 89.

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TO

SIR VICARY GIBBS, Kt.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

AND

HIS MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY GENERAL,

THESE

LATIN SYNONYMS

ARE WITH HIS PERMISSION HUMBLY DEDICATED

BY

HIS MUCH OBLIGED,

MOST OBEDIENT,

AND DEVOTED SERVANT,

J. M. GOSSET.

THE

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH the author of this work appears to have thought it unnecessary to prefix any thing to its various editions, but his Dedication to the University of Paris, and the Decree of that learned body, which recommended it to all who were desirous of attaining an eminent degree of knowledge in the Latin language, enjoining its use to those under its own jurisdiction; yet circumstances have occurred, which oblige the translator to beg leave to make a few observations.

Being engaged in the instruction of youth in the Latin language, he had frequent occasion to observe the want of some work of this nature, to facilitate the progress of his pupils; and was much surprised that neither had any been attempted by English writers, nor had this work of Mr. GARDIN DUMESNIL, though so universally adopted on the Continent, been translated into the English language. He accordingly undertook the present volume, with a strong impression that its utility would ensure its success.

He had proceeded some length, when, upon observing an advertisement of Doctor HILL's Latin Synonymous Words, he thought he had no longer need to persevere. But the opinion of several competent judges, well ac-

quainted with the nature of Doctor HILL's work, justifies his own, that the necessity of continuing his undertaking was by no means superseded by the above publication.

Doctor HILL's elaborate work appears not sufficiently concise for general utility, and might be thought in many instances more calculated to perplex than to instruct the young mind; and to require more close attention than the generality of youth are disposed to pay to the acquisition of knowledge. Notwithstanding its great bulk, the work contains fewer words explained, by several thousands, than that of Mr. GARDIN DUMESNIL.

The present volume contains the explanations of near 7,000 words, each of which is exemplified by appropriate quotations from the most elegant writers of ancient Rome; and leaves but little difficulty in the choice of the proper expression to convey their meaning in English, when translating; or the most elegant word or phrase in rendering English into Latin.

The translator has made but very few alterations or additions; and encouraged by the sanction of many eminent judges of the Latin, French, and English languages, he submits his work to the public with some degree of confidence in their approbation.

Bird Street, West Square, Lambeth,
November 1, 1808.

N.B. *In the following sheets the examples quoted G. D. were made by the original author Mr.* GARDIN DUMESNIL.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE

OF THE

WORDS TREATED OF IN THIS WORK.

[*Note.* The Figures point out the *Articles,* and not the *Pages.*]

P.

T

Z.

A.

1. *A primo. Primùm. Primò.*

A PRIMO, (tempore *understood*) *at first, at the beginning.* Utinam id à primo tibi esset visum. Cic.—PRIMÙM *relates to the order of things.* Primùm igitur est de honesto, tùm de utili disserendum. Cic.—PRIMÒ *relates to time.* Primò Gabiniâ lege, biennio post Cassiâ. Cic.

2. *Ab aliquo tempore. Intra aliquod tempus.*

AB ALIQUO TEMPORE *denotes a space of time quite ended, whereas* INTRA ALIQUOD TEMPUS *denotes a space of time still lasting.* Ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur. Cic. Quæ intra decem annos nefariè flagitiosèque gesta sunt. Id.

3. *Ab initio. Initio. à Principio. Principio.*

AB INITIO, *from the beginning.* Quod tibi esse et antiquissimum, et ab initio fuisse constante famâ atque omnium sermone celebratum est. Cic.—INITIO, *at the beginning.* Cùm id mihi propositum initio non fuisset. Cic. Initio *and* ab initio *are employed only to mark the time*; *whereas* à PRINCIPIO *and* PRINCIPIO *are very properly used to denote the order of things.* Principio generi animantium omni est à naturâ tributum, ut &c. Cic. Principio cœlum et terras camposque liquentes &c. Virg. Vellem à principio te audiisse. Cic. *It may be likewise observed that* initio *is very seldom placed at the beginning of a sentence, being too full of short syllables*; principio *sounds much better, its first syllable being a long one.*

4. *Abdere. Condere. Abscondere. Recondere. Occulere. Occultare.*

ABDERE, (dare ab) *to remove from the sight.* Ille se in interiorem partem ædium abdidit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Abdere se totum litteris. Cic.—CONDERE, (dare cum) *to put together.* Pecuniam, fructus condere. Cic. Quæ cùm abdidisset corneâ corpus domo, ne ullo pacto lædi posset condita. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Condere historiam. Liv. *because, in composing a history, several events are put together. We also say,* condere urbem.—ABSCONDERE, (dare cum abs) *to put together out of sight.* Erant fortasse gladii, sed ii absconditi. Cic. *Figuratively:* Nihil de abscondito jure Pontificum dicam. Cic.—RECONDERE, (*from* re *an iterative particle, and* condere) *to shut up again, to shut up carefully, to hide.* Gladium cruentum in vaginam recondidit. Cic. Nummos aurumque recondere. Hor. *Figuratively:* Reconditæ artes. Cic. Naturâ tristi et reconditâ fuit. Id.—OCCULERE, (*from* oculus) *not to leave in sight*; *to cover.* Vulnera Appii apparent, nec occuli possunt. Cic. Quæcumque premes virgulta per agros, sparge pingui fimo, et multâ memor occule terrâ. Virg.

Figuratively: Puncta argumentorum plerumque occulenda sunt. Cic.—Occultare, (*frequentative of* occulere) *to hide with great care.* Marius senile corpus paludibus occultavit demersum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Tenuitas hujus eò magis elucet, cùm magis occultatur. Cic. *A man in fear* se in remotiorem et tutiorem ædium partem abdit; *the husbandman* condit fruges et fructus in horrea; *a gardener, before frosty weather, covers his artichokes with dung,* occulit cinaras, ne frigore lædantur; *a miser* occultat nummos. *G. D.*

5. *Abdicare. Exhæredare.*

Abdicare filium, (dicare ab) *to deprive a son of all his rights as a son, to disown him.* Mavult pater filium corrigere, quàm abdicare. Quint.—Exhæredare filium, *is only to disinherit him.* Themistocles à patre exhæredatus. C. Nep. *A son* abdicatus, *is thereby* exhæredatus; *but a son* exhæredatus, *is not always* abdicatus. Abdicare *is used in a more general sense.* Tutelà, magistratu, libertate se abdicare. Cic. Abdicare magistratum. Sall. *To abdicate, to resign an office.*

6. *Abdicere. Abjudicare.*

Abdicere, (dicere ab) *to reject, to disapprove: particularly used in speaking of augural matters.* Cùm tres partes aves abdixissent. Cic. Abdicentibus avibus. Aur. Vict. *Under bad omens.*—Abjudicare, (judicare ab) *to take away by a verdict or judgement.* Id ab eo contra jus æquitatemque abjudicavit. Cic. *It is also used for to reject.* Ubi plus mali quàm boni reperio, id totum abjudico. Cic.

7. *Abducere. Abigere.*

Abducere, (ducere ab) *to lead away, speaking of men.*—Abigere, *to drive away, speaking of beasts.* Familiam abduxit, pecus abegit. Cic. *We however read in Q. Curtius:* Abduci jumenta jussit. *Figuratively:* Abducere mentis aciem à consuetudine oculorum. Cic. *To raise one's mind beyond the reach of human senses.* Abigere curas. Hor.

8. *Abducere. Deducere.*

Abducere, *considered as synonymous with* deducere, *differs from it in this, that* deducere *is to lead downwards, to make one come down.* Carmina vel cœlo possunt deducere lunam. Virg. *And* abducere *is to lead away from a place.* Abduxit inde multa millia captivorum. Trog. —Deducere *is often an effect of regard and respect.* Frequentesque eum domum deduxerunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* De animi lenitate aliquem deducere. Cic.

9. *Abedere. Adedere. Exedere.*

Abedere, (edere ab) *to eat, to nibble, to browse.* Exorta vis locustarum abederat quidquid herbidum aut frondosum. Tac.—Adedere, (edere ad) *to devour, to eat up.* Nam sæpè favos ignotus adedit stellio. Virg. *For often the lizard hides itself within the honey-combs, and devours them.* *Figuratively:* Pecuniâ adesâ. Cic. Adesi lapides. Hor.—Exedere, *to consume.* Tibi omne est exedendum. Ter. *Figuratively:* Pila exesa rubigine. Virg. Ægritudines exedunt homines. Cic. Si ædes exesæ corruerint. Id.

10. *Aberrare. Deerrare. Oberrare.*

Aberrare, (errare ab) *to lose one's way*; Deerrare, *to wander out of one's way.* Aberrare à viâ. Phæd. Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat. Virg. *Figuratively:* Aberrare à proposito. Cic. Deerrabat sors ad parùm idoneos. Tac. *The chance fell on those who were very little worthy of it.*—Oberrare, (errare ob) *to wander about.* Oberrabant tentoriis. Tac. *Figuratively:* Et citharædus rideter chordâ qui semper oberrat eâdem. Hor.

11. *Abesse. Distare.*

Abesse *is more generally said of things capable of going away and coming near again*; *whereas* Distare (*from* diversim stare) *is said of things immoveable, or considered as such.* Abesse *implies only a fixed point from which we are away*; Distare *supposes two fixed points.* Abesse à domo paulisper maluit. Cic. *In this case* distare *would be improper.* Abesse *is more properly said of persons.* Absentem qui rodit amicum. Hor. Distantem *would be wrong.* Foro nimiùm distare carinas jam grandis natu queritur. Hor. *It would not be so proper to use* abesse *in the foregoing sentence. We however find in Cicero:* Cùm patris domus à foro longè abesset.

The same difference is to be made in a figurative sense: Ferenda fortuna quæ absit à culpâ. Cic. Hominum vita plurimùm distat à victu cultuque bestiarum. Id.

12. *Abjectus. Demissus. Summissus. Humilis. Supplex.*

Abjectus, (jacere ab) *cast away, thrown down.* Tùm super abjectum posito pede nixus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Vir abjecto animo. Cic.—Demissus, (mittere de) *bent down, let down.* Purpura demissa usque ad talos. Cic. Demisso capite discessit. Id. *Figuratively:* Demissum animum erigere. Cic.—Summissus, (missus sub) *let down under.* Summissas infantibus præbuisse mammas. Liv. *Figuratively:* Oportet æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, neque summissum et abjectum, neque se efferentem. Cic.—Humilis (*from* humus) *creeping* or *growing along the ground.* Humilesque myricæ. Virg. Vitis et ea quæ sunt humiliora. Cic. *Figuratively:* Nihil abjectum et humile cogitare. Cic. Humili arte præditus. Id.—Supplex, (plicare sub) *humbly entreating, that desires any thing kneeling, or prostrate.* Quibus sæpè supplex ad pedes jacui, veniamque supplex poposci. Cic. *Figuratively:* Verbis supplicibus orare. Cic. Vox supplex. Liv.

13. *Abjicere. Projicere. Deponere.*

Abjicere, (jacere ab) *generally denotes passion, or contempt.* E muro se in mare abjecit, lecto Platonis libro. Cic. *Figuratively:* Cum spe vincendi simul abjecisti certandi cupiditatem. Cic.—Projicere, (porrò jacere) *to throw afar off*; *to throw about.* Projice tela manu. Virg. Cadavera projecta jacent. Id. *Figuratively:* Projicit ampullas. Hor.—Deponere, (ponere de) *to lay* or *put down in an easy way.* Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altæ. Virg. Abjiciunt *would not do so well. Figuratively:* Id quod semel mihi fide impositum est, aut propter perfidiam abjicere, aut propter imbecillitatem animi deponere. Cic.

14. *Abire. Discedere. Decedere. Excedere. Proficisci. Facessere.*

ABIRE, (ire ab) *to go away.* Iidem abeunt, qui venerant. Cic.—DISCEDERE, DECEDERE, EXCEDERE, *to retire*; *but* decedere, (cedere de) *is to retire in order to make room for another*; excedere, (cedere ex) *not only to make room, but to leave the place entirely*; discedere, (diversim cedere) *to leave a place in order to go to some other place.* Eo die Capuâ discessi, et mansi Calibus. Liv. Factoque senatûsconsulto, ut excederent Volsci. Liv. Multi obviam prodierunt de provinciâ decedenti. Cic. *Figuratively:* A fide discedere, Cic. De jure suo decedere. Id. Excessit res ad publicam querimoniam. Liv. *That abuse had grown so great, that they were obliged to complain to the senate.* Sic te existimare velim, cùm à vobis salutis meæ autoribus discesserim, neminem esse, &c. Cic. *It would not be improper to say:* Non modò provinciâ sibi decedendum censuit, sed etiam excedendum; itaque paucos post dies Romam discessit. *G. D.*—PROFICISCI, *to set off for a journey.* Adolescentulus miles ad Capuam profectus sum. Cic. *Figuratively:* A quibus libertatis initium profectum est. Cic.—FACESSERE, (*frequentative of* facere) *to do quickly.* Jussa facessunt. Virg. *Very often it is used in the sense of to get away, to get gone, and then it implies contempt.* Facesse hinc. Liv. Facessant igitur qui nihil docere possunt. Cic.

15. *Abjurare. Ejurare.*

ABJURARE, (jurare ab) *to deny upon oath the having or owing a thing which is asked.* Abjurare certius est quàm dependere. Cic. Abjuravit creditum. Sall. Abstractæ boves, abjuratæque rapinæ, cœlo ostenduntur. Virg. *The oxen dragged away, and the theft denied upon oath, are shown in the light of day.*—EJURARE, *to protest or swear against*; *to refuse.* Bonam copiam ejurare. Cic. *to protest upon oath that one is not able to pay.* Judicem ejurare. Id. *to refuse a judge.* Ejurare militiam. Plaut. *to quit the military service.*

16. *Abnuere. Renuere. Recusare. Negare. Abnegare. Pernegare. Denegare.*

ABNUERE, (*from* nutus) *to deny one's assent by countenance or gesture.* Vos imperium auspiciumque abnuistis. Liv. *Figuratively:* Nihil unquàm abnuit meo studio voluntas tua. Cic.—RENUERE, *to show by signs that a thing is unpleasant.* Oculo renuente negavi. Ovid.—RECUSARE, *to refuse what is offered.* Recusare munus legationis. Cic. Non recuso, non abnuo. Id.—NEGARE, *to refuse giving a thing, to refuse what is asked.* Oranti negavit ista. Stat. Alimenta miseris negare. Ovid. Negare *signifies also to gainsay, to say no.* Negant quemquam virum bonum esse, nisi sapientem. Cic.—ABNEGARE, *to refuse resolutely to give a thing.* Rex tibi conjugium et quæsitas sanguine dotes abnegat. Virg. Negat *would be less expressive.*—PERNEGARE, *to deny stiffly.* Pernegabo, perjurabo denique. Plaut.—DENEGARE, *to refuse giving.* Denegare auxilium. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Occupatio opus impositum denegat. Cic. Denegare *is more expressive than* negare.

17. *Absolvere. Perficere.*

ABSOLVERE, (solvere ab) *in its proper meaning is to untie, to let loose, to set free.* Ibo ad forum, ut hunc absolvam. Ter. *Figura-*

tively: 1. *to absolve.* Non tu absolutus improbitatis, sed ille damnatus est cædis Cic. Et cedo invidiæ, dummodò absolvar cinis. Phæd. 2. *to finish.* Nemo pictor Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquerat, absolvit. Cic. *In this sentence the verb* absolvere *signifies to finish in any way whatever*; *whereas* perficere *would signify to complete, to finish so that nothing may be wanting.* In omni naturâ necesse est aliquid absolvi ac perfici. Cic. Id nos fortasse non perficimus, conati quidem sumus. Id.

18. *Absonus. Dissonus. Absurdus.*

ABSONUS, (quasi ab sono) *that has a bad sound, or a sound disagreeing with another.* Vox extra modum absona et absurda. Cic. *Figuratively:* Absoni à voce motus. Liv. Absonum fidei divinæ originis. Id. *That does not agree with the belief people had that he* (*Romulus*) *was of a divine origin.*—DISSONUS, (diversus sonus) *dissonant, that is out of tune.* Dissoni clamores. Liv. Dissonum quiddam audientibus canere videtur chorus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Gentes moribus dissonæ. Cic.—ABSURDUS, (ab auribus alienus) *harsh or grating to the ear.* Si absurdè canat is qui se haberi velit musicum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Quo quid absurdius? Cic. Est hoc auribus animisque hominum absurdum. Id. *It is offensive to the ears and mind.* Ingenium absurdum. Sall. Absonus *is the cause, and* absurdus *is the effect.*

19. *Absterrere. Deterrere.*

ABSTERRERE, and DETERRERE, (*from* terror) *to frighten from*; *with this difference, that* deterrere *is more elegantly followed by* ab aliquâ re, *than by* ab aliquo. Ab impugnandâ patriâ deterreri. Cic. *Whereas* absterrere *is with equal propriety followed by* ab aliquo, *or by* ab aliquâ re. Supplicem à se absterrere. Cic. *It would not do so well to make use of* deterrere *in the foregoing sentence: but we may indifferently say* absterreri *and* deterreri à pecuniis capiendis.

20. *Abstinens. Continens. Temperans. Temperatus. Modestus. Moderatus.*

ABSTINENS, (tenere abs) *that abstains, is said of things that are out of us, and especially of the property of other people.* Abstinens ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ. Hor. CONTINENS, (tenere cum) *continual, without intermission or interruption.* Longum agmen nec continens. Liv. *Figuratively, it is used when speaking of our natural appetites and faculties.* Continentia in omni victu, omnique cultu corporis tuendi causâ cernitur. Cic. Nullâ re faciliùs conciliatur benevolentiâ multitudinis, quàm abstinentiâ et continentiâ. Id. Esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates præclarum est. Id. Vix prorsùs abstinens erit qui satis continens non fuerit. Abstinentia *is properly used when speaking of diet.* Abstinentiâ mitigare febrem. Quintil.—TEMPERANS, *used actively, properly signifies moderating strong things by intermixing them with mild ones.* Vinum aquâ temperans. Hor. *Figuratively:* Vim consilii temperans. Cic. Temperans, *an adjective, signifies him who wisely regulates his desires, even in the use of lawful things*; *a man free from all excess.* Temperantia in prætermittendis voluptatibus cernitur. Cic. Temperantiores à cupidine imperii. Liv. Temperans *is said of all desires, and* continens *particularly of pleasures.*—TEMPERATUS, *moderate, temperate.* Vim

temperatam Dii quoque provehunt in meliùs. Hor.—MODESTUS, (in modo stans) *moderate, that keeps within due bounds, reasonable through habit, or natural temper.* Modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum. Cic. Negare cupidis, modestis etiam offerre quod non petierint. Phæd.—MODERATUS, *moderate, ruled by some particular consideration, or in a particular circumstance.* Contumeliis impetitus moderatum se præbuit. Cic. Moderatus et temperans homo. Id.

Abstinens	*is in opposition to*		Rapax;
Continens	..	..	Luxuriosus;
Modestus	..	..	Petulans;
Moderatus	..	..	Effrenatus;
Temperans	..	..	Libidinosus.

21. *Abstrahere. Detrahere. Abripere.*

ABSTRAHERE, (trahere abs) *to drag away with violence and ignominy.* De complexu amicorum abstrahi. Cic. In servitutem abstrahi. Id. *Figuratively:* A corpore abstractus animus. Cic.—DETRAHERE, (trahere de) *to take away, to lessen.* Detrahere vestem alicui. Ter. Detrahere de pondere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Multæ res sunt, in quibus de suis commodis viri boni multa detrahunt, ut amici potiùs quàm ipsi fruantur. Cic. Detrahere ab abliquo. Id. *to speak ill of one.* Victor hostis abstrahit liberos de complexu parentum; victis spolia detrahit.—ABRIPERE, (rapere ab) *to take away violently.* Quem obtortâ gulâ de convivio abripi jussit. Cic. A liberis suis abstractum, à conjuge abreptum, ab aris focisque projectum. Id.

22. *Absumere. Consumere. Absorbere.*

ABSUMERE, (sumere ab) *to consume a thing in turning it from a natural and laudable destination.* Dicendo tempus absumere. Cic. Rebus maternis atque paternis fortiter absumptis. Hor. Quos pestilentia absumpsit. Liv.—CONSUMERE, (sumere cum) *to consume several things at the same time; to consume all the parts of the same thing, or several of those parts.* Ædes consumitur incendio. Liv. Pecuniam consumere. Cic. In agris colendis tempus et operam consumere. Id. Consumi senio et mœrore. Id. *A spendthrift* absumit res suas per luxuriam omne ætatis tempus consumendo. *G. D.*—ABSORBERE, (quasi sorbendo absumere) *to absorb, to swallow up, is properly said of liquids.* Humorem absorbere. Plin. *Figuratively:* Hunc absorbuit æstus quidam non insolitæ adolescentibus gloriæ. Cic.

23. *Abundans. Copiosus.*

ABUNDANS, (*from* ab *and* unda) *is properly something overflowing.* Lactis abundans. Virg. *Figuratively: abounding, well supplied or provided.* Abundans copiis. Cic. Vita abundans bonis. Id. Ingenio et doctrinâ abundantes. Id.—COPIOSUS, (*from* copia) *rich, copious, wealthy.* Inter suos copiosus. Cic. Copiosum patrimonium. Id. Copiosum ingenium. Id. Abundans *is in opposition to* egens; *and* copiosus *to* tenuis.

24. *Abundare. Redundare.*

ABUNDARE, *properly, to overflow.* Rursùs abundabat fluidus liquor. Virg. *Figuratively, to abound:* Abundare divitiis. Cic. Abun-

dare *denotes only abundance and plenty*; *but* redundare *denotes superfluity, plenty beyond possibility of use, and a great deal too much of a thing.* Si lacus Albanus redundasset, isque in mare fluxisset, Romam perituram, &c. Cic. *Figuratively:* Asiatici oratores parùm pressi et nimis redundantes. Cic. Hæc omnia in tuum caput redundabunt. Id. *I should say of a fountain that gives plenty of water,* abundat; *but if too much,* redundat.

25. *Abundè. Abundanter.*

Although these two words seem to have been used indiscriminately, as Abundanter loqui. Cic. Quibus Senatus etiamsi non abundè potitur, non omninò caret. Id. *it may be observed that* abundè *means often less, and signifies enough, sufficiently.* Terrorum et fraudis abundè est. Virg. Parentes abundè habemus, amicos quærimus. Sall. *We have people enough that obey*; *we are looking out for friends.* Abundanter *is more expressive.* Satis abundanter demonstratum est. Cic.

26. *Accedere. Propinquare. Appropinquare.*

Accedere, (cedere ad) *to go towards, supposes a fixed point to which we are advancing.* Accedere ad fores. Ter. Ad flammam accessit imprudentiùs. Id. Accedere mœnibus. Liv.—Propinquare, (*from* propè) *expresses a proximity forming itself.* Legionum acies propinquabat. Tac.—Appropinquare, (propinquare ad) *to approach, to draw near a term.* Appropinquare finibus. Cæs. *to draw near the frontiers*; accedere finibus *is only, to advance towards the frontiers.* Jamque dies appropinquabat. Cæs. Accedebat *would not mean the same thing.* Libertas nobis appropinquat, illis pœna. Cic. Accedit *would be less expressive.* Specioso periculo propinquat quisquis ad reipublicæ gubernacula accedit. *G. D.*

27. *Accedere ad aliquem. Accedere alicui.*

Accedere ad aliquem, *to approach* or *to come near one.* Cum ad Cæsarem supplex accederet. Cic.—Accedere alicui, *to resemble, to be like.* Antonio Philippus accedebat, sed longo intervallo, tamen proximus. Cic. Deo propiùs accedit humana virtus quàm figura. Id.

28. *Accendere. Incendere. Inflammare. Succendere. Cremare. Urere. Amburere.*

Accendere, *to set fire to a thing, to light it up.* Deus ipse solem, quasi lumen, accendit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Accensus furiis. Virg. —Incendere, *to set fire to a thing, to burn it.* Urbem incendere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Nulla mens potest incendi, nisi inflammatus ipse accesseris. Cic.—Inflammare, *to put in a blaze, to inflame.* Classem inflammari, incendique jussit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Populum inflammare in improbos. Accendere cupiditatem, *to give rise to a passion*; incendere, *to animate it*; inflammare, *to make it burst out.*—Succendere, (accendere sub) *to set fire under a thing.* In succensum rogum corpora injecerunt. Liv. *Figuratively:* Succensus amore. Ovid.—Cremare, *to reducé to ashes.* Nùm incensa cremavit Troja viros? Virg.—Urere, *to burn.* Cedrum urere. Virg. *It would not be proper to say* facem urere. *Figuratively:* Loris uri. Hor. Calceus angustior urit pedem. Id. Urit fulgore suo qui præ-

gravat artes infra se positas. Id. *Whosoever raises himself above others by the superiority of his talents, irritates those whom he outshines.*—AMBURERE, *to burn all about, to burn imperfectly.* Oblitus cruore et luto....amburitur etiam abjectus. Cic. *speaking of Clodius, whose body was only half burnt. Figuratively:* Ambustæ fortunarum reliquiæ. Cic.

29. *Acceptum referre. Expensum ferre.*

ACCEPTUM REFERRE, *to make one's account debtor.* EXPENSUM FERRE, *to make one's account creditor.* Se habere tabulas, in quibus sibi expensa pecunia lata sit, acceptaque relata. Cic. *Figuratively:* Quòd vivo, tibi acceptum refero. Cic. *I am indebted to you for my life.* Creditores suæ negligentiæ expensum ferre debent, *as lawyers say.*

30. *Accessus. Accessio. Incrementum.*

ACCESSUS, (cedere ad) *access, approach.* Illi accessus ad urbem nocturnus metuendus est. Cic. Accessum dare. Phæd. *to let one come near.*—ACCESSIO, *the action of approaching.* Quæ tibi accessio est ad hasce ædes? Plaut. *Figuratively:* 1. *Increase, addition.* Accessionem addere ædibus. Cic. Quantæcumque tibi fiant accessiones et fortunæ et dignitatis. Id. 2. *Accessory.* Perseus caput belli erat, Gentius accessio. Liv. *Perseus was the chief manager of the war, and Gentius only an accessory one.*—INCREMENTUM, (*from* crescere) *an increase.* Incrementa vineæ. Cic. *the young shoots of the vine.* Incrementum urbis. Liv. Omnia incrementa sua sibi debuit. Cic.

31. *Accidit. Contingit. Evenit. Obvenit. Obtingit.*

ACCIDIT, *when the event takes place against our expectation, generally in an unfavourable sense.* Si quid adversi acciderit. Cic. Quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tanquam mihi. Id.—CONTINGERE, *when the event takes place contrary to our hopes, and is a prosperous one.* Si mihi vita contigerit. Cic. Scies plura mala contingere nobis, quàm accidere; quoties enim felicitatis causa et initium fuit quod calamitatis vocabatur? Sen.—EVENIRE, *is said of either a lucky or an unlucky event.* His malè evenit, illis optimè. Cic.—OBTINGERE, *to happen by chance or by lot.* Illi aquarum provincia obtingit. Cic. —OBVENIRE, (venire ob) *of itself means to go in order to meet somebody.* Qui primus mihi obvenisset. Cic.—OBVENIT, *considered as synonymous with the others, expresses what happens by chance.* Auspicia secunda obvenerunt. Cic. Contingunt bona optanti; accidunt mala imprudenti, vel timenti; his malè, illis benè evenit; obtingit sorte ducenti; obvenit causas naturales aut legitimas spectanti. *G. D.*

32. *Accingere. Præcingere. Succingere.*

ACCINGERE, (cingere ad) *to gird to.* Lateri ensem accingere. Virg. *Figuratively:* Accinctus studio populorum. Tac. Quin igitur ad hoc accingeris? Liv. *because it is customary to gird one's self in order to be more free in one's motions. Virgil has said with the same meaning:* Accingar dicere pugnas Cæsaris.—PRÆCINGERE, (cingere præ) *to begird, to encompass with a girdle.* Pinu caput præcinctus. Ovid. *having a crown of pine round his head.* Accinctus *would be improper.* Præcingitur ense. Id. *offers a meaning quite different*

from that which lateri ensem accingere *does.*—SUCCINGERE, *to tuck up* (*from* cingere sub). Vestem ritu succincta Dianæ. Virg. *Figuratively:* Carthago succincta portubus. Cic. *Carthage surrounded with sea-ports.*

33. *Accipere. Arripere.*

ACCIPERE, (capere ab) *to receive what is offered.* Quod dat accipimus. Cic. Cùm diù recusans nihil profecisset, provinciam accipit invitus. Id.—ARRIPERE, *to receive with eagerness.* Atque ille non mediocri cupiditate arripuit imperium. Cic. Arripere occasionem. Liv. *To lay hold of the opportunity.*

34. *Accire. Arcessere. Adsciscere. Excire.*

ACCIRE, (cire *or* ciere ad) *to call or send for.* Si accieris, ego accurram. Cic.—EXCIRE, *to draw or rouse out.* Extremos cubilibus suis excitos in fugam impulit. Liv.—ARCESSERE, *to make one come near, to send for in consequence of a right so to do.* Verres P. Vectium ad se arcessiit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Arcessere splendorem orationi. Cic. Commendatio arcessita. Id. *A recommendation begged for. We must not say* accersere, *nor* accersire, *nor* arcessire ; *it is always* arcessere, *which must be used, although it has its preterperfect* arcessivi, *and its supine* arcessitum : *this is a remark made by Vossius.*—ADSCISCERE, *or* ASCISCERE, *to call for, to admit, to associate.* Sacra majores nostri ab exteris nationibus ascita atque arcessita coluerunt. Cic. Asciverunt sibi illud oppidum. Id. *They have got the interest of that town to themselves.* Asciscere sibi nomen regium. Liv. *To take the title of king.*

35. *Acclamare. Inclamare. Exclamare.*

ACCLAMARE, (clamare ad) *to shout, to huzza, generally in contempt.* Populus cum risu acclamavit. Cic. Non metuo ne mihi acclametis. Id. *I do not fear you should disapprove my conduct by your shouting.*—INCLAMARE, (clamare in) *to call out loud.* Sed ità te para, ut, si inclamavero, advoles. Plaut. Fit sonus, inclamat comites, et lumina poscit. Ovid. Inclamare alicui *signifies to cry out to somebody.* Dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, ut opem ferant fratri. Liv.—EXCLAMARE, *to name one with a loud voice.* Hìc Brutus nominatim Ciceronem exclamavit. Cic. Memoriâ digna exclamare. Id. Exclamare, *without a case after it, signifies, to testify joy or indignation by very loud cries.* Qui volunt exclamare majus, toto corpore contentioni vocis asserviunt. Cic.

36. *Acclamatio. Plausus.*

ACCLAMATIO. *Acclamations are expressed by the voice: this word is understood of approbation or disapprobation.* Cato contradixit, et Cassius maximâ acclamatione Senatûs. Cic. Vitanda est acclamatio adversa populi. Id.—PLAUSUS, (*from* plaudere, *to clap hands*) *expresses the applause given by the clapping of hands.* Datus in theatro cùm tibi plausus. Hor.

37. *Acclinare. Inclinare. Reclinare. Vergere.*

ACCLINARE, *to bend, to incline towards.* Circumspexit Atyn, seque acclinavit ad illum. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Acclinare se ad causam Senatûs. Cic.—INCLINARE, *to give a direction or tendency towards.* Genua inclinaverat armis. Ovid. Inclinantem erigere, stan-

tem inclinare. Cic. *Figuratively:* Hæc ut sequar inclinat animus. Cic. Inclinata respublica quæ jam declinare cœpit. Id. Inclinata onera à pauperibus in divites. Liv. Inclinat acies. Id. *The army begins to give way.*—RECLINARE, *to lie down, to lie all along.* Defigunt tellure hastas, et scuta reclinant. Virg. Seu te in remoto gramine reclinatum beâris interiore notâ Falerni. Hor. *Figuratively:* Nullum à labore me reclinat otium. Hor. *I find no relief for my troubles.*—VERGERE, (versus agere) *to be turned or bent towards.* Id tectum vergit in tectum inferioris porticûs. Cic. *Figuratively:* Prospice quò ista vergant. Cic. Ejus auxilium ad Italiam vergere, quàm ad Asiam maluissemus. Id.

38. *Acclinis. Acclivis.*

ACCLINIS, *leaning on, that has a declivity.* Corpusque levabat, arboris acclinis trunco. Virg. Aditus leniter acclinis. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat. Hor. ACCLIVIS, *steep, rising, ascending.* Carpitur acclivis per multa silentia trames, arduus. Virg.

39. *Accola. Incola.*

ACCOLA, (colere ad) *a near inhabitant, a neighbour.* Nullos alios accolas, nec finitimos habere, quàm vos, volo. Liv.—INCOLA, (colere in) *he who dwells within.* Socrates totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur. Cic. *The same difference of meaning exists between* accolere *and* incolere. Vos qui accolitis Istrum fluvium. Cic. Illam urbem Græci incolebant. Id.

40. *Accommodare. Aptare.*

ACCOMMODARE, (*from* commodus) *to adjust, to fit up, to make convenient.* Accommodare coronam capiti. Cic. Lateri accommodat ensem. Virg. *Cicero said in the same sense:* Accommodare ædes ad nuptias, *to make one's house convenient, to lend it for the celebration of nuptials. Figuratively:* Accommodare se ad alicujus arbitrium. Cic. Humanitati qui se non accommodat. Phæd.—APTARE, (*from* ἅπτω, necto) *to make things fit, to put things in order.* Aptare enses dextris. Hor. *Figuratively:* Aptari virtutibus. Cic. Res aptantur ut congruant; accommodantur ad tempus, ad voluntatem alicujus. *G.D.*

41. *Accommodatè. Commodè. Commodùm.*

ACCOMMODATE, *in a proper and convenient manner: It is generally followed by* ad. Oratoris officium est dicere ad persuadendum accommodatè. Cic. Dicere debet orator quàm maximè ad veritatem accommodatè. Id.—COMMODE, *commodiously, very well.* Quod commodè facere possis. Cic. Commodè cadit. Id. *The thing succeeds very well.* Minùs commodè audire. Id. *To have a bad reputation.* Commodè dicere. *To speak with ease.* Commodè saltare. C. Nep. *To dance perfectly well.*—COMMODUM, *in good time, in the nick of time.* Commodùm huc adverterat. Ter. Commodùm *followed by* cùm, *signifies scarcely, hardly.* Commodùm discesseras heri, cùm Trebatius venit. Cic.

42. *Accommodatus. Appositus.*

ACCOMMODATUS, *suitable, fit for, disposed for* or *to.* Accommodatus ad flagitia. Cic. Hæc lex vobis accommodata atque utilis est. Id. Accommodata metendis frugibus, aut percipiendis tem-

pora. Id.—Appositus, (positus ad) *laid near, put to, situate by.* Gladium propè appositum è vaginâ eduxit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Appositum tempus ad aliquid agendum. Cic.

43. *Accumbere. Discumbere.*

Accumbere, (cubare ad) *to lie down, to sit at table after the way of the ancients, who lay on beds to eat their meals.* Tùm ille negavit moris esse Græcorum, ut in convivio virorum mulieres accumberent. Cic. Tu das epulis accumbere Divûm. Virg.—Discumbere, (diversim cubare) *has the same meaning as* accumbere, *except that it is said of several people getting their meals together.* Discubuimus omnes præter illam. Cic. Discubuere toris Theseus comitesque. Ovid.

44. *Accusare. Incusàre. Arguere. Insimulare.*

Accusare, (*from* causa) *to accuse, to charge a fault upon one, either juridically or otherwise.* Is apud C. Sacerdotem rei capitalis accusatus est. Cic. Ego et librarios tuos culpâ libero, neque te accuso. Id. *Figuratively:* Naturæ infirmitas accusatur. Sall.—Incusare, *to find fault with one, to blame* or *complain of one.* Quid me incusas, Clytipho? Ter. Quem non incusavi amens hominumque Deorumque! Virg. *Figuratively:* Græcorum vana promissa incusare. Liv. *It is never used to express any juridical accusation.* Familiaris familiarem incusat, quòd nihil scribat: inimicus inimicum accusat. *G. D.*—Arguere, 1. *to show* or *declare.* Degeneres animos timor arguit. Virg. 2. *to convince* or *convict.* Harum rerum nullum erat crimen apertum, quo argui posset. Cic.—Insimulare, (*from* similis) *in a strict sense, to seem, to feign, to make as if.* Fugere insimulavi. Cic. *More commonly it means to accuse, to hint by some reasoning that somebody is guilty.* Marcellum insimulabat sinistros de Tiberio habuisse sermones. Tac. Probri insimulasti pudicissimam fœminam. Cic. *In the last sentence,* nomine *or* crimine *is understood.* Arguere, rationis et subtilitatis est; insimulare, improbitatis. *G. D.*

45. *Accusatór. Delator. Mandator.*

Accusator, *the accuser, prosecutes the offender before a tribunal.* Judicium accusatoris in reum pro aliquo præjudicio valere non oportet. Cic.—Delator, (*from* deferre) *the informer, being an enemy to any individuals, reports all they say or do contrary to the disposition of the government.* Princeps qui delatores non castigat, irritat. Plin. jun.—Mandator, *one who suborns a witness.* Inter adversa temporum, et delatores mandatoresque erant ex licentiâ veteri. Suet.

46. *Acer* or *Acris. Asper.*

Acris, *sharp, sour*; Asper, *harsh, grating, are said of fruits as well as of other food.* Acris (*from* ἀκή, *a point*) *makes a sharp impression, that may originate from an excessive quantity of salts.* Acre potet acetum. Hor. *Figuratively:* Bellum acre ac magnum. Cic. Acrior memoria. Id. Defensor acerrimus. Id. Quia videor acer, alligant me interdiu. Phæd.—Asper *means something rough in its composition.* Sensus judicat dulce, amarum; læve, asperum. *G. D.* *Figuratively:* Monitoribus asper. Hor. In silvis asperam vitam trahens. Phæd.

47. *Acerbitas. Acrimonia.*

ACERBITAS *is properly said of fruits that are not ripe.* Fructus acerbitate permixti. Cic. *Figuratively: sourness, grief, anguish, affliction.* Si implacabiles iracundiæ sint, summa est acerbitas; sin autem exorabiles, summa lenitas; quæ ut in malis acerbitati anteponenda est. Cic. Hujus acerbitatis eventum alterâ acerbitate non videndi fratris vitavi. Id.—ACRIMONIA, *sharpness, poignancy, as in mustard. Figuratively, liveliness. keenness.* Convenit in vultu pudorem et acrimoniam esse. Cic. Exornatio hæc cùm multùm venustatis habet, tum gravitatis et acrimoniæ. Id.

48. *Acerbus. Crudus.*

ACERBUS, *that is not ripe, grating.* Nondùm matura est; acerbam nolo sumere. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Acerba mors. Virg. *An untimely death. It also signifies, hard, grievous.* Quod nisi concedas, habeare insuavis, acerbus. Hor. Acerbum incendium. Cic.—CRUDUS, *raw, that is not ripe, that is not digested or has not digested.* Cruda caro. Juven. Poma, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur; si matura et cocta, decidunt. Cic. Crudum pavonem in balnea portas. Juven. Crudique postridiè se rursùs ingurgitant. Cic. *Figuratively:* Viridis et cruda senectus. Virg. Crudum servitium. Tac. *A servitude to which one is not accustomed.* Vulnera cruda. Ovid. *Fresh wounds still bleeding.* Et crudo fidit pugnam committere cæstu. Virg.

49. *Acervatim. Cumulatè.*

ACERVATIM. *In one heap, by heaps.* Plerique acervatim se de vallo præcipitaverunt. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Acervatim jam reliqua dicam. Cic. *I will say the rest promiscuously.*—CUMULATE *is only used in a figurative sense.* Cumulatè Publicanis satisfactum est. Cic. Cumulatissimè mihi gratiam reddiderunt. Id.

50. *Acervus. Congeries. Strues. Cumulus. Moles.*

ACERVUS, *a heap or collection of things of the same kind.* Ut acervus ex sui generis granis, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debet. Cic. Acervus scutorum. Virg. *Figuratively:* Acervus facinorum. Cic. *A multitude of crimes.*—CONGERIES, (gerere cum) *a mass of things brought together.* Silvæ congeries. Ovid. *An accumulation of wood.* Copiarum congeries. Tac. Congeries *is the generical word.*—STRUES, *a great quantity of things piled up.* Strues lignorum. Liv. Strues salinarum. Cic.—CUMULUS, *a high heap, a considerable collection.* Consulis corpus eo die, quia obrutum super stratis Gallorum cumulis erat, inveniri non potuit. Liv. *Figuratively:* Cumulus ad lætitiam ejus accedit. Cic. *He is overjoyed.* Deruere cumulum de alienis laudibus. Cic. Strues *and* cumulus *express a heap of things placed one upon another, with this difference also, that* strues *may be disposed with symmetry; and* cumulus *has no other order but what chance produces. It would not be improper to say:* Cùm obsessione premerentur oppidani, collatis in medium quotquot erant apud ditiores non modò frumenti, sed etiam pecuniæ acervis, facta congeries in cumulum excrevit ingentem. *G. D.*—MOLES, *a mass, any thing huge and vast.* Erit igitur extructa moles opere magnifico. Cic. Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt, jactis in altum molibus. Hor.

Moles gigantum. Cic. *Figuratively :* Aspice quantâ mihi mole parentur insidiæ. Ovid. Omissis excubiis et fortunæ suæ mole. Tac.

51. *Acheron. Avernus. Erebus. Tænarus.*

ACHERON, (*from α privative and χαῖρον,* lætitia) Acheron, *a river of Hell.* Hinc via Tartarei quæ fert Acherontis ad undas. Virg. *This word is used to express Hell itself.* Qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est. Virg.—AVERNUS, (*from α increasing, and ὀρνὸς,* obscurus) *a lake in Italy. The ancients feigned that the descent into Hell was by this lake : in their sacrifices they made use of its waters in order to obtain the favour of the infernal deities.* Grave olens Avernus. Virg. *It is often taken for Hell itself.* Facilis descensus Averni. Virg. *It is of the neuter gender in the plural number.*—EREBUS, (*from ἔρεβος, blackness, obscurity, darkness*). Erebus *was one of the infernal deities, son of Chaos and Tenebræ. He married Nox.* Amor, dolus, Parcæ, Hesperides . . . . quos omnes Erebo et Nocte natos ferunt. Cic. *Poets use the word* Erebus *for Hell itself.* Imas Erebi descendit ad umbras. Virg.—TÆNARUS, *a hollow cave. in which there was a descent into Hell.* Tænarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis . . . . Ingressus, Manesque adiit, regemque tremendum. Virg. *It is frequently used to express Hell itself.*

52. *Acies. Acumen. Cuspis. Mucro.*

ACIES, (*from ἀκή,* a point) *very seldom expresses any thing but the cutting and sharp part of an instrument ; whereas* ACUMEN *is said of the point itself.* Acies securium. Cic. Acumen styli. Id. *They are less distinguished in the figurative sense. Cicero has said* acies ingenii, *and* acumen ingenii. *It may however be observed that* acies *is used with a determined object.* Acies oculorum, acies ingenii. Cic. *But it is not always so with* acumen. Sine acumine ullo. Cic. *It would be bad Latin to say* sine acie ullâ.—CUSPIS, *the point of an arrow, or of any other instrument, the end of which is armed with iron.* Acutâ cuspide telum. Ovid. Acutâ cuspide contos. Virg.—MUCRO *is usually the sharp point of a sword or any other weapon.* Ferreus ad costas alto stat vulnere mucro. *Figuratively :* Hic est mucro defensionis meæ. Cic.

53. *Acies. Exercitus. Agmen.*

ACIES, *considered as synonymous with the other two, is understood of the front of an army, which is like the edge of a sharp instrument.* Aciem instruere. Cic. Neutra acies læta ex eo certamine abiit. Liv. *It is also understood of the battle itself.* Non sentiunt viri fortes in acie vulnera. Cic.—EXERCITUS, (*from* exercere) *is properly a troop of soldiers formed by reiterated exercise.* Fortissimorum militum exercitus. Cic.—AGMEN, (*from* agere) *is any body of people in full march, either with or without arms.* Nunciatumque Coriolano adesse ingens mulierum agmen. Liv. Cum æstu magno ducebat agmen. Cic. Hunc ubi Tyrannus vidit extremo agmine. Phæd.

54. *Acta. Gesta. Gestæ res.*

ACTA, (*from* agere) *is particularly said of actions in the civil line, and of less striking actions.* Ut acta præclari tui Tribunatûs hominis dignitate honestes. Cic. Armorumque decus præcede forensibus ac-

tis. Ovid. *It is used also to express registers and other books for records.* In acta referre. Tac. Gesta, (*from* gerere) *expresses noble actions and grand exploits in war.* Nec Agricola unquam in suam famam gestis exultavit. Tac. *Good authors generally make use of* res gestæ; *Cicero has used* gesta *only once.* Thucydides res gestas et bella narrat. Cic.

55. *Actio. Gestio.*

Actio. 1. *An action, an operation.* Virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit. Cic. Æquabilitas universæ vitæ, tùm singularum actionum. Id. 2. *Gesture, the way of speaking in public.* Actio in dicendo una dominatur. Cic. Est enim actio quasi sermo corporis. Id. Actio non tragica, nec scenæ, sed modicâ jactatione corporis, vultu tamen multa conficiens. Id. 3. *An action, the right we have of prosecuting before a tribunal any one for what he owes us, or for any other cause.* Civibus cùm sint ereptæ pecuniæ, civili ferè actione, et privato jure repetuntur. Cic.—Gestio *is properly the action of carrying; figuratively, it is the way of conducting or administering.* Negotii gestio. Cic. Fabulæ actio. Id. *The representation of a play.*

56. *Actionem dare. Actionem intendere.*

Actionem dare *is said with propriety of a judge who gives leave to begin a law-suit or an action at law.* Si quis eum pulsasset, edixit ipsi nullius rei actionem sese daturum. Cic.—Actionem intendere, *to begin a law-suit, to accuse juridically.* Intendere actionem perduellionis. Cic. *To accuse one of high treason against the prince or state.* Diem mihi, credo, dixerat, actionem intenderat. Id.

57. *Activus. Actuosus.*

Activus, (*from* agere) *quick, active; it is opposed to* contemplativus. Philosophia et contemplativa est et activa. Sen.—Actuosus, 1. *Busy, that can act: in this sense it is opposed to* nihil agens. Virtus autem actuosa, et Deus vester nihil agens. Cic. 2. *That requires action.* Comœdia actuosa. Ter.

58. *Actor. Causidicus.*

Actor, 1. *who acts.* Ut eum efficeret oratorem verborum, actoremque rerum. Cic. 2. *an actor on the stage.* In theatro malos actores perpeti. Cic. 3. *a pleader at the bar.* Causarum actor mediocris. Hor. *Lawyers give the name of* actor *to the plaintiff.*—Causidicus, (causam dicens) *a pleading counsellor.* Causidicum quemdam sequuntur, non illum quidem amplum atque grandem, subtilem et elegantem tamen, et qui in forensibus causis possit præclarè consistere. Cic.

59. *Actuarius. Agilis.*

Actuarius, *light, nimble, that moves easily.* Actuariæ naves. Cæs. *Ships worked with oars and sails, fly-boats.*—Agilis, *active, brisk.* Oderunt hilarem tristes . . . . agilemque remissi. Hor. Vir agilis. Ovid. Agilis industria. Col.

60. *Actus. Gestus.*

Actus, 1. *an action.* Quòd si de vitâ meâ atque actibus huic conviciatori respondero. Cic. 2. *an act of a play.* Neque enim histrioni,

ut placeat, peragenda est fabula, modò, in quocumque fuerit actu, probetur. Cic.—GESTUS, *gesture or action of the body.* Gestus distortus. Cic. Histrionum gestus. Id.

61. *Acuere. Pungere. Stimulare. Exacuere.*

ACUERE, (*from* ἀκή, *a point*) *to whet.* Acuere ferrum. Hor. Acuere serram. Cic. *Figuratively: to excite, to provoke.* Acuere aliquem ad crudelitatem. Cic. Acuatque se diligens industria. Phæd.—PUNGERE, *to prick or sting.* Acu pungere. Cic. Gladio pungere. Id. *Figuratively:* Pungit ignominia. Cic.—STIMULARE, (*from* stimulus) *to sting, to spur on, both in the common and figurative sense.* Stimulare equum. Ovid. Hunc mihi ex animo scrupulum evelle, qui me dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit. Cic. Te conscientiæ stimulant maleficiorum tuorum. Id.—EXACUERE, *to give a very sharp edge.* Spicula exacuunt rostris. Virg. *speaking of the bees. Figuratively:* Sollicitudinesque meas quotidiè magis tua merita exacuunt. Cic. Tyrteusque mares animos in Martia bella versibus exacuit. Hor.

62. *Acus. Aculeus.*

ACUS, (*from* ἀκή, *a point*) *a needle.* Seu pingebat acu. Ovid.—ACULEUS, *a sting or dart of animals.* Apis aculeus. Cic. Cornibus uti boves, vespas aculeis. Id. *Livy has made use of* aculeus sagittæ. *Figuratively:* Contumeliarum aculei. Cic. Emittere aculeos severitatis in aliquem. Id.

63. *Acutus. Subtilis. Solers. Ingeniosus. Perspicax. Sagax. Argutus.*

ACUTUS, (*from* acuere) *made sharp, whetted.* Acutæ cuspidis hasta. Virg. *Figuratively: acute, ingenious, penetrating, cunning.* Ingenium acutum. Cic. Si latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto. Hor.—SUBTILIS, (quasi sub tela) *fine, thin.* Subtile filum. Lucr. *Figuratively:* Subtile judicium. Cic. Subtile palatum. Hor. Subtile dicendi genus. Cic.—SOLERS, (quasi solus in arte) *learned in arts, skilful, clever.* Quid hoc homine solertius? Cic. *Figuratively:* Solers subtilisque descriptio partium corporis. Cic.—INGENIOSUS, (*from* gignere) *of a productive genius, quick at contrivance.* Docilitas, memoria, quæ ferè appellantur omnia uno ingenii nomine; easque virtutes qui habent, ingeniosi vocantur. Cic. Ingeniosus vir, Cic., *is a man naturally fit for arts and sciences.* Furtum ingeniosus ad omne. Ovid. Ingeniosus ager ad fruges, *of the same author, seems to be rather a bold expression.*—PERSPICAX, (*from* per *and the obsolete* spicere) *quick-sighted, quick of judgement and understanding.* Id quod acutum et perspicax naturâ est. Cic. Palamedis perspicax prudentia. Id.—SAGAX, *sagacious, cunning.* Sagire enim sentire est, ex quo sagæ anus, quæ multa scire volunt, et sagaces dicti canes. Cic. Sagax ad pericula prospicienda. Id.—ARGUTUS, (*from* arguere) *has several meanings.* 1. *Ingenious.* Quis in sententiis argutior? in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? Cic. Calo argutus. Hor. Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acumen. Id. 2. *Resounding, echoing, sonorous.* Argutum nemus. Virg. Arguti olores. Id. 3. *Thin, slender.* Illi (equo) ardua cervix, argutumque caput. Virg. *Cicero says* arguta exta, *entrails clearly foretelling futurity.* Argutus dolor, *acute pain.* Sedulitas arguta. Cic. Oculi nimis arguti quemadmodum animo affecti sumus loquuntur. Id.

64. *Ad annum. In annum.*

AD ANNUM, *a twelvemonth hence, at the end of a twelvemonth.* Utrum illùc nunc veniam, an ad annum. Cic. *Now, or a twelvemonth hence.* IN ANNUM, *for the space of a year.* Magistratibus in annum creatis. Liv. Ad annum *would have a meaning quite different. This distinction deserves attention.*

65. *Ad diem. In diem. In dies. De die.*

AD DIEM, *at the appointed day.* Quandò ille frumentum quod deberet, non ad diem dedit. Cic.—IN DIEM, *from day to day.* In diem rapto vivere. Cic. Cùm servitute premeremur, et in diem malum cresceret. Id. Fundum emere in diem, C. Nep., *has another meaning; it signifies to buy an estate on condition that it shall be paid for on a certain day.*—IN DIES *always denotes progression.* Ingravescit in dies intestinum malum. Cic. Hic magis in dies convalescit. Id.—DE DIE, *during the day, in the day-time, by day-light.* Vos convivia lauta, sumptuosa de die facitis. Catul. Jam minimè miror te cum perditissimis latronibus non solùm de die, sed etiam in diem vivere. Cic.

66. *Ad summum. Ad summam.*

AD SUMMUM, *at the most.* Ex primis, aut ad summum secundis literis.—Cic.—AD SUMMAM, (rem *understood*) *in a word, in short.* Ad summam, ne agam de singulis. Cic.

67. *Ad tempus. In tempus. Per tempus. Ex tempore. In tempore.*

AD TEMPUS, 1. *For a time.* Coluntur simulatione amicitiæ duntaxat ad tempus. Cic. 2. *At the appointed time.* Ad tempus redire. Cic. 3. *According to circumstances, as the circumstance shall require.* Ad tempus consilium capiam. Cic.—IN TEMPUS, *when the time comes, under proper circumstances.* Ejusmodi sunt ii versus, ut in tempus ab inimico Pompeii scripti esse videantur. Cic.—Pleraque differat, et præsens in tempus omittat. Hor.—IN TEMPORE, *in the proper time, seasonably.* Opportunè te in ipso tempore ostendis. Ter.—EX TEMPORE, 1°. *From circumstances.* Consilium ex tempore capere. Cic. 2°. *Directly, immediately.* Dicere ex tempore. Cic.—PER TEMPUS, *seasonably, in the nick of time.* Per tempus subvenistis mihi. Plaut. Sed video Phidippum per tempus egredi. Ter.

68. *Addicere. Adjudicare.*

ADDICERE, (dicere ad) *to adjudge to the best or highest bidder.* Licetur Æbutius: deterrentur emptores: fundus addicitur Æbutio. Cic. *In another sense:* Incidebantur domi leges quæ nos nostris addicerent. Cic. Senatus, cui me semper addixi. Id.—ADJUDICARE, (judicare ad) *to adjudge by a sentence.* Agri quos P. Africanus populo Romano adjudicavit. Cic. Judex qui nobis causam adjudicaturus est. Id. *It is used likewise in circumstances where no sentence is pronounced.* Pompeius sæpè multisque verbis suis mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit. Cic.

69. *Addictus. Mancipatus. Deditus. Obnoxius.*

ADDICTUS, *considered as synonymous with the two following words, is properly said of a debtor, whom the prætor had already adjudged to his*

creditor, who might do with him what he pleased. Iste cùm judicatum non faceret, addictus Hermippo, et ab hoc ductus est. Cic. *Among the Romans, a soldier was said to be* addictus, *who after entering his name took the oath in the presence of his captain. Horace said in the same sense:* Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.—Mancipatus, (quasi manu captus) *given up to the power of another.* Senectus honesta est, si se ipsa defendit, si jus suum retinet, si nemini mancipata est. Cic. Tùm iste venditum atque mancipatum tribunatum consiliis vestris opposuit. Id.—Deditus, *surrendered as a town surrenders to the besiegers*; *given up.* Hunc addictum, deditum vobis habetis. Cic. *It expresses praise as well as contempt.* Crassum Junianum hominem mihi deditum per me deterruit. Cic. Animus libidini deditus. Id. Homo gravitati deditus. Id.—Obnoxius, (*from* ob *and* noxa) *who is beholden to one for some kindness received*; *exposed to be hurt or injured.* Vestra obnoxia capita Q. Fabio objicite. Liv. Pars hominum pravis obnoxia. Hor. Servitus obnoxia. Phæd. Obnoxiam carnificis arbitrio animam ducere. Liv. *To be at the executioner's mercy.*

70. *Addubitare. Subdubitare.*

Addubitare, *to be in some doubt or uncertainty.* Quòd sine prænomine familiariter ad me epistolam misisti, primùm addubitavi nùm à Volumnio senatore esset. Cic. De legatis paululùm addubitavit. Liv.—Subdubitare, *to be half in doubt, to be at a little stand.* Jam enim dico meum; anteà subdubitabam. Cic.

71. *Adeps. Pinguedo. Pinguitudo. Sagina. Omasum. Omentum. Arvina. Sebum.*

Adeps *and* Pinguedo *differ in this, according to Doletus, that* adeps crassior est neque facile liquescit; fusus tamen facile coit ac conglaciatur, multò pinguedine durior; pinguedo autem celeriter liquescit, sed non facile concrescit. Adeps *lies at the extremity of the muscles, and sticks to the membranes;* pinguedo *is between the flesh and the skin.* Adipem tenuare, Quint., *to make leaner.* Adeps Cassii, Cic., *the fat and bulky Cassius.* Nuces avellanæ pinguedini conferunt. Plin. Pinguitudo, *fatness, is only used figuratively:* Literarum nimia pinguitudo, Quint., *a thick pronunciation.*—Sagina, *good plight of body, which is more the effect of art than of nature.* Bibite, pergræcamini, et serite vobis saginam. Plaut. In segnitiem lapsus saginam corporis nimiâ luxuriâ contraxit. Tac. Sagina *is also used to express the aliments that give fatness to the body.* Multitudinem illam non auctoritate, sed saginâ tenebat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sagina dicendi, Quint., *fullness of discourse.*—Omasum, *fat tripe.* Patinas cœnabat omasi vilis et agninæ, tribus ursis quod satis esset. Hor. Pingui tentus omaso. Id.—Omentum, *the cawl wherein the bowels are wrapped, or the fat of it.* Ventriculus atque intestina pingui ac tenui omento integuntur. Plin. Alba porci omenta. Juv.—Arvina, *fat of bacon.* Et spicula lucida tergunt arvinâ pingui. Virg.—Sebum *and* Sevum, *tallow or suet.* Sevum ex omento pecudis. Plin. Quæ ratio adipis eadem in his quæ ruminant, sevi est. Id.

72. *Adequitare. Obequitare.*

Adequitare, (equitare ad) *to ride up or by.* Numida adequi-

tare, deinde refugere. Liv.—OBEQUITARE, *to ride round or over.* Obequitare mœnibus. Q. Curt. Stationibus hostium obequitare. Liv.

73. *Adesse. Interesse.*

ADESSE, *to be near, to be present.* Coràm quem quæritis, adsum. Virg. Adesse senatûs-consulto scribendo. Cic.—INTERESSE, *to be between.* Id morari victoriam rati, quòd amnis interesset. Liv. Interesse, *considered as a word synonymous with* adesse, *denotes not only the presence, but also that the person interferes in what is the object of deliberation.* Publicis consiliis interesse, Cic., *to have a concern in public deliberations.* Adesse, *in this case, would only signify that one is present at them.*

74. *Adesse. Præstò esse.*

ADESSE, *considered as synonymous with the other, signifies to assist with one's presence.* Adsum amicis, venio in Senatum frequens. Cic. Pueri fœminæque suprà animi corporisque vires adsunt pugnantibus, tela ministrant. Liv.—PRÆSTÒ ESSE, *says Popma, is* opem ferre in tempore, *to assist in time of need.* Mihique molestissimis temporibus fideliter benevoleque præstò fuit. Cic. Cùm sibi non multitudinem militum . . . non pecuniam præstò esse viderunt. Id. *It means likewise to be present.* Præstò est ante oculos, Ovid., *he is before my eyes.*

75. *Adhærere. Adhærescere.*

ADHÆRERE, (hærere ad) *to stick to, to be fixed to.* Tela in tuis visceribus adhærebant. Cic. *Figuratively:* Adhæret mihi ad infimum ventrem fames. Plaut.—ADHÆRESCERE, *to cleave to, to keep one's self close to.* Ad eam tanquam ad saxum adhærescunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Justitiæ honestatique adhærescere. Cic.

76. *Adhibere. Addere. Adjicere.*

ADHIBERE, (habere ad) *properly, to have near, to make use of.* Adhibere vestes ad ornatum. Cic. Adhibere audaciam. Cæs. Addere *and* adjicere *would have quite another sense.*—ADDERE, (dare ad) *to give over and above.* Addere acervo. Hor. Cùm aliquid additur aut minuitur. Cic.—ADJICERE, (jacere ad) *to cast unto.* Ut ex interiore loco satis commodè tela adjici possent. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Animum ad consilium adjicere. Liv. Addere *would have a different meaning. We may say:* Consul Tribunis paulùm dignitatis addit; sæpe difficilius intelligitur quid patronus dicat, quam si ille ipse, qui patronum adhibet, de re suâ dicat; ædes fano adjectæ sunt. *G. D.*

77. *Adhibere fidem. Habere fidem.*

ADHIBERE FIDEM. 1. *To make use of one's probity, of one's fidelity.* Adhibere fidem in amicorum periculis. Cic. *To give proofs of fidelity when friends are in danger.* 2. *To give belief.* Insanorum visis fides non est adhibenda, quòd falsa sint. 3. *To give a new motive for believing.* Epistola tua puero fidem adhibuit. Cic. *Your letter has confirmed me in the belief of what I had been told by your messenger.*—HABERE FIDEM *has likewise several meanings.* 1. *To believe.* His fidem habemus, quos plus intelligere, quàm nos arbitramur. 2. *To obtain faith or belief.* Res habuit fidem. Ovid. Quæ fidem nullam habebunt, sublatâ veri et falsi notâ. Cic.

78. *Adhuc. Etiam. Quoquè.*

ADHUC, (ad hoc tempus) *hitherto, as yet.* Me adhuc non legisse turpe est. Cic. Unam adhuc à te epistolam acceperam. Cic. *It is used for* prætereà. Nisi quid adhuc vultis. Cic.—ETIAM, *also, too, further.* Auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est et consilio, et etiam gratiâ. Cic.—QUOQUE, *also, in the same manner.* Quidquid dicunt, laudo; id rursùm si negant, laudo id quoque. Ter. Nam non sunt solæ arbitratæ hæ; ego quoque etiam credidi. Id.

79. *Adire. Convenire.*

ADIRE, (ire ad) *to go to: it is said of persons and things.* Tribunum aliquem censeo adeant. Cic. Adire periculum. Id.—CONVENIRE, (venire cum) *to meet in the same place.* Eamque, si opus esse videbitur, conveniam. Cic. Convenire *implies that we find the person we want to see, but* adire *does not imply the same. Figuratively:* Multæ causæ convenisse in unum locum videntur. Cic. Ut convenire debet inter nos. Id. Num videntur hæc convenire nuptiis? Ter.

80. *Aditus. Introitus.*

ADITUS, *access, approach.* Duo sunt aditus in Ciliciam ex Syriâ. Cic. Primo aditu ædium suarum quempiam prohibere. Id. Difficiles aditus primos habet. Hor. *It is at first difficult to have access to him. Figuratively:* Si quis mihi erit aditus de tuis fortunis agendi. Cic. *If I can find a good opportunity to defend your interests.*—INTROITUS, (ire intrò) *entrance.* Non solùm introitu, sed omninò aditu prohiberi. Cic. Ad omnes introitus armatos homines opponit. Id. *Figuratively:* Introitus defensionis. Cic. Introitus in causam. Id.

81. *Adjungere. Agglutinare. Alligare. Annectere. Attexere.*

ADJUNGERE, (jungere ad) *to join one thing to another.* Ulmis adjungere vites. Virg. *Figuratively:* Juris scientiam eloquentiæ tanquam ancillulam adjungere. Cic.—AGGLUTINARE, (*from* gluten) *to glue together.* Agglutinare chartas. Col. *Figuratively:* Novum prooemium exaravi, et tibi misi, tu illud agglutinabis. Cic.—ALLIGARE, (ligare ad) *to tie one thing to another.* Alligare ad palum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Alligari beneficio. Cic.—ANNECTERE, (nectere ad) *to join one thing to another by a knot.* Aurea coccineas annectit fibula vestes. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Quod orationi annexum est. Cic.—ATTEXERE, (texere ad) *to weave unto.* Attexuntur loricæ ex cratibus. Cæs. *A parapet is made of hurdles. Figuratively:* Vos ad id quod erit immortale partem attexitote mortalem. Cic.

82. *Administer. Administrator.*

ADMINISTER, *an inferior acting as a servant.* Unus puer quotidiani victûs administer non est relictus. Cic. Infimi homines mercedulâ adducti administros se præbent in judiciis oratoribus. Id. *Figuratively:* Administer cupiditatum. Cic.—ADMINISTRATOR, *a governing administrator.* Cùm esset constitutus administrator belli gerendi. Cic. *It is better to say* regni administrator *than* administer. *Sometimes good authors make use of* administrator *in the meaning of* administer. Itaque nec pulchros illos administratores aspiciebat, nec plenum artis argentum, nec manum porrigebat in mensam. Cic

83. *Admiratio. Admirabilitas.*

☞ADMIRATIO, *surprise, admiration.* Hoc certè quod mihi maximam admirationem movet, non tacebo. Cic. Magna est admiratio copiosè sapienterque dicentis. Id.—ADMIRABILITAS, *what is admirable, astonishing, marvellous or excellent in a thing.* Quanta sit admirabilitas cœlestium rerum atque terrestrium! Cic. Admirabilitas divinorum operum admirationem movet. *G. D.*

84. *Admiscere. Immiscere. Permiscere.*

ADMISCERE, (miscere ad) *to mix or mingle by degrees.* Aquæ etiam admistus est calor. Cic. *Figuratively:* Tunc admiscere huic generi orationis illud alterum cœpi. Cic.—IMMISCERE, *to minle with or jumble together.* Immisti turbæ militum togati. Liv. *Figuratively:* Immiscere se colloquiis. Cic. Immiscere se alicui bello. Liv.—PERMISCERE, *to mix or mingle together thoroughly, to huddle together.* Corpora viva permista sepultis. Luc. *Figuratively:* Ego autem sentio omnes in oratione quasi permistos et confusos pedes. Cic. Omnia potiùs permiscuerunt, quàm ei legi conditionique parerent. Id. Immiscuerunt *would be less expressive.*

85. *Admittere. Immittere.*

ADMITTERE, (mittere ad) *properly, to send towards.* Signum equitibus datum est, ut in hostem admitterent equos. Liv. *More commonly, to let one in, to receive into a place where one is.* Turpiùs ejicitur quàm non admittitur hospes. Ovid. Salutatum veniebant, admissus est nemo. Cic. *Figuratively:* Nec ad consilium casus admittitur. Cic. Si quæ in eum lis capitalis illata est, non admittunt. Id. Admittere scelus. Id.—IMMITTERE (mittere in) *to send forth or into, for or against.* Immittere in forum sicarios. Cic. *Figuratively:* Immittere se in voluptates. Cic. Jactam et immissam à te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi. Id.

86. *Admovere. Applicare.*

ADMOVERE, (movere ad) *to move towards, to approach.* Fasciculum ad nares admovebis. Cic. Admovere exercitum ad urbem. Liv. *Figuratively:* Admovere terrorem, minas, &c. Cic.—APPLICARE, (plicare ad) *to lay one thing to or near another.* Applicare se ad arborem. Cæs. Applicare naves terræ. Cic. Applicare scalas muris, Liv., *to set ladders against the walls.* Admovere *would only signify, to bring them near the walls:* Admoventur, tùm applicantur. *G. D. Figuratively:* Se ad doctorem applicare. Cic. *To take lessons of a master.* Voluptas non potest ad honestatem applicari. Id. *Voluptuousness is inconsistent with honesty.* Se ad philosophiam applicare. Id.

87. *Admurmurare. Obmurmurare.*

ADMURMURARE, *to show by murmur either approbation or disapprobation.* Admurmurante senatu, meque non invito, factum est. Cic. Memoriâ tenetis quàm valdè universi admurmuraverint, quàm palàm principes contradixerint. Id.—OBMURMURARE *is always expressive of indignation.* Vana peto, precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse pontus. Ovid.

88. *Adnatare. Enatare.*

ADNATARE, (natare ad) *to swim to, to go swimming towards a place.* Illæ (ranæ) timore posito certatim adnatant. Phæd.—ENATARE, *to swim out, to swim to land.* Tùm pauci enatant. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Reliqui habere se videntur angustiùs, enatat tamen Epicurus. Cic.

89. *Adniti. Inniti.*

ADNITI, (niti ad) *to lean against.* Adnixa columnæ hasta. Virg. Adniti *denotes tendency toward an object.* Natura solitarium nihil amat, semperque ad aliquid, tanquàm adminiculum, adnititur. *It signifies also to join one's endeavours or efforts.* Nullo circùm adnitente. Sal.—INNITI, *to lean upon.* Scutis innixi. Liv. Hastâ innixus. Id. *Figuratively:* Secreta ejus innituntur illi. Tac. *He trusts his own secrets to nobody but himself.* Cujus accusatio rebus judicatis inniti videbatur. Cic.

90. *Adolescens. Juvenis. Adultus.*

ADOLESCENS, (*from* olescere, *to grow*) *is properly said of the time of life between twelve and twenty-one*; quandiù scilicet, *says Pliny,* homo crescit in longitudinem corporis, et primam lanuginem producere incipit. Officium adolescentis est majores natu vereri. Cic. Adolescens, *in good authors, is said of men from twelve to forty years of age.* Quî enim citiùs adolescentiæ senectus, quàm pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit? Cic. *Livy calls the Tarquins* adolescentes, *although they were above thirty years old. Cæsar is called* adolescens, *although he had been the highest pontiff, when six-and-thirty years of age.* Adolescens *is said of both sexes.*—JUVENIS, (*from* juvare) *because that age is more able to endure fatigues.* Res quæ juventute geruntur et viribus. Cic. *It is for this reason that* juvenis *is used by Virgil instead of* miles. Juvenes, fortissima frustrà pectora. *Ancient writers denoted by* juvenis *a man who was under forty years of age. Virgil calls a young horse* juvenis. Juvenemque Magistri exquirunt, calidumque animis, et cursibus acrem. *A young horse, full of fire, and a good racer.*—ADULTUS, *grown up, who has attained to years of maturity.* In gremio anûs aviæ jacebant adultæ virgines. Q. Curt. *It is said also of inanimate things.* Adulta pestis. Cic. *A plague which has already spread much devastation.* Non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis. Id.

91. *Adoptio. Adrogatio. Adoptatio.*

ADOPTIO *was of two sorts.* Cùm in alienam familiam inque liberorum locum extranei sumuntur, aut per prætorem fit, aut per populum: quod per populum fit, Adrogatio dicitur; quod per prætorem, Adoptio. Gell. Adoptantur filii familias; adrogantur qui sui juris sunt, *say the lawyers.*—ADOPTIO *was a legal act, by virtue of which a son passed into the power of another father, who had no children.* Quod est jus adoptionis? nempè ut is adoptet, qui neque jam liberos procreare possit, neque, &c. Cic.—ADROGATIO *properly signifies a prayer, because in that case it was necessary to ask permission of the people. It was a legal act, by which a son was admitted into another family.*—ADOPTATIO *is the very same as* Adoptio: *but ancient authors never make use of the word* Adoptatio.

92. *Adorare. Colere. Observare. Venerari. Revereri.*

ADORARE, (ad os) 1. *To adore, to salute with the profoundest reverence, in lifting up the hand to the mouth.* Hac prece adoravi superos. Ovid. 2. *To pray, to beg humbly.* Romanus Dictator cùm hostiâ cæsâ pacem Deûm adorâsset. Liv.—COLERE, *considered as synonymous with the other words, signifies to honour, to worship.* Deum maximè Mercurium colunt. Cic. Poëtarum nomen et Deorum delubra colere. Id. Colere loco parentis. Id. *To honour as a father.*—OBSERVARE, (servare ob) *considered as a synonymous word, signifies to court, to attend to one with the greatest assiduity.* Regem non sic Ægyptus observat. Virg. Coli et observari ab aliquo. Cic.—VENERARI, (quasi veniam orare) *to pray unto.* Venerari aliquem ut Deum. Cic. Dii quos colere, venerari solemus. Id. *It is also used for to respect.* Venerari memoriam alicujus. Cic.—REVERERI, *to revere, to stand in awe of, is the effect of a respectful fear.* Observantia, per quam ætate, aut sapientiâ, aut honore, aut aliquâ dignitate antecedentes reveremur et colimus. Cic. Deum solum adoramus; colimus Deum et parentes; Deum veneramur, et sanctorum memoriam: patrem observat filius officii et honoris causâ; viros dignitate præstantes revereri subditorum est. *G. D.*

93. *Adoriri. Aggredi. Impugnare.*

ADORIRI, (oriri ad) *to go out towards, to attack near at hand.* Adoriri à tergo, ex insidiis. Cic. Hi novissimos adorti. Cæs. *Figuratively: to undertake.* Occasio idonea ad rem adoriendam. Cic.—AGGREDI, (gradior ad) *to go unto, to assault or fall upon.* Quis audeat benè comitatum aggredi? Cic. Adoriri *would convey another meaning. Figuratively: to undertake.* Aggredi historiam, ad historiam. Liv.—IMPUGNARE, (pugnare in) *to fight against.* Impugnare terga hostium. Liv. Utrum enim defenditis, an impugnatis plebem? Id.

94. *Adrepere. Irrepere. Obrepere.*

ADREPERE, (repere ad) *to creep to or into.* Ne mus, aut lacerta quà adrepere ad columbaria possit. Var. *Figuratively: to endeavour to insinuate one's self.* Leniter in spem adrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus hæres. Hor. *Endeavour to insinuate yourself gently into his good graces, in order that he may bequeath his estate to you.*—IRREPERE, (repere in) *to creep in by stealth. to steal into, to get in by little and little, is only used in the figurative sense.* Irrepsit in tabulas publicas. Cic. *He artfully got his name inscribed in the public registers.* Irrepit in hominum mentes dissimulatio. Id.—OBREPERE, (repere ob) *to creep in privately, to get in imperceptibly, is only used in a figurative sense.* Mors obrepit. Plaut. Adolescentiæ senectus obrepit. Cic. *Old age imperceptibly succeeds to youth.* Obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum. Id. Adrepimus in spem hæreditatis; irrepimus in hæreditatem sæpè malis artibus obrependo. *G. D.*

95. *Advehere. Convehere. Evehere. Invehere.*

ADVEHERE, (vehere ad) *to carry to or into.* Cùm Pyræum navi advectus essem. Cic.—CONVEHERE, (vehere cum) *to carry together.* Plaustris æs et ærarium convehunt. Liv.—EVEHERE, (vehere è)

to carry from a place. Omnia palàm plaustris evecta asportataque esse. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ut semel Pyreo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas. Cic.—INVEHERE, (vehere in) *to import, to carry in.* Invehi ex alto in portum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Invehi in aliquem acerbiùs, Cic., *to inveigh and speak too bitterly against one.* Invehere avaritiam, Liv., *to introduce avarice.*

96. *Advena. Convena. Hospes. Peregrinus. Peregrinator. Exterus. Extrarius. Externus. Extraneus. Alienus. Alienigena.*

ADVENA, (venire ad) *he who leaves his own country in order to inhabit another.* Advena classem cùm primùm Ausoniis appulit oris. Virg.—CONVENA, (venire cum) *people of various countries assembled together to live in the same place.* Romulus pastores et convenas consilio et sapientiâ conjugavit. Cic.—HOSPES, *as synonymous with the other words, is he who inhabits another's house, or a foreign town.* Tu hospes in hâc urbe versaris. Cic.—PEREGRINUS, (*from* peragrare) *an alien, one who travels in a foreign country.* Jam non hospites, sed peregrini et advenæ nominabamur. Cic.—PEREGRINATOR, *one who makes many journeys; often from home.* Et me herculè non sum tam peregrinator jam, quàm antea solebam; ædificia mea me delectant, et otium domus est. Cic.—EXTERUS, *foreign, of another country.* Extera quærere regna. Virg. i. e. Quærere regnum extrà. Externa *would not be so proper.*—EXTRARIUS, (quasi extrà rem) *outward, foreign, strange.* Sine ullâ assumptione extrariæ defensionis. Cic.—EXTERNUS, *external, outward.* Animos externâ et adventitiâ religione pulsari. Cic. Exterâ *in this case would be improper.* Externa religio *means a religion coming from a foreign country.*—EXTRANEUS, *who is of, and lives in, another country.* Pax et concordia extraneis gignetur, cum jam domesticis non insideat. Cic. Externis *would not be so proper. Likewise* Extranea bona sunt corporis et animi, honos, pecunia, potentia, &c. Cic.—ALIENUS *is used in opposition,* 1. *to* proprius. Alienæ domi esse. Cic. 2. *to* propinquus, consanguineus. Apud me cœnant alieni novem. Plaut. 3. *to* conjunctus, amicus. Ut tuum factum alieni hominis, meum verò, conjunctissimi esse videatur. Cic.—ALIENIGENA, (quasi alibi genitus) *born in another country.* Quid alienigenæ de vobis loqui soleant? Cic. Alienigenæ hostes. Id.

97. *Advenire. Adventare.*

ADVENIRE, (venire ad) *to arrive, to come to.* Advenis modò? Ter. Hora proficiscendi advenit. Tac.—ADVENTARE, (*the frequentative of* advenire) *to draw near, to approach.* Adventare, et propè jam esse debes. Cic. Reipublicæ excidium adventat. Tac.

98. *Adventitius. Adventorius.*

ADVENTITIUS, *coming by or from some other person or thing.* Adventitium auxilium. Cic.—ADVENTORIUS, *relating to coming home.* Adventoria epistola. Cic. *A letter announcing the arrival of somebody.*

99. *Adversari. Repugnare. Resistere. Obsistere. Refragari.*

ADVERSARI, *to oppose, to be contrary.* Ejus libidini adversari non poterat. Cic. Non adversata petenti annuit. Virg.—REPUGNARE,

to face, to contend. Cede repugnanti, cedendo victor abibis. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Hæc repugnant inter se. Cic. Adversante et repugnante naturâ. Id.—RESISTERE, *to resist, to hold against one.* Legiones hostibus resistunt. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Fortiter resistere dolori. Cic. Dictis et factis alicui repugnare et resistere. Id.—OBSISTERE, (stare ob) *to oppose strongly.* Audaciter alicui obsistere. Cic. Resistere *would be less expressive.*—REFRAGARI, *properly, to refuse one's suffrage or vote: it is in opposition to* suffragari. Ne refragari homini amicissimo videar; etsi quis potest refragari non modò non petenti, verùm etiam recusanti. Cic. *Figuratively: to be against, to be contrary.* Tota illa lex petitioni tuæ refragata est. Cic. Philosophi adversari solent omnibus in disputando; obsistimus accedenti; persequenti resistimus; repugnamus vim inferenti; injusta petenti refragamur. *G. D.*

100. *Adversaria. Tabulæ. Commentaria. Diarium. Ephemeris.*

ADVERSARIA, *a note-book, a memorandum-book, in which is written hastily what people want to remember, in order to set it down afterwards in a settled register, called* TABULÆ. Quid est quòd negligenter scribamus adversaria? Quid est quòd diligenter conficiamus Tabulas? Quia hæc sunt menstrua, illæ sunt æternæ: hæc delentur statim, illæ servantur sanctè.....Hæc sunt conjecta, illæ in ordinem confectæ. Cic. *They were called* Adversaria *because they were written on all sides.*—COMMENTARIA *and* COMMENTARII, (*from* cum *and* mens) *memoirs, registers, commentaries, books in which things of consequence are written.* Pontificum commentaria. Cic. Commentaria Cæsaris. Id. Conficiam commentarios rerum mearum. Id. Lege commentarios Aristotelicos. Id.—DIARIUM, (*from* dies) *provisions for one day given to a soldier, or to a slave.* Cum servis urbana diaria rodere mavis, Hor., *Thou wouldest rather be reduced to the allowance granted to slaves.* Iis diariis militum celeritatem incitat. Cic. *Good authors have never used* diarium *to express a journal.*—EPHEMERIS, (ἐπὶ ἡμέρα, dies) *a journal, a day-book.* Ad ephemeridem revertitur, invenitur dies profectionis. Cic.

101. *Adversarius. Contrarius.*

ADVERSARIUS, (*adjective*) *opposite, which is against.* Adversarii duces. Cic. Tribunus seditiosis adversarius. Id. Opinio oratori adversaria. Id.—CONTRARIUS, *contrary to, repugnant.* Nihil magis officio contrarium esse potest. Cic. Verba rebus contraria. Id. Contrarius *is only said of things, and* adversarius *of both things and persons.*

102. *Adversarius. Inimicus. Hostis. Perduellis.*

ADVERSARIUS, (*substantive*) *is properly he who begins a law-suit against another.* Nemo horum ita te refutandum ut gravem adversarium arbitrabatur. Cic. *It means also an adversary, a resisting enemy.* Acceptis à forti adversario vulneribus. Cic.—INIMICUS, (non amicus) *a private enemy.* Qui mihi tam crudeliter inimici sunt. Cic. *It is properly used to express an enemy of his country.* Omnibus inimicis reipublicæ esse me acerrimum hostem præ me fero. Cic. *Enemies* (inimici) *strive to do harm the one to the other, their heart is bent towards it: adversaries urge their reciprocal claims the one against the*

other, and then are called adversarii.—Hostis *anciently was the same as* peregrinus, *a foreigner, a man of another country.* Hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur quem nunc peregrinum dicimus. Cic. Hostis gratiosum aliquando nomen, et sine invidiâ; nunc verò inimicitias denuntiat; nec solùm hostis dicitur qui bellum infert, sed hostis est quisquis nobiscum inimicitias gerit, aut qui graviùs nobis adversatur. Id. *It is now commonly understood of a public and foreign enemy in war.* Qui sæpiùs cum hoste conflixit, quàm quisquam cum inimico concertavit. Cic.—Perduellis *is an enemy actually engaged in war against us, but with more animosity than* hostis. Qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocabatur, lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigante. Cic.

103. *Adversitas. Adversa.*

Adversitas, *opposition, antipathy.* Magna putatur esse scorpionibus adversitas cum stellionibus. Plin. *It is never used in the meaning of adversity.*—Adversa *is properly an adjective, having* negotia *or* tempora *understood. Affliction, misery, misfortune.* Tot premor adversis. Ovid.

104. *Adversus. Aversus.*

Adversus, *opposite, over against, right towards us.* Haud procul à latere castelli, quod adversum præliantibus erat. Sall. Intueri solem nequitis adversum. Cic. Vulnera adverso corpore accepta. Id. *Figuratively:* Res adversæ, Cic., *Misfortunes.*—Aversus, *turned away or back, with the back turned towards one, on the back side.* Ne aversos nostros equites aggrederentur. Cic. *Figuratively:* Aversus à vero. Cic. Intueri aliquem adversum *means to look a person in the face*; *but* aliquem aversum intueri *signifies to look at his back.*

105. *Adversùs. Adversùm. Versùs. Ergà.*

Adversus *and* Adversum, *towards, against, either in a favourable or unfavourable sense.* Pecuniæ conciliatæ adversùs leges, adversùm rempublicam. Cic. Pietas adversùs Deos. Id. Adversùs viam, quâ in Capitolium ascenditur, Liv., *Over against the way that leads to the Capitol.*—Versus, *towards, is used after its case.* Brundusium versùs, Cic., *towards Brundusium.*—Erga, *towards, is always used in a favourable sense.* Tua voluntas ergà me, meaque ergà te, par atque mutua. Cic.

105. *Advertere. Obvertere.*

Advertere, (vertere ad) *to turn to.* Terræque advertere proras imperat. Virg. *Figuratively:* Advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentire Volcanio. Cic.—Obvertere, (vertere ob) *to turn towards.* Quem spectabant, cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant. Cic.

107. *Advigilare. Evigilare.*

Advigilare, (vigilare ad) *to keep watch and ward.* Ei colendæ virgines præsint, ut advigiletur faciliùs ad custodiam ignis. Cic.—Evigilare, (vigilare è) *properly, to awake.* Et duce stant acies evigilante sono. Catul. *Figuratively:* Quos studium cunctos evigilavit idem. Ovid. *It is very often used for to watch carefully.* Tanta industria est, tantùmque evigilat in studio, ut, &c. Cic. In quo evigilârunt curæ et cogitationes. Id.

108. *Adulari. Assentari. Blandiri. Eblandiri.*

Adulari, *to be sweet upon (as we say), to fawn (properly of dogs).* Canum tam fida custodia, tamque amans dominorum adulatio. Cic. *It is generally understood of base flattery.* Cavendum est ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, nec adulari nos sinamus. Cic. Adulator, homo levis atque fallax, ad voluptatem facit ac dicit omnia, nihil ad veritatem. Id. Adulari *consists in words and actions*; Assentari, *in words only*; *it signifies to applaud and approve every thing.* Semper auget assentatio id quod is, cujus ad voluntatem dicitur, vult esse magnum. Cic.—Blandiri, (*from* blandus) *to flatter with sweet words.* Quippe qui adversando sæpè assentatur, et litigare se simulans blandiatur. Cic. Ita nati sumus, ut et blandiri et suppliciter insinuare possimus. Id. Sic habendum est nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quàm adulationem, blanditias, assentationem. Id. *Figuratively:* Umbrâ blanditur populus, Ovid., *The poplar-tree delights by its shade.* Blandiebatur cœptis fortuna. Tac.—Eblandiri, *to obtain by flattery or fair words.* Apud Plancum enitere, elabora, vel potiùs eblandire. Cic. Suffragia eblandiri. Id. Assentamur voce; gestu adulamur; tactu blandimur, *as grammarians say.*

109. *Adulterare. Adulterari.*

Adulterare, *to debauch or commit adultery with.* Adulterare matronas. Suet. *Figuratively: to corrupt, to counterfeit.* Adulterare tabulas, Cic., *to adulterate registers.*—Adulterari (*a deponent verb*) *is never used in a figurative sense.* Adulterari turpe est, Cic., *It is a shameful thing to commit adultery.*

110. *Adulterium. Incestum. Stuprum.*

Adulterium, *adultery (properly of married persons).* Adulterium cum alienâ uxore committere. Quint.—Incestum *is said of criminal carnal intercourse in general, but especially between relatives.* Incestum *is a greater crime than* adulterium. Omnibus ex animi perturbationibus est profectò nulla vehementior, stupra dico, et corruptelas, et adulteria, incesta denique, quorum accusabilis est turpitudo. Cic.—Incestus *has exactly the same meaning, but besides it expresses the profanation of sacred mysteries by a filthy action*; *in which sense Cicero says:* De servis nulla quæstio est in dominum, nisi de incestu. *The adjective* incestus *is more generally taken in this sense.* Non solùm aspectu, sed etiam incesto flagitio et stupro polluit cæremonias. Cic. —Stuprum *is properly a criminal intercourse with a person unmarried.* Inferre stuprum virgini. Cic. *It is also taken in a general sense.* Ad stuprum rapi matres Campanas, virginesque, &c. Liv.

111. *Advocare. Convocare.*

Advocare, *to call or send for friends.* Advocare ad concionem. Cic. Advocare *is a law-expression.* Quos tibi advocâsti ad consultandum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Advocare artem, Cic., *to make use of artful means.* Advocare animum ad seipsum. Id.—Convocare, (vocare cum) *to call together, to assemble.* Convocare consilium. Cæs. Piscatores ad se convocavit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Convocare in animum consilia. Plaut. *To advise with one's self.*

112. *Advolare. Involare.*

ADVOLARE, (volare ad) *to fly to.* Avis Platalea sibi cibum quærit advolans ad eas aves quæ se in mari mergerent. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sed certior auctor advolat Æneæ. Virg.—INVOLARE, *to fly in, to fly precipitately on or against.* In villam ultrò involant columbæ. Var. Vix me contineo quin involem in capillum. Ter. In possessionem alteriûs involare. Cic. *Figuratively:* Animum cupido involat. Tac.

113. *Advolvere. Involvere. Provolvere.*

ADVOLVERE, (volvere ad) *to roll to.* Totas advolvêre focis ulmos. Virg. *Figuratively:* Clamor advolvitur astris. Stat. Tantarum rerum cumulos in unum carmen advolvere, Claud., *to bring so many great things within the compass of a single poem.*—INVOLVERE, *to wrap, or fold in, to envelop.* Fœno aliquem involvere. Ovid. Involvit se farinâ. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Sævum ingenium variis involvens modis. Phæd. Virtute meâ me involvo. Hor. Involutum bellum pacis nomine. Cic.—PROVOLVERE, *to throw off, to roll before.* Jam ego hunc in mediam viam provolvam. Ter.

114. *Adytum. Penetrale.*

ADYTUM, (*from α privative,* and δύειν, *to enter, to go in*) *the most secret and sacred place of a temple, which every one was not permitted to enter.* Pergamique in occultis ac remotis templi, quæ præter sacerdotes adire fas non est, quæ Græci ἄδυτα appellant, tympana sonuerunt. Cæs.—PENETRALE, *the inmost recess of a house or temple.* Penetralia regum. Virg. Contaminare penetralia. Liv. Adytum *is said of sacred places only*; *and* penetrale *may be used in speaking of a place either sacred or profane.*

115. *Ædes. Ædificium.*

ÆDES (*in the plural*) *expresses a house either inhabited or empty.* Ædes venales. Ter. Vix pars ædium mearum decima ad Catuli porticum accedit. Cic. *It is not understood of a temple, but when joined to some other word which determines the meaning: as,* Ædes sacræ. Cic. Deorum ædes. Id.—ÆDIFICIUM, *an edifice, fortress, any house or building.* Quæ ædes ædificiaque intra fines regni Antiochi sunt. Liv.

116. *Ædes. Templum. Delubrum. Fanum.*

ÆDES (*in the singular*) *generally expresses a sacred place, built for the worship of a divinity, but without the assistance of auguries, as* Ædes Vestæ. Cic. Ædes Minervæ. Id.—TEMPLUM *originally signified any extent or space that could be seen.* Lucida cœli templa. Lucret. Templa Neptuni, Plaut., *large tracts of sea.* Templum, *considered as synonymous with the rest, is a profane place, consecrated by augurs. In like manner the palaces of Hostilius, Pompeius, and Julius were called* templa, *although they had not been consecrated to any divinity.* Templum *in the meaning of a temple, expressed a building more extensive than* delubrum, *which was only a small temple, or even a part of a temple. The Capitol was a temple,* templum, *which contained three small temples,* delubra, *within the same inclosure:* Delubrum Junonis, Jovis, et Minervæ. Cic. *Good authors make a proper*

distinction between templum *and* delubrum. Templorum et delubrorum religiones. Cic. Deorum delubris ac templis. Id.—Delubrum *was a place where the statue of the divinity stood.*—Fanum (*from* fari) *was properly a place consecrated for the construction of a temple.* Sed fanum tantùm, id est, locus templo effatus jam sacratus fuerat, cæterùm hoc demùm anno, ut ædem etiam fieri juberet in religionem venit. Liv. *Houses consecrated by the pontiffs were called* fana. Pro fanis atque delubris propugnare. Cic.

117. *Ædicula. Ædiculæ.*

Ædicula (*diminutive of* ædes) *is a small temple consecrated to a divinity.* Iisdem diebus ædiculam Victoriæ virginis Cato dedicavit. Cic.—Ædiculæ (*in the plural*) *is a small house.* Pauper fuit, habuit enim ædiculas in Labicano. Cic.

118. *Ædificare. Exædificare. Struere. Construere. Fundare.*

Ædificare, (ædem facere) *to erect any sort of building.* Ædificare domum, porticum, navem, hortos, &c. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ædificare rempublicam. Cic. Ædificare caput, Juv., (*speaking of a woman's head-dress*).—Exædificare, *to finish a building, to raise it very high.* Cùm domum atque villas cognoveris in urbium modum exædificatas. Sall. Non gravêre exædificare id opus quod instituisti. Cic.—Struere, (*from* strues). 1. *to pile up, to raise high.* Moles struere. Tac. Opes struere. Liv. 2. *to place in order.* Aciem struere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Mendacium struere. Cic. Componere et struere verba. Id.—Construere, (struere cum) *to heap up, to build up.* Acervi nummorum apud istum construuntur. Cic. Ædificium construere. Id. *Figuratively:* Copia ornamentorum uno in loco constructa. Cic.—Fundare, (*from* fundus) *to found, to lay the ground-work.* Arces fundantem, ac tecta novantem. Virg. *Figuratively:* Præclarè fundata respublica. Cic.

119. *Ædificator. Architectus.*

Ædificator, *a builder, a mason.* Cur mundi ædificatores repentè extiterint? Cic.—Architectus, (*from* ἀρχὴ *and* τεύχω, *to build*) *an architect, a master-builder, a surveyor of a building.* Mali ædificii dominus gloriabatur architectum non habuisse. Cic. *Figuratively:* Architectus legis faciendæ. Cic. Sic res ordinavit ædificator Deus. Id.

120. *Ægritudo. Ægrotatio. Morbus.*

Ægritudo *is generally used for sorrow, care, anxiety, discomfort, &c. and* Ægrotatio *for bodily sickness.* Sed propriè ut ægrotatio in corpore, sic ægritudo in animo nomen habet. Cic. *When Cicero says,* quòd minùs noceant animi ægrotationes quàm corporis, *he speaks of the passions which last for some time. We say likewise in English, the diseases of the mind.*—Morbus, *a disease or distemper.* Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem; ægrotationem, morbum cum imbecillitate. Cic. *Quintus Curtius has made use of* ægritudo *in speaking of bodily diseases.* Animum ægritudo corporis urgebat. Q. Curt. Cùm sanguis corruptus est, aut pituita redundat, aut bilis in corpore, morbi ægrotationesque nascuntur. Cic.

121. *Ægritudo. Ægrimonia. Molestia. Angor. Anxietas. Cura. Sollicitudo. Dolor. Mœror. Mœstitia. Tristitia. Afflictatio.*

ÆGRITUDO, *synonymous with the other words, generally signifies trouble of mind.* Ægritudo est perturbatio animi: itaque præclarè nostri molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem, propter similitudinem ægrorum ægritudinem nominavere. Cic. *It is said of a present evil.* Est ægritudo opinio recens mali præsentis. Cic.—ÆGRIMONIA *is a continued state of sadness or grief.* Ferrem graviter, si novæ ægrimoniæ locus esset. Cic.—MOLESTIA, (*from* moles) *a heavy trouble, or troublesomeness of mind, that follows one every where.* Molestia est ægritudo permanens. Cic.—ANGOR, (*from* ἄγχω, *to straiten*) *anguish, distress.* Angor est ægritudo premens. Cic. Angoribus confici. Id.—ANXIETAS, *fretfulness, anxiety.* Anxietas prona ad luctum, et mœrens, semper ipsa se sollicitans. Cic. Estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore. Id.—CURA, (quasi cor urens) *grief, trouble of mind.* Curâ absumi. Ter. At regina gravi jamdudùm saucia curâ. Virg.—SOLLICITUDO, *anguish of mind, solicitude, deep concern.* Sollicitudo est ægritudo cum cogitatione. Cic. Sollicitudo conscientiæ vexat impios. Id. Quantâ me curâ et sollicitudine afficit gnatus! Ter. Cura, *says a grammarian,* est in conservatione bonorum; sollicitudo in metu malorum. *It may be very properly said,* Adverso casu perculsum premit angor; superstitiosum aut animi suspensum discruciat anxietas; patremfamilias obsident sollicitudines et curæ. *G. D*—DOLOR, *pain, smart, ache.* Dolor est ægritudo crucians. Cic. *It is said of the mind and of the body.* Dolor, asper motus in corpore. Cic. Summus animi dolor. Id.—MŒROR, *deep and pensive sadness, habitual state of affliction.* Mœror, ægritudo flebilis. Cic. Mœrorem minui, dolorem non potui. Id. Dolor, *says Popma,* ægritudo animi afflicti vel ex mali alicujus præsentiâ, vel absentiâ boni; mœror, contractio animi, et demissio: hic interior et gravior; ille levior et exterior.—MŒSTITIA, *actual sadness or mournfulness.* Sapientia est una quæ mœstitiam pellat ex animis. Cic.—TRISTITIA, *sadness shown outwardly.* Lacrymis et tristitiæ te tradidisti. Cic.—AFFLICTATIO, *pain, torment.* Afflictatio, ægritudo cum vexatione corporis. Cic.

122. *Ægrotare. Ægrescere.*

ÆGROTARE, *to be sick or ill.* Medici leviter ægrotantes leviter curant. Cic. *It is very properly used to express the diseases of the mind.* Ægrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, ex eo quòd magni æstimetur ea res, ex quâ animus ægrotat, oriuntur. Cic. Vitio animi ægrotare. Hor. *Figuratively:* Ægrotant in te artes animi tui, Plaut., *your tricks are of no service to you.*—ÆGRESCERE, *to become more sick, is only said of the soul.* Violentia Turni exsuperat magis, ægrescitque medendo. Virg. Tantùm in corde sedens ægrescit cura parentis. Stat.

123. *Ægrotus. Æger.*

ÆGROTUS, *sick, ill, is very seldom said but of the body.* Ægroto, dùm anima est, spes esse dicitur. Cic. *It is in a figurative sense that Terence says,* Animum decuit ægrotum adolescentuli tractare. —ÆGER, *afflicted, enduring pain, is said of both body and mind.*

Æger ex vulnere. Liv. Consolantur ægram animi. Id. *Figuratively:* Mihi videor magnam, et maximè ægram et propè depositam reipublicæ partem suscepisse. Cic. *Good authors make use of* æger, *and not of* ægrotus, *in speaking of animals.* Et quatit ægros tussis anhela sues. Virg.

124. *Æmulari aliquem, alicui, cum aliquo.*

ÆMULARI ALIQUEM, *to imitate (in a good sense).* Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari. Hor. Omnes ejus urbis instituta laudare faciliùs possunt, quàm æmulari. Cic.—ÆMULARI ALICUI, *to envy somebody.* His æmulamur qui ea habent, quæ nos habere cupimus. Cic. Æmulari alicui *signifies also to be upon the square with one.* Consummati jam patroni veteribus æmulantur. Quint.—ÆMULARI CUM ALIQUO, *to contend, to dispute with a person for any thing.* Nec mecum æmuletur. Liv.

125. *Æmulatio. Imitatio. Rivalitas.*

ÆMULATIO, *a desire to equal and even to excel, either in a good or in a bad sense.* Imitatio virtutis æmulatio dicitur; et est æmulatio, ægritudo, si eo quod concupieris, alius potiatur, ipse careas. Cic. Nec hæc invidia, verùm æmulatio est. Phæd.—IMITATIO, *imitation, is said of both vice and virtue.* Excellentium hominum virtus imitatione digna est. Cic. Vitium imitatione ex aliquo expressum. Id. Æmulatio *is generally the cause, and* imitatio *the effect.*—RIVALITAS, *rivality, is always said in a bad sense.* Illa vitiosa æmulatio, quæ rivalitati similis est. Cic. Rivales, *says Doletus,* à rivo dicuntur, et sunt propriè qui per eundem rivum aquam ducunt, inter quos sæpè contentio est de aquæ usu. Translatè vero rivales dicuntur qui eandem amant. Quam translationem nonnulli sumptam volunt a bestiis, quæ sitientes, cùm ex eodem rivulo haustum petunt, prælium contra se invicem concitant; vel a re rusticâ: nam rivales propriè etiam dicuntur ii quorum agros rivus aliquis determinat, qui incertitudine et mutatione crebrâ cursûs lites sæpè inter eos suscitat.

126. *Æqualitas. Æquabilitas. Æquatio.*

ÆQUALITAS, *equality, evenness, is only used in a figurative sense.* Quidam, virtutibus exceptis atque vitiis, cætera in summâ æqualitate posuerunt. Cic. Æqualitas fraterna. Id.—ÆQUABILITAS, *evenness of temper, uniformity.* Præclara est æquabilitas in omni vitâ. Cic. *In this case* æqualitas *would not be a proper word.*—ÆQUATIO, *an equal share or portion.* Æquatio bonorum. Cic. Æquatio fortunæ et dignitatis. Id. Æqualitas *and* æquabilitas *would have a quite different meaning.*

127. *Æquare. Adæquare. Exæquare. Æquiparare.*

ÆQUARE, *in its proper sense, is to lay flat and level.* Area cum primis ingenti æquanda cylindro. Virg. *Figuratively: to equalize, to make equal.* Inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari se putârint. Liv.—ADÆQUARE, *to make equal or even with.* Ut propè summam muri aggerisque altitudinem acervi armorum adæquarent. Cæs. Adæquare solo, Liv., *to level with the ground. Figuratively:* Cum virtute fortunam adæquavit. Cic.

Adæquârunt judices, Id. *One half of the judges were of one opinion, and the other half of another.*—EXÆQUARE, *to equalize perfectly: it is very seldom used but in a figurative sense.* Pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat. Cic. Omnia jura pretio exæquavit, Id. *He determined the degree of right by the quantity of money.*—ÆQUIPARARE, *to arrive at an equality with.* Æquiparas magistrum, Virg. *You are equal to your master.*

128. *Æquè. Æqualiter. Pariter. Similiter.*

ÆQUE, *alike, with equity.* Benevolentiâ civium non æquè omnes egent. Cic. Æquè statuere, *to decide or command with justice and equity.*—ÆQUALITER, *equally, in equal parts.* Æqualiter perpolire. Cic. Æqualiter aut sorte agros legionibus assignari puto oportere. Id.—PARITER, *in like manner.* Lætamur amicorum lætitiâ æquè ac nostrâ, et pariter dolemus angoribus. Cic. Ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum ergà nos benevolentiæ pariter æqualiterque respondeat. Cic.—SIMILITER, *in the very same manner.* Similiter facis ac si roges. Cic. Verba quæ similiter desinunt, aut quæ cadunt similiter. Id.

129. *Æquus. Æqualis. Æquabilis. Par. Similis.*

ÆQUUS, (*in its proper sense,*) *level, even.* Æquus et planus locus. Cic. *Figuratively: what is constantly the same.* Animus æquus. Cic. —ÆQUALIS. 1. *Equal, alike.* Æqualia esse peccata. Cic. 2. *Of the same age, or cotemporary.* Demosthenes maximos oratores habuit æquales. Cic.—ÆQUABILIS, *equable, always in the same strain.* Æquabilis prædæ partitio. Cic. Famâ æquabili et inviolatâ. Sall. —PAR, *even in number, equal, like.* Ut stellarum numerus par an impar sic nesciatur. Cic. Par est quod inter omnes æquabile est. Id. Erant ei paria cum Crasso quædam, quædam etiam superiora. Id.—SIMILIS, *like in aspect or in nature, or in any other way.* Aqua aquæ similis. Plaut. Similis tùm formâ tùm moribus. Cic. Si simili utamur fortunâ atque usi sumus. Id. Pauci cum viverent inter æquales, constanti et æquabili jure regi se animo semper æquo ferebant; neque enim erant omnes opibus ac dignitate pares, aut moribus similes. *G. D.*

130. *Æquus. Justus.*

ÆQUUS, *considered as synonymous with* justus, *signifies equal, equitable.* Æqua conditio, æquumque certamen proponitur. Cic. Jura æqua describere. Cic. Athenæ cum florerent æquis legibus. Phæd. Ab æquis vehementer excolamur et amemur. Cic.—JUSTUS, *which is within rule, lawful, legitimate, conformable to custom.* Justa uxor. Cic. Justa causa. Id. Justus exercitus, justum bellum, justus consul. Liv. *An army, a war, a consul, all in excellent order.* Justus *is also used for just, equitable.* Justus homo, isque quem bonum virum dicimus. Cic.

131. *Aër. Æther.*

AER *is properly the dense air which we breathe, the atmosphere.* Aër quem spiritu ducimus. Cic.—ÆTHER *is the sky, the pure region of air above our atmosphere.* Æther immensus aërem complectitur. Cic.

132. *Ærarium. Fiscus.*

ÆRARIUM, (*from* æs) *the treasury or exchequer.* Meam domum senatus ex ærario ædificandam putavit. Cic.—FISCUS *was properly a great bag which contained a large sum of money.* Muli gravati sarcinis duo; unus ferebat fiscos cum pecuniâ. Phæd. Fiscus *has been used to express the money of the emperor.* Quantum ærario, quantum fisco pendebant in quinquennium remisit. Tac. At fortasse non eâdem severitate fiscum, quâ ærarium, cohibes: imo tanto majore, quantò plus tibi licere de tuo, quàm de publico credis. Plin. Jun. Fiscus, *before Cicero's time, was the public money: and* ærarium, *the money of individuals.*

133. *Ærugo. Rubigo. Ferrugo.*

ÆRUGO (*from* æs) *is properly the rust of brass, verdigrise.* Æs Corinthium in æruginem incidit. Cic. *Figuratively:* At hæc animos ærugo cùm semel imbuerit. Hor.—RUBIGO, *blasting of corn and vines, mildew.* Nec sterilem seges sentiet rubiginem. Hor. *It expresses also the rust of metals.* Nec scabie et salsâ rubigine ferrum. Virg.—FERRUGO, (ferri ærugo) *rust of iron. It is mostly used to express colours.* Pictus acu chlamidem, et ferrugine tinctus Iberâ. Virg. *Figuratively:* Animusque malâ ferrugine purus. Ovid. i. e. *a spotless mind.*

134. *Æstimare. Existimare.*

ÆSTIMARE, (*from* æs) *to examine, to value or set a price upon.* Vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimat. Cic. *In the same sense we say* Æstimare litem, Cic., *to fix the costs of a law-suit.* Æstimare aliquem, *in good authors, does not signify to esteem a person, but to form a judgement of him, to value him; in which sense we say* magni, magno, pro nihilo, pluris, &c. æstimare aliquem.—EXISTIMARE, *to judge, to decide after a sufficient examination.* Regali nomine dignum aliquem existimare. Cic. *It may be used in the sense of* æstimare. Ad unamquamque rem existimandam momentoque suo ponderandam. Cic. Quorum extant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis oratorum potest. Id.

135. *Æstimatio. Existimatio.*

ÆSTIMATIO, *a valuing or setting a price, and the things themselves which are valued.* Non æstimatione censùs, verùm victu atque cultu terminatur pecuniæ modus. Cic. Militibus æquâ factâ æstimatione pecuniam pro his rebus solvit. Id. In æstimationem accipere, Id. *to take a thing for the value set on it.* Non eo sis consilio, ut, cùm me hospitio recipias, æstimationem te aliquam putes accipere. Id., *In receiving me into your house as a guest, do not believe you receive an estate properly valued.*—EXISTIMATIO *of itself only signifies an opinion.* Homo sine existimatione, Cic., *is a man of whom nothing is thought or said.*—Existimationi consulere, Id. *to endeavour to make a noise in the world.* Existimationem assequi, *in the sense of To acquire esteem, would be a barbarism: it means esteem, reputation, only when accompanied by an epithet that points out such a signification.* Fructus bonæ existimationis. Cic.

136. *Ætas. Tempus. Ævum. Sæculum. Hora.*

ÆTAS *includes the several states of life, as infancy, youth,* &c. Philosophiæ qui paret, omne tempus ætatis sine molestiâ potest degere. Cic. Ætas media, ætas ingravescens, &c. *It is understood of time.* Volat ætas. Cic. *It expresses a year.* Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas. Hor. *Sometimes it means a hundred years.* Vixi annos bis centum; jam tertia vivitur ætas. Ovid.—TEMPUS, *time, duration, revolution within a space.* Tempus est pars quædam æternitatis, cum alicujus annui, menstrui, diurni, nocturnive spatii certâ significatione. Cic. Tempus insequens, instans, præteritum. Id. *It is likewise understood of opportunity, convenient or seasonable time, the* χαίρος *of the Greeks.* Tempore et in tempore advenis. Ter. *You come very seasonably, in the nick of time. It expresses also need, difficult times, hard circumstances.* Nisi fortè eam pecuniam in reipublicæ magnum aliquod tempus contulerit. Cic. Reddas amicis tempora. Phæd. *Serve your friends who have served you before.*—ÆVUM, *a very long space of time.* Hic est definitus in cælo locus, ubi beati ævo sempiterno fruuntur. *It is said of a person's age.* Fortè meum si quis te percontabitur ævum. Hor.—SÆCULUM (*spelt more commonly* SECULUM) *and by contraction* SÆCLUM, *an age, a century. It is said of a long space of time.* Quorum ætates non annis, sed sæculis scimus esse disjunctas. Cic. *Poets use this word for* ætas, tempus. Fœcunda culpæ sæcula. Hor. *According to Servius, it is used to express a space of* 30, 110, *and sometimes* 1,000 *years.* In sæculo, *says Doletus,* aliqua est annorum iteratio et recursus. Multis sæculis ante ejus ætatem id acciderat. Cic.—HORA, (*from* ὤρα) *a time, age, hour.* Mobilis hora. Hor. *A season.* Qui mare et terras variisque mundum temperat horis. Hor. *It is more commonly used to express what is called the hour.* Cùm hora diei ferè decima esset. Cic.

137. *Ætas affecta. Ætas ingravescens.*

ÆTAS AFFECTA *is a state of total decay in the human frame.* Q. Mutii janua et vestibulum, quod in ejus infirmâ valetudine, affectâque jam ætate maximâ quotidiè civium frequentiâ ac summorum hominum splendore celebratur. Cic.—ÆTAS INGRAVESCENS, *the weight of years, a burthensome age.* Didicimus quibus rationibus facillimè ingravescentem ætatem ferre possimus. Cic.

138. *Ætas firmata. Ætas constans. Ætas matura.*

ÆTAS FIRMATA, *the prime or full strength of age.* Multi cives fuerunt, quorum cùm adolescentiæ cupiditates deferbuissent, eximiæ virtutes, firmata jam ætate, extiterunt. Cic.—ÆTAS CONSTANS, *a steady age.* Infirmitas puerorum est, ferocia juvenum, gravitas jam constantis ætatis. Cic.—ÆTAS MATURA, *the age of maturity, the age of prudence.* Hoc studium quotidiè ingravescit, credo, et ætatis maturitate ad prudentiam, et horum temporum vitiis. Cic. Ætas firmata *is the age of thirty*; ætas constans, *the age of forty*; ætas matura, *the age of fifty.*

139. *Ætas exacta. Ætas provecta. Ætas decrepita. Ætas præcipitata. Ætas extrema.*

ÆTAS EXACTA *is the decline of age, the end of life.* Ætatis ex-

actæ jam Camillus erat. Liv.—ÆTAS PROVECTA, *advanced age.*—ÆTAS DECREPITA, *decrepit age, relates to the countenance and state of old age.* Ex iis igitur bestiolis horâ octavâ quæ mortua est, provectâ ætate mortua est; quæ verò occidente sole, decrepitâ. Cic.—ÆTAS PRÆCIPITATA *is said of old age, the decline of life.* An quod adolescens præstiti, cùm etiam errare cum excusatione possem, id nunc ætate præcipitatâ commutem, ac ipse me retexam? Cic.—ÆTAS EXTREMA *relates to the approaching end of life.* Non habet titillationes ætas extrema. Cic.

140. *Ætatem degere. Ætatem terere. Ætatem consumere.*

ÆTATEM DEGERE, *to pass one's life.* Id sibi quisque genus ætatis degendæ constituit, quod maximè adamavit. Cic.—ÆTATEM TERERE *is generally understood in a bad sense, as we say, to kill time.* Terere omnem ætatem in nugis discendis. Cic.—ÆTATEM CONSUMERE, *to spend all one's life.* Quoniam in eo studio ætatem consumpsi. Cic.

141. *Ætatis cursus. Ætatis progressus.*

ÆTATIS CURSUS *is the course of age, and* ÆTATIS PROGRESSUS *is the advance of age.* Cursus est certus ætatis, et via una naturæ, eaque simplex. Cic. C. Cæsar ineunte ætate docuit ab excellenti eximiâque virtute progressum ætatis expectari non oportere. Id.

142. *Æternus. Sempiternus. Immortalis. Perpetuus. Perennis. Jugis.*

ÆTERNUS, *eternal, which is without a beginning, and has no end.* Deus beatus et æternus. Cic. *It is said also of things that had a beginning, and last as long as life, as long as the world.* Urbs condita in æternum. Liv. Ablue corpus illuvie, æternisque sordibus squalidum. Q. Cur.—SEMPITERNUS (semper æternus) *enlarges upon the idea of* æternus. Optimi et sapientissimi cujusque animus ita præsentit in posterum, ut nihil nisi sempiternum spectare videatur. Cic.—IMMORTALIS, (non mortalis) *which is not subject to death.* Optimi cujusque animus ad immortalem gloriam nititur. Cic. Immortalis *is said only of things that are animate, or considered as such, and in some respect personified.* Æternus *is said of any being whatever.*—PERPETUUS, *perpetual, uninterrupted.* Firma et perpetua amicitia. Cic. Illum ignem Vestæ perpetuum ac sempiternum. Id.—PERENNIS, (quasi per annos) *everlasting.* Perennes et perpetui cursus stellarum. Cic. Aquæ perennes. Id. Ab hâc perenni virtute majorum non degeneravit. Id.—JUGIS, (*from* jungere, ex eo quòd junctæ semper undis undæ profluant) *continually streaming, inexhaustible.* Putei perennes jugis aquæ. Hor. Aqua hausta de jugi puteo. Cic. Jugis thesaurus. Plaut. Juge auspicium, Cic., *is in another sense, and signifies an augury taken from one of the beasts of a team voiding his excrements. It is the interpretation given by Festus.*

143. *Affatim. Satis. Sat. Satis superque.*

AFFATIM, *abundantly.* Affatim materiæ. Liv. Affatim satisfacere. Cic.—SATIS *and* SAT, *enough.* Libri satis multi. Cic. Peccant qui non vident quod satis est. Id. Satis tempore, Id., *seasonably enough.* Tantum quantum sat est. Id.—SATIS SUPERQUE, *enough, and even too much, something more than enough.* Sed id satis superque. Cic. Satis superque id habeo quod mihi dederis. Id.

Affatim *expresses a greater abundance than* satis. Satis est et affatim prorsùs. Cic.

144. *Affectio. Affectus. Motus. Perturbatio.*

Cicero informs us what we are to understand by the word AFFECTIO. Affectio est animi et corporis aliquâ de causâ commutatio, ut lætitia, cupiditas. *It is the action that inclines the mind.* Animi talis affectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei causâ. Cic.—AFFECTUS, *the disposition of the mind, the feelings.* Qualis cujusque animi affectus est, talis est homo. Cic. Affectus proprios in fabellas transtulit. Phæd.—MOTUS, *motion.* Deus motum dedit cœlo. Cic. *Figuratively:* Videndum est ne animi motus à naturâ recedant. Cic.—PERTURBATIO, *the action of troubling, trouble, disturbance, confusion.* Cœli perturbatio, Cic., *a storm, a tempest.* Videtis in quo motu temporum, quantâ in conversione rerum, et perturbatione versentur. Id. *Figuratively: irregular passions.* Perturbationes fugiamus, id est, motus animi nimios, rationi non obtemperantes. Cic. Cùm perturbationem ratione depulerint, et ad primam et optimam affectionem animi pervenerint. Id. Ex bonis affectibus oriuntur motus laudabiles; ex pravis, perturbationes. *G. D.*

145. *Afferre. Inferre.*

AFFERRE, (ferre ad) *and* INFERRE, (ferre in) *include the idea of a thing carried, and of the place where it is carried to: the difference between these two words is, that* afferre *is only to bring the thing to, and* inferre *is not only to bring it to, but also to bring it into.* Afferre epistolam. Cic. In urbem inferre. Id. *Figuratively:* Inferre mentionem, Liv., *to make mention of.* Inferre crimen alicui, Cic., *to accuse a person.*

146. *Affigere. Infigere.*

AFFIGERE, (figere ad) *to fasten to, to clap close, to fix upon.* Prometheus affixus Caucaso. Cic. Affigere cruci. Liv. *Figuratively:* Ea maximè nostris animis affigi dicebat, quæ essent à sensu tradita atque impressa. Cic.—INFIGERE, (figere in) *to fasten in, to thrust or shove in.* Sagitta infigitur arbore. Virg. Infigere gladium alicui in pectus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Infixus animo hæret dolor. Cic. Affixus *would express less.*

147. *Affinis. Propinquus. Agnatus. Cognatus.*

AFFINIS, *a relative by marriage, a relative of our relations.* Marius affinis noster. Cic. *One of Marius's family had been admitted into Cicero's family. It signifies also a neighbour.* Ut quisque potentiori affinis erat, sedibus pellebantur. Sal. *Figuratively:* Affinis sceleri, culpæ. Cic.—PROPINQUUS, (*from* propè) *near of kin, allied.* Vestalis hujus propinqua. Cic. Cives propriores quàm peregrini, et propinqui quàm alieni. Id.—AGNATUS, *signifies literally one born after the father's will is made.* Cui filius agnatus sit, ejus testamentum non esse ruptum judica. Cic. Agnatus *is said of kindred by the father's side.* Agnati, *say the lawyers,* qui per virilis sexûs agnationem conjuncti sunt, quasi à patre congeniti, velut frater eodem patre natus, filius fratris, &c. Jupiter, Juno, reliqui quos fratres inter se et agnatos usurpare atque appellare solemus. Cic. *Jupiter, Juno, and the other deities were related by Saturn.*—COGNATUS, (cum natus)

a relative, a cousin. Pro reditu Pompeii multi cognati et affines deprecati sunt. Cic. *It is an axiom in law that* agnati *are* cognati; *but all* cognati *are not* agnati. *For example, an uncle by the father's side is* agnatus *and* cognatus; *whereas an uncle by the mother's side is* cognatus *and not* agnatus, *because the mother was not originally one of her husband's family, and was only admitted into it by her marriage.*

148. *Affinitas. Propinquitas.*

AFFINITAS, *affinity, alliance by marriage which establishes the right of a relative between the husband and his wife's relations, and likewise between the wife and her husband's relations.*—PROPINQUITAS *is any kindred whatever.* Cum illo maximis vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus. Cic.

149. *Afflictus. Ærumnosus. Calamitosus.*

AFFLICTUS, (*from* ad *and the obsolete* fligere) *pushed or thrown down, dashed on or against the ground.* Statua deturbata et afflicta. Cic. Navis ad scopulos afflicta. *Figuratively:* Afflictus debilitatusque ægritudine. Cic. Afflictus et jam omni spe salutis orbatus. Id. Afflicta virtus maximè luctuosa. Id. Mœrore afflictus. Id.—ÆRUMNOSUS, (*from* ærumna, *a kind of stick with a hook used by travellers to carry their bundles on their back,*) *is only used in a figurative sense: wretched, calamitous, miserable.* Ærumnosus et miseriarum compos. Cic.—CALAMITOSUS, (*from* calamus, *a stalk of corn*). Calamitas *is properly a storm of hail that has beat down corn: it is with this meaning that Terence says,* nostri fundi calamitas, *speaking of a courtesan who was ruining a young man.* Calamitosus *may be used in an active or passive signification.* Tempestas calamitosa. Cic. Ager cœlo calamitosus. Id. *Figuratively:* Calamitosa prætura Verris. Cic. Eos qui se ægritudini dederunt, miseros, afflictos, ærumnosos, calamitosos putamus. Id. Afflictos excitamus; sustentamus ærumnosos; calamitosis subvenimus. *G. D.*

150. *Affligere. Afflictare. Effligere.*

AFFLIGERE, (*from* ad *and the obsolete* fligere) *to throw or dash on the ground, to demolish.* Catuli monumentum afflixit, meam domum diruit. Cic. Leonis affliguntur horrendo impetu. Phæd. *Figuratively: to deject, to throw into a state of consternation.* Ut me levârat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit. Cic.—AFFLICTARE, (*the frequentative of* affligere) *is only used in a figurative sense: to torment, to ruin, to undo.* Hìc tu me accusas, quòd me afflictem, cùm ita sim afflictus, ut nemo unquàm. Cic. De domesticis nostris rebus acerbissimè afflictor. Id.—EFFLIGERE *increases upon the meaning of the above two verbs, and conveys the idea of overwhelming, and totally undoing.* Effligere lapide, Plaut., *to knock down with stones.* Filium misit ad effligendum Cneium Pompeium, aut certè capiendum. Cic.

151. *Affluere. Circumfluere.*

AFFLUERE, (fluere ad) *to flow upon or towards.* Ad ripam Gallicam lætior et placidior affluens. Tac. *Figuratively:* Affluit ad eos voluptas. Cic. Vestitu affluens, Phæd., *having a long and full gown.* Omnium rerum copiâ affluentes. Cic.—CIRCUMFLUERE, *to flow round or about.* Cocytusque sinu labens circumfluit atro. Virg. *Figu-*

ratively: Res secundæ circumfluunt vos. Q. Curt. Circumfluere et abundare omnibus rebus. Cic.

152. *Age. Age dùm. Agite dùm. Cedò. Amabo te.*

AGE, AGE DUM, AGITE DUM, *are properly imperatives, and to be used when a person is exhorting.* Age nunc, refer animum. Cic. Age *may be used with a plural number.* Age verò, nunc considerate. Cic. Agite *requires to be followed by a verb in the plural number.* Agite dùm, ite mecum. Liv. Quare agite, ô tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris. Virg.—CEDO, *is an expression of demanding; tell me, give me.* Cedò quî amisisti. Cic. *Tell me how you have lost.* Cedò tabulas. Id. *Give the registers.*—AMABO TE, (*future tense of* amare) *becomes any body who wants to insinuate himself.* Vide, amabo, nùm sit domi. Ter. Amabo te, incumbe in eam rem. Cic.

153. *Ager. Campus. Arvum. Rus.*

AGER *is said of a field, land, or ground admitting of cultivation.* Ager quamvis fertilis, sine culturâ fructuosus esse non potest. Cic. *It is used sometimes instead of* rus. Neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit. Ter.—CAMPUS *is an extensive plain, a very large place, either in town or country.* Si pinguis agros metabere campi. Virg. Ægyptii camporum patentium æquoribus habitantes. Cic. Camposque liquentes, Virg., *the sea.* Campus Martius, Cic. *Mars's field, where the Romans held their assemblies. Figuratively:* Me, ut ita dicam, ex hoc campo æquitatis ad istas verborum angustias, et ad omnes literarum angulos revocas. Cic.—ARVUM, (*from* arare) *arable land, or plowed land.* Nec semper credenda Ceres fallacibus arvis. Virg. Squalent abductis arva colonis. Id. *The same poet has said,* Neptunia arva, *the sea.*—RUS *includes in its meaning all the country, the woods, lands, fountains, in a word all things without cities.* Evolare rus ex urbe, tanquam ex vinculis. Cic.

154. *Ager pascuus. Ager compascuus.*

AGER PASCUUS, (*from* pascere) *a field serving for beasts to graze in.* Non arvus hic qui arari soleat, sed pascuus est ager. Plaut.—AGER COMPASCUUS *is said of a common pasture wherein each inhabitant of a place has a right to bring his cattle.* Si compascuus ager est, jus est compascere. Cic.

155. *Agere cum populo. Agere ad populum.*

AGERE CUM POPULO, *says Gellius,* est rogare quid populum, quod suffragiis suis aut jubeat, aut vetet.—AGERE AD POPULUM est concionem habere sine ullâ rogatione. *Any one amongst the Romans, with the leave of the chief magistrate, had a right to assemble the people to propose laws to them.* Cum populo patribusque agendi jus esto consuli. Cic.

156. *Agere fabulam. Facere fabulam.*

AGERE FABULAM *is said of the actor who acts a play.* Nunc quam acturi sumus Menandri Eunuchum. Ter.—FACERE FABULAM *is said of the author who composes a play.* Populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas. Ter.

157. *Agere gratiam, Referre, Habere, Reddere, Facere.*

AGERE GRATIAM or GRATIAS, *to testify one's gratitude by thanks.* Cui senatus singularibus verbis gratias egit. Cic.—REFERRE GRATIAS, *to show one's gratitude by deeds.*—GRATIAS HABERE, *to preserve gratitude.* Inops si referre gratiam non potest, habere certè potest. Cic. Maximas tibi gratias ago, majores etiam habeo. Id. Gratiam qui refert, habet; et qui habet, in eo ipso quod habet, refert. Id. *Cicero has* referre gratiam *in a bad sense:* Nunc tecum sic agam, ut tulisse potiùs injuriam, quàm retulisse gratiam videar. —GRATIAM REDDERE, *to do a favour, to return a good office for a good office.* Beneficio magno gratiam reddam parem. Phæd.— GRATIAM FACERE, *to excuse from, to dispense with.* Jurisjurandi gratiam facere. Plaut. *To excuse from or dispense with the religion of an oath.*

158. *Aggerare. Exaggerare. Cumulare. Accumulare. Coacervare.*

AGGERARE, (gerere ad) *to heap up, to lay on heaps.* Atque aggerat ipsis in stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo. Virg. *She heaps up in the stables the dead bodies of the animals infected with that cruel poison. Figuratively:* Incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras. Virg. *By her discourses she inflames her jealousy, and aggravates her resentment.*—EXAGGERARE, *to heap up together, to raise a heap higher.* Qui magnas opes exaggerare quærit omni vigiliâ. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Verbis exaggerare beneficium. Cic.—CUMULARE, *to heap up, to pile.* Altaria donis cumulant. Virg. *Figuratively:* Cumulare benefacta. Cic. Cumulari gaudio. Id.—ACCUMULARE, *to add one heap to another.* Auget, addit, accumulat aurum, argentum ex prædâ. Cic.—COACERVARE, (*from* cum *and* acervus) *to lay on heaps, to amass together.* His adjectis et coacervatis cadaveribus. Cic. Coguntur et coacervantur divitiæ. Cic.

159. *Aggregare. Congregare.*

AGGREGARE, (*from* ad *and* grex) *is properly to add to a flock. It is only used in a figurative sense; to associate, to aggregate into a society.* Ego te semper in nostrum collegium aggregare soleo. Cic. Aggregare suam voluntatem ad dignitatem alterius. Id. Ejus etiam filium eodem judicio et crimine ad patris interitum aggregare voluisti. Id.—CONGREGARE, *to assemble together.* Congregare cum leonibus vulpes. Mart. *Figuratively:* Homines dispersos et dissipatos unum in locum congregare. Cic.

160. *Agitare. Ciere. Vibrare.*

AGITARE, (*frequentative of* agere) *to agitate, to drive on.* Sæpiùs ventis agitatur ingens pinus. Hor. Atomi pellunt seipsas, et agitantur inter se concursu fortuito. Cic. Alias aves insectatur et agitat aquila. Id. *Figuratively:* Infidos agitans discordia fratres. Virg. Ipse longè aliter agitabat animo. Cic. Agitare gaudium atque lætitiam. Sal. *To show one's joy by transport of mind.*—CIERE, *to excite.* Ciere motus. Cic. Naturæ ista sunt omnia cientis et agitantis motibus suis. Id. Ciere *is very properly used when we speak of pain and of tears.* Fletus ciere. Virg. *The* ciere patrem *of Livy has quite a different meaning: it signifies, to declare who is one's father.*

—VIBRARE, *to vibrate, to quiver as the string of an instrument does.* Sicas vibrare et spargere venena. Cic. Fœdare in pulvere crines vibratos calido ferro. Virg. *To trail in the dust one's hair skilfully dressed.* Vibrat mare. Cic. Demosthenis non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur. *Figuratively:* Oratio incitata et vibrans. Cic. *An animated and vehement speech.*

161. *Agricola. Ruricola. Arator. Villicus. Colonus.*

AGRICOLA, (agrum colens) *one who tills the ground, a husbandman.* O fortunatos nimiùm, sua si bona nôrint, agricolas! Virg. Arbores seret diligens agricola. Cic.—RURICOLA, (rus colens) *one living in the country, one tilling or manuring the ground.* Hæccine ruricolæ paterentur monstra. Col. *It is applied even to animals.* Ruricolasque boves letho dedit. Ovid. *Donatus maintains that* agricola aratrum *may be said, grounded on this verse of Ovid:* Tempore ruricolæ patiens fit taurus aratri. *As if* ruricolæ *could not be governed of* taurus, *or* aratri, *the ox, or plough of the husbandman.*—ARATOR, *a plougher or tiller, whether he be proprietor or farmer of the land.* Stivæ innixus arator, Ovid., *the husbandman leaning on the handle of his plough. Cicero distinguishes him from the proprietor.* Incolumis numerus manebat dominorum et aratorum.—VILLICUS, (villam colens) *a steward in the country, a bailiff in the manor.* Si mandandum aliquid procuratori de agriculturâ, aut imperandum villico sit. Cic. *Catullus says in a figurative way,* villicus ærarii; *and Juvenal,* villicus urbis: *but both in a satirical joke.*—COLONUS, (*from* colere) *a farmer.* Qui colonus habuit conductum de Cœsennâ fundum. Cic.

162. *Ala. Penna. Pluma.*

ALA, *a wing.* Galli cantu plausuque premunt alas. Cic. *It is understood of the arm-pit or arm-hole.* Cubat hircus in alis. Hor. *Figuratively:* Alæ ventorum, Virg., *the sails.*—PENNA *properly signifies the grown feathers or quills in a wing, and by extension, the wings themselves.* Pennas pavoni quæ deciderant sustulit. Phæd. Gallinæ pullos pennis fovent, ne frigore lædantur. Cic.—PLUMA, *small and soft feathers that cover the bodies of birds.* Versicolores plumæ columbis ad ornatum datæ sunt. Cic. Dixi te pennam tenere; mentitus sum, tantùm plumam tenebas. Senec.

163. *Ala. Cornu.*

ALA, *in the tactics of the Romans, signifies the wings of an army, or the horse on each side flanking the foot, just as wings are fixed to the bodies of birds: which method is still used in our armies.* Alæ sinistræ equites. Sal. Alæ præfectus. Liv.—CORNU *signifies likewise the wing of an army.* Equites pro cornibus locare. Liv. Dextrum et sinistrum cornu, Cic., *the right and the left wing of an army.* Alæ *is said of the horse; and* cornu *of the foot.*

164. *Albere. Albescere. Exalbescere.*

ALBERE, *to be white.* Canis capillis albet caput. Ovid.—ALBESCERE, *to become white.* Lenit albescens animos capillus. Hor.—EXALBESCERE, *to turn pale, to become very white.* Exalbescere metu. Cic. Si qui fremerent et exalbescerent. Id. *The foregoing expressions seem used in a figurative sense.*

165. *Albus. Candidus. Canus.*

ALBUS *is more commonly said of a natural whiteness.* Alba avis. Cic. Alba nix.—CANDIDUS *is said of a bright and shining whiteness.* Lilia candida. Virg. *Figuratively:* Animæ candidiores. Hor. Candida vita. Cic. Purum et candidum dicendi genus. Id. Candida hora, Ovid., *a favourable hour or time.* Candidus lector, Id., *a sincere and impartial reader.* Aliud est, *says Servius,* candidum esse, id est, quâdam nitenti luce perfusum esse; aliud album, quod pallori constat esse vicinum. *Those who put up for places were called* candidati *by the Romans, from the white garments they wore.*—CANUS, *hoary, turned white on account of old age.* Cani capilli. Hor. *Figuratively:* Cana fides. Virg. *Sometimes good authors have used promiscuously* albus *and* candidus.

166. *Alere. Nutrire.*

ALERE, *in its proper sense, signifies to find one in victuals and clothes.* Cùm agellus eum non satis aleret. Cic. Neminem esse divitem, nisi qui exercitum alere possit. Id. *Figuratively:* Alere bellum. Liv. Dicendi assiduitas aluit audaciam. Cic.—NUTRIRE, *to nurse, to suckle, or feed young ones.* Balenæ mammis fœtus nutriunt. Plin. *Figuratively: to encourage, to abet.* Privatorum nutrire audacias. Cic. Amorem nutrire. Ovid. Infantem nutrit sedula mulier, deindè alunt parentes. *G. D.*

167. *Alga. Ulva.*

ALGA, *sea-weed.* Vestiunt algâ littus inutili. Hor. *It is also said of weeds growing in pools and standing waters.* Virides in algas miserè fugientes ruunt. Phæd. *A little before he had said* ad lacum —ULVA *is only used to express the reeds or weeds growing in pools and standing waters.* Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulvâ delitui. Virg.

168. *Alicubi. Aliquò.*

ALICUBI, *somewhere or in some place; any where, in any place, (without motion).* Si salvus sit Pompeius, et constiterit alicubi. Cic. —ALIQUÒ, (ad aliquem locum) *to some place, or any whither, (with motion).* Aliquò profugiet militatum. Ter.

169. *Aliò. Alibi.*

ALIÒ (ad alium locum) *to another place.* Statuam Arpinum ne mihi eundem sit, an quò aliò. Cic. Si manere hìc sese maluit, quàm aliò nubere. Plaut. *In the foregoing sentences a change of place is expressed by* aliò.—ALIBI, *elsewhere, in another place, (without any motion).* Quæ nusquam inessent alibi veri et certi notæ. Cic.

170. *Aliundè. Alicundè.*

ALIUNDE, *from some other place or person.* An aliundè pretiosiora opera afferuntur? Plin.—ALICUNDE, *from some place or other; from somebody or something.* Venit meditatus alicundè. Ter.

171. *Aliorsùm. Alioversùm.*

ALIORSUM, *and* ALIOVERSUM, *towards another place; with this difference, that* aliorsùm *is used in both the proper and the figurative*

sense, and alioversùm *only in the figurative.* Ancillas jubet . . . . aliam aliorsùm ire. Plaut. Vereor ne illud aliorsùm atque ego feci, acceperit. Ter. Atque ego istuc alioversùm dixeram. Plaut.

172. *Alienare. Abalienare. Inimicare.*

ALIENARE, *and* ABALIENARE, (*from* alius) *are the same both in the proper and in the figurative sense, and signify to alienate.* Pretio ea quæ accepisset vendidisse atque alienasse. Cic. Abalienare agros. Id. Alienare quempiam à se, Id., *to fall out with one.* Ab aliquo alterum abalienare. Id. Alienatas civitates ad officium redire coegit. Liv. *It is taken sometimes in a more remote sense.* Alienantur momento intestina evoluta, Cic., *the intestines pulled out, and exposed to the open air, decay in a moment.*—INIMICARE, *to make enemies.* Et miseras inimicat urbes. Hor. *This word seems to have been invented by Horace. It is however found in some editions of Cicero's works.* Sin autem id neges, statim abalienant se et inimicantur. Cic. Inimicare *expresses more than* alienare.

173. *Alii. Cæteri. Reliqui.*

ALII, *others, different persons.* Nos autem quantùm in utroque profuerimus, aliorum sit judicium. Cic. *When* cunctus *or* omnis *is found with* alii, *they are taken in the same sense as* cæteri. Scelere ante alios immanior omnes. Virg.—CÆTERI, *all the others, the rest.* Omnes homines qui sese student præstare cæteris animantibus. Sall. —RELIQUI, *the others,* (*when some have been named before*). Deinceps gradatim reliqua reliquis debentur. Cic.

174. *Aliquantùm. Aliquantulùm. Aliquantisper. Aliquandiù.*

ALIQUANTUM, *a little.* Lectis tuis litteris aliquantùm acquievi. Cic. *After having read your letter, I found myself a little relieved.*—ALIQUANTULUM, *a very little, somewhat never so little.* Aliquantulùm deflectere de spatio. Cic.—ALIQUANTISPER, *a little while, for a small time.* Aliquantisper concedere hinc intrò. mihi libet. Plaut.—ALIQUANDIU, *a good while, some time.* Aristum Athenis audivit aliquandiù. Cic.

175. *Aliquoties. Aliquandò.*

ALIQUOTIES *relates to number, and* ALIQUANDÒ *to time.* Aliquoties jam iste locus à te tactus est. Cic. Spes est hunc infelicem aliquandò tandem posse consistere. Id.

176. *Alius. Alter.*

ALIUS, *other, another.* Virtus habet plures partes, quarum alia est ad laudationem aptior. Cic. Alius *also signifies different.* Lux longè alia est solis et lychnorum. Cic. Alius *is said of three, four, or more objects; instead of which* ALTER *is only said of two.* Cùm is unum jam diem et alterum desideraretur. Cic. Ad Brutum nostrum hos libros alteros mittamus. Id. *A second sending of books is here mentioned. Cicero however has made use of* alter *to express the third.* Joves tres numerant ii qui theologi vocantur, ex quibus primum et secundum natos in Arcadiâ, alterum patre Æthere. Alter *is very properly used to express the second.* Qui tùm regnabat alter post Alexandriam conditam. Cic. Alter *denotes also likeness.* Ad omnia me alterum se fore dixit. Cic.

177. *Allevatio. Allevamentum.*

ALLEVATIO, *the act of raising or lifting up.* Humerorum rarò decens allevatio. Quintil. *Figuratively: the act of relieving, or assuaging pain, the relief itself given.* Ut doloris diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur. Cic.—ALLEVAMENTUM, *the ease or comfort received.* In adversis sine ullo remedio atque allevamento permanere. Cic.

178. *Allicere. Allectare. Delinire. Attrahere. Compellere.*

ALLICERE, (*from the obsolete* lacire *to seduce*) *to allure, to entice, to wheedle.* Allicit homines ad diligendum virtus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Magnes lapis ferrum ad se allicit, et attrahit. Cic.—ALLECTARE, (*its frequentative*) *to persuade by allurement, adds to the idea of* allicere. Ad agrum fruendum non modò non retardat, verùm etiam invitat atque allectat senectus. Cic.—DELINIRE, (*from* lenis, *soft, smooth,*) *to allure with flattering words: it is only used in a figurative sense.* Delinire animos prædâ, pretio, sermone. Cic. Allicere *would not signify the same thing.* Animum adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus quibus illa ætas capi ac deliniri potest. Id.—ATTRAHERE, (trahere ad) *denotes a sort of violence: to drag on forcibly.* Bis ad subsellia attractus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ad amicitiam nihil tam allicit et attrahit, quam similitudo morum. Cic.—COMPELLERE, (pellere cum) *to compel, drive, or bring together.* Compellere greges in unum. Virg. Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant siti compulsi. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Allici beneficiis, et compelli injuriis. Cic. *The difference between* allicere *and* compellere *is striking in the last example.*

179. *Allidere. Collidere. Illidere.*

ALLIDERE, (lædere ad) *to dash or throw any thing against, or on.* Allisit caput ad ostium. Cæs. Navem ad scopulum allisit. Cic.—COLLIDERE, (lædere cum) *to beat, knock, or bruise together, or one against another.* Humor ità mollis est, ut facilè premi, collidique possit. Cic. Manus collidere. Quint. *Figuratively:* Græcia barbariæ lento collisa duello. Hor.—ILLIDERE, (lædere in) *to bruise, to thrust into.* Illisit duros cestus in ossa. Virg.

180. *Alloqui aliquem. Alloqui cum aliquo.*

ALLOQUI ALIQUEM, *to speak to, or address oneself to a person.* Te nunc alloquor, Africane. Cic. Populum alloqui. Liv.—ALLOQUI CUM ALIQUO, *to converse or discourse with any one.* Alloquebatur familiariter cum illis. Q. Curt.

181. *Alloquium. Colloquium.*

ALLOQUIUM, (loqui ad) *is generally said of a consoling and kind discourse.* Allocutum, *says Varro,* mulieres ire aiunt, cum eunt ad aliquem locum consolandi causâ. Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato deformis ægrimoniæ, ac dulcibus alloquiis. Hor. *Endeavour to assuage your sorrows by feasts, music, and the consoling discourses of your friends.* Firmatos alloquio adolescentes. Tac.—COLLOQUIUM, (loqui cum) *a talking with, conversation, interview.* Serere colloquia cum aliquo. Liv. *To converse with one.* Priusquàm di-

micent opus esse colloquio. Id. Amicorum absentum colloquia, epistolæ. Cic. Colloquium *includes the idea of two persons talking together*; alloquium *only supposes one person speaking.*

182. *Allucinari. Alludere. Abludere.*

ALLUCINARI, (*from* lux) *to be unable to face the light, to be dazzled by it.* Ne fur aut bestia allucinantem pastorem decipiat. Col. *Figuratively: to mistake, to blunder, to speak inconsiderately.* Ista a vobis tanquam dictata redduntur, quæ Epicurus oscitans allucinatus est. Cic. *It is said of inanimate things.* Quemadmodùm coram cùm sumus, nobis deesse non solet; sic epistolæ nostræ debent interdùm allucinari. Cic.—ALLUDERE, (ludere ad) *to play and sport with or about or near one.* Intempestivè qui occupato alluserit. Phæd. *Figuratively: to allude to or speak in reference to another.* Alludens variè. Cic. *Making different allusions.*—ABLUDERE, (ludere ab) *to play afar off. It is not used but in the figurative sense, and signifies, to be unlike.* Hæc a te non multùm abludit imago. Hor.

183. *Alluvies. Alluvio. Circumluvio. Eluvies. Eluvio. Diluvies. Diluvium. Illuvies. Colluvies. Colluvio. Proluvies. Proluvium.*

ALLUVIO, *says Doletus,* immoderata aquarum violentia, vel fluvialium, vel pluvialium, vel similium, quæ non tantùm agros confundit, sed quandoque eripit, et nonnunquam funditùs destruit.—CIRCUMLUVIO est, cùm partem alicujus agri rapidus amnis in alveum suum impulerit, et in modum insulæ circumvolvitur. Sed cûm pars alicujus agri impetu fluminis aggregatur in alium agrum, tunc cedit in possessionem ejus, cujus est ager; circumluvio jure vicinioris est. *From whence,* alluvionum et circumluvionum jura. Cic.—ALLUVIES pro sordidâ aquâ poni volunt, quæ alluit, ubi lutum cum aquâ non multâ. In proximâ alluvie pueros exponunt. Liv.—PROLUVIES, immundities, abundantia cujusque rei sordidæ. Romæ, et maximè Appiâ viâ ad Martis ædem mira proluvies, magna vis aquæ usque ad piscinam publicam. Cic. Hìc sine immunditie intelligi potest pro aquarum redundantiâ, vel pluviâ maximâ. Fœdissima ventris proluvies. Virg. Quæ res tàm repentè mores immutavit tuos? Quod proluvium? Quæ est ista subita largitas? Ter.—ILLUVIES est immunditia in homine, aut veste, aut re quâvis aliâ insita aut injecta. Infuscat pectus illuvie scabrum. Cic. Pannis obsita, neglecta, immunda illuvie. Ter. Dira illuvies immissaque barba. Virg.—COLLUVIES, sordes cœni, aut cujusvis rei coactæ. Te in certamine vinci cum illo faciliùs patiare, quàm cùm hoc in eâ, quæ perspicitur, futurâ colluvie regnare. Cic. Tunc etiam nantium serpentumque pestes, cœno et fermentatâ colluvie venenatas mittit. Cic. Ille nefarius omnium scelerum colluvione natus. Cic.—ELUVIO magis delet, quàm expurgat. Collectis cæteris causis eluvionis. Cic. Eluviones exustionesque terrarum. Id. Ab alterâ parte voragines, eluviesque præruptæ sunt. Liv. Tu ad illam labem atque eluviem civitatis pervenire potuisti. Cic.—DILUVIĒS, quando immodicis imbribus vel vexatur terra, vel obruitur. Horrendam cultis diluviem meditatur agris. Hor. Fera diluvies irritat amnes. Id.—DILUVIUM, inundatio. Non si tellurem effundat in undas diluvio miscens, cœ-

lumve in tartara solvat. Virg. *Virgil calls the overthrow of Troy* diluvium. Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti.

184. *Alternus. Mutuus.*

ALTERNUS, (*from* alter) *that is done by turn, every other or second.* Alterno pede terram quatere. Hor. Alternis annis ægrotat. Cæs. *He is ill every other year.* Alternus sermo. Hor. *A conversation wherein every one speaks in turn.*—MUTUUS, *mutual, reciprocal.* Mutuum in amicitiâ est, cùm par voluntas accipitur et redditur. Cic. In amici mutuâ benevolentiâ conquiescere. Id.

185. *Altus. Profundus.*

ALTUS, *high, deep.* Cœlum altum. Cic. Mare altum. Id. *Figuratively:* Homo sapiens et altâ mente præditus. Cic. Altus dolor. Virg. Alta quies. Ovid.—PROFUNDUS, *immensely high or deep, concave, hollow.* Profunda altitudo. Liv. Cœlumque profundum. Virg. Mare profundum. Id. Altum *would offer a different idea. Figuratively:* Cupido profunda imperii et divitiarum. Sal. Alta *would not express the same thing.*

186. *Altus. Arduus. Celsus. Excelsus. Præcelsus. Editus. Sublimis. Procerus.*

ALTUS, *considered as synonymous with the others, signifies high, lofty.* Via alta atque ardua. Cic.—ARDUUS, *steep, inaccessible.* Ascensu difficili et arduo erat opidum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ardua moliri. Ovid.—CELSUS, (*from the obsolete* cello, *to exceed*) *high, stately, lofty.* Celsæ turres. Hor. *Figuratively:* Vir celsus et erectus, et omnia, quæ accidere possunt, despiciens. Cic.—EXCELSUS, *of a great elevation.* Ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso quodam loco. Cic. *Figuratively:* Altus et excelsus, et humana despiciens. Cic. Finxit te natura ad omnes virtutes magnum et excelsum. Id. PRÆCELSUS *rises above the idea of* excelsus, *and signifies extremely high.*—EDITUS, (datus è) *raised above the level.* Enna est loco præcelso atque edito. Cic. *Enna stands on a rising ground, and on the highest part of that ground.*—SUBLIMIS, (supra limum) *raised above the ground.* Hæc locutus sublimis abit. Liv. *Figuratively:* Versus sublimes. Hor.—PROCERUS, *very tall, very long.* Proceræ arbores. Hor. Procerus habitu. Tac. *Of a gigantic stature.*

187. *Amandare. Ablegare. Relegare. Aquâ et igni Interdicere.*

AMANDARE, (mandare à) *to send away, to set further off, to remove, without determining either time or place.* Me expulso, Catone amandato. Cic. Amandat hominem: quò? Lilybæum. Id. *Figuratively:* Sic natura res similes procul amandavit à sensibus. Cic. —ABLEGARE, (legare ab) *to send one out of the way, who hinders a design, or in any way displeases.* Honestos homines, qui causum nôrant, ablegârat. Cic. Sub id tempus pueros venatum ablegavit. Liv. *He sent the young men on a hunting-party, in order to keep them out of the way.*—RELEGARE, *to send away far, to banish, to exile.* Cato Cyprum relegatur. Cic. *A person was banished* (relegatus) *for a fixed or indeterminate time, but always to a determined place, which it was forbidden to quit.* In quinquennium relegat. Cic. *It*

was a punishment inflicted by a magistrate. Figuratively: Ambitione relegatâ. Hor. *Without courting your favours.*—Aqua et igni interdicere, *was very nearly what is called amongst us a banishment for life. It was forbidden to assist the exiles with water or fire.* Ut Tullio aquâ et igni interdicatur. Cic. *Forbid Tully the use of fire and water.*

188. *Amare. Adamare. Deamare. Redamare. Diligere.*

Amare, *to love cordially.* Quid autem est amare, nisi velle bonis, aliquem affici quàm maximis, etiamsi ad se ex iis nihil redeat? Cic. —Adamare, *to love greatly.* Hæc si persuaseris tibi, et virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parùm est. Cic. Omnes matres amant liberos suos, tanquàm adamarent. Quint.—Deamare, *to love early, to love to excess.* Næ ego sum fortunatus; deamo te, Syre. Ter.—Redamare, *to love him who loves us, to love maturely. Cicero always joins some corrective word to it.* Animus qui vel amare, vel, ut ita dicam, redamare possit. Cic. Ut redameris, ama. Vida. Amare *likewise signifies, to take a thing kindly of one.* Te multùm amamus, quòd ea abs te diligenter curata sunt. Cic. *Sometimes it expresses, to like, to find agreeable.* Equidem valdè Athenas ipsas amo. Cic. —Diligere *expresses a love founded on and created by virtue and esteem.* Ego admiratione quâdam virtutis ejus, ille vicissim opinione fortasse nonnullâ quàm de meis moribus habebat, me dilexit. Cic. Amare *is more expressive than* diligere. Quis erat qui putaret ad eum amorem quem ergà te habebam, posse aliquid accedere? Tantùm accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar; anteà dilexisse. Cic.

189. *Amicè. Amanter. Amatoriè.*

Amice, *friendly, like a true friend.* Amicissimè vivere. Cic.—Amanter, *lovingly, courteously, affectionately.* Amanter rogitare. Cic.—Amatorie, *like a lover, amorously, is the effect of passion.* Erat amatoriè scripta epistola. Cic.

190. *Amicus. Amator. Familiaris.*

Amicus, *a friend, one who sincerely and constantly loves.* Amici maximâ amoris conspiratione consentientes. Cic. Vita inculta et deserta ab amicis non potest esse jucunda. Id.—Amator, *a lover, one who has a natural affection to any one, or thing.* Ruris amatores. Hor. Sapientiæ amator. Cic. *It very often is used to express one loving passionately.* Non solùm amicus, verùm etiam amator. Cic. Longè aliter est amicus atque amator. Plaut.—Familiaris, (*from* familia) *one of nigh or long acquaintance.* An ego non venirem contra alienum pro familiari meo? Cic. *Figuratively:* Habere amicos quibuscum possis familiares conferre sermones. Cic. Quosdam familiares habent scelesti; amicum verò nullum. *G. D.*

191. *Amicitia. Amor. Benevolentia. Charitas. Pietas.*

Amicitia, *friendship, attachment.* Amicitia est voluntas ergà aliquem rerum bonarum, illius ipsius causâ quem diligit, cum ejus pari voluntate. Cic. Amicitia nihil aliud est, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentiâ et charitate summa consensio. Id.—Amor *is as it were the bond and tie of friendship, the very sentiment of love.* Amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, est prin-

cipium ad benevolentiam conjungendam. Cic. Amor amicitiæ. Id. Amor in amicitiâ quatenùs progredi debeat. Id. Amicitiæ autem charitate et amore cernuntur. Id. *It may besides be observed that* amor *is acting with more liveliness; and* amicitia *with more firmness and constancy.*—Benevolentia (quasi bona voluntas). Amicitia est amantis; benevolentia diligentis. Cic.—Charitas, *affection.* Benevolentiæ charitas. Cic. Charitas *is only said of rational beings: it is often in the heart only; instead of which* amor *always shows itself by deeds.*—Pietas, *love of duty.* Pietas ergà parentes. Cic. Pietas et summus amor in patriam. Id. Mea in te pietas; quid enim dicam benevolentiam, cùm illud ipsum nomen pietatis levius mihi meritis erga me tuis esse videatur? Id.

192. *Ambiguus. Anceps. Dubius.*

Ambiguus, (*from* ambo *and* agere) *ambiguous, of doubtful meaning, that may be taken several ways.* Ambiguum, cùm duæ differentes sententiæ accipi possunt. Cic. Si quando aliud in sententiâ videtur esse, aliud in verbis, genus quoddam est ambigui. Id.—Anceps, (*from* ambo *and* capere) *two-edged.* Anceps securis, Ovid., *a two-edged hatchet. Figuratively:* Ancipites bestiæ, Cic., *amphibious animals.* Anceps belli fortuna. Id. *The event of the war is uncertain.* In ambiguis ancipitem verborum potestatem esse. Id. Jus anceps novi. Hor.—Dubius, (quasi duæ viæ) *doubtful, uncertain, undecided or undetermined.* Cùm equites procul visi non sine terrore ab dubiis quinam essent cogniti. Liv. Perspicuis dubia aperiuntur; dubiis perspicua tolluntur. Cic. *A feast, where there are so many dishes that a man knows not which to eat of, is* dubia cœna; *but* ambigua cœna *is a banquet half meat and half fish served up together.* Ambigua securis *would be an improper expression; as well as* ancipitem *or* dubiam (*instead of* ambiguam) *in the* ambiguam tellure novâ Salamina futuram *of Horace; because it is the name of Salamin that will be equivocal.*

193. *Ambire. Cingere. Redimire. Circumdare. Circumducere.*

Ambire, (ἀμφὶ, circùm, ἔω, ire) *to encompass on several sides, on all sides.* Terram ambit aër. Cic. Oras ambiit auro. Virg.—Cingere, *to surround.* Comam lauro cingere. Cic. Cingitur et concluditur urbe portus. Id. *Figuratively:* Cingi periculis. Cic.—Redimire, *to encircle, to trim round, is properly said of ribbands, festoons, crowns of flowers, &c.* Sertis redimiri. Cic. Redimibat tempora infulâ. Virg.—Circumdare, *to compass about, to environ or enclose horizontally.* Nova mœnia circumdedit oppido. Cic. Animum circumdedit corpore Deus. Id. Terra quasi quibusdam redimita et circumdata cingulis, e quibus duo maximè inter se diversi. Cic. *Figuratively:* Finibus exiguis munus oratoris circumdare, Cic., *to confine the orator within a small compass.*—Circumducere, *to lead about or around.* Aratrum circumducere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Circumducere aliquem per dolos. Plaut.

194. *Ambire. Affectare. Captare.*

Ambire, *in a figurative sense, may be considered as synonymous with* affectare: *it then signifies to stand for or make an interest for any thing. It is customary to surround those whose suffrages and favour*

are sought for. Sollicitis precibus ambire aliquem. Hor. Quòd si comitia placet in Senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus. Cic. Neu connubiis ambire Latinum Æneadæ possint. Virg. *In order to prevent the Trojans from enticing Latinus by a marriage.*—AFFECTARE, *earnestly to endeavour or follow after, to seek for over much.* Noli affectare quod tibi non est datum. Phæd. Affectare regnum. Liv. —CAPTARE, (*frequentative of* capere) *to lie in wait or go about to take; to seek after with care.* Captare frigora. Virg. *To try to cool one's self.* Captare plausus. Cic. Captare occasionem. Id. Si me mendacii captas, non potes me capere. Plaut. *If you wish to convict me of having told a lie, you shall not succeed in it.*

195. *Ambitio. Ambitus.*

AMBITIO, *a going about; in a figurative sense, a strong desire of honours and glory.* Ambitio nihil aliud est, quàm immoderata cupiditas honorum aut gloriæ. Cic. Me ambitio quædam ad honorum studium duxit. Id. Ambitio *signifies also a suing for favour, courtship, vain-glory, ostentation.* Ambitione relegatâ dicere possum. *I may say so without suing for your favour.* Ambitiosus *is often taken in the last sense.* Quibus L. Lucullus tantùm laudis impertit, quantùm non ambitiosus imperator. Cic.—AMBITUS, *in its proper sense, is a circuit, a way about.* Et properantis aquæ per amœnos ambitus agros. Hor. *Figuratively: a making interest for a place, steps taken in order to raise one's self higher in life.* Per ambitum irrepere ad honores. Tac. Ambitio *is the cause, and* ambitus *the effect.*

196. *Ambrosia. Nectar.*

AMBROSIA, (*from a privative and* βροτὸς, mortalis) *ambrosia, the food of the Gods.*—NECTAR, (*from* νε *privative and* κτείνω, *to cause death*) *the drink of the gods, an immortal drink.* Nectar et ambrosiam, latices epulasque deorum. Ovid.

197. *Ambulare. Deambulare. Inambulare. Obambulare. Spatiari.*

AMBULARE, *to go on foot, to go about, to take a walk.* Si rectè ambulavit is qui hanc epistolam tulit, in ipsum tuum diem incidit. Cic. Ambulare in sole. Id.—DEAMBULARE *is only said of taking a walk.* Ubi satis erit deambulatum, quiescemus. Cic.—INAMBULARE, *to walk, to take a walk within a place.* Ante solem inambulabam domi. Cic.—OBAMBULARE, *to walk before or round.* Obambulantes ante vallum portasque. Liv. Gemebundus obambulat Ætnam. Ovid.—SPATIARI, (*from* spatium) *to go up and down a place.* Et sola in siccâ secum spatiatur arenâ. Virg. *She walked by herself on a lonely part of the shore.* In Xisto spatiari. Cic. Deambulamus ad voluptatem ad sanitatem; sæpè cogitabundi spatiamur. *G. D.*

198. *Ambulatio. Ambulacrum.*

AMBULATIO, *the exercise of walking, the place to walk in.* Ambulationem pomeridianam conficere. Cic. Nostram ambulationem velim, cùm poteris, invisas. Id.—AMBULACRUM *is only said of the place.* Ædificare vult hìc in suis et balneas, et ambulacrum, et porticus. Plaut.

199. *Amens. Demens. Excors. Vecors. Insanus. Vesanus.*

Amens *is a man agitated by such a violent passion that he is out of his wits and beside himself.* Amens exterrita monstris. Virg. An me tam amentem putas, ut apud imperitos isto modo loquar? Cic. —Demens *is a man who is deficient in point of sense and sound judgement in certain things.* In tranquillo tempestatem optare dementis est. Cic. *The two above adjectives are sometimes used indiscriminately.* Nec minùs illud acutè quòd animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque dementiam. Cic.—Excors, *heartless, spiritless, not feeling as other people do.* Neque tu eras tam excors tamque demens ut nescires, &c. Cic.—Vecors, *rash, foolish, impertinent.* O vecors et amens! Cic. Audacia vecors. Liv.—Insanus (non sanus) *is he who, ruled by an imperious passion, cannot listen to the voice of reason.* Tune insanus eris, si acceperis; an magis excors rejectâ prædâ quam Mercurius fert? Hor. Homines prorsùs ex stultis insanos facit. Ter. Insanitas animi, quam vocamus insaniam. Cic.—Vesanus, *a man so far overcome by a passion as to be in a kind of delirium.* Homo vesanus et furiosus. Cic. Demens est qui pennis non homini datis in cœlum evolare contendit. Amens est qui filium amissum dolens, Deum ipsum incusat. Vecordem eum dixerim, qui mulierculæ causâ amicum perdat aut etiam jugulet. Excors videatur qui comparandæ laudis opportunitati jocum futilem anteponat. Quis neget insanum esse eum qui virtutis ostentandæ cupidus frustrà periculum arcessat? Vesani carminum recitatores molesti sunt. *G. D.*

200. *Amictus. Amiculum. Vestis. Vestitus. Vestimentum.*

Amictus (*from* amicire) *is said of any thing used to wrap up or to envelop.* Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus. Virg. Mihi amictui est Scyticum tegmen. Cic.—Amiculum, *an upper garment, or cloke, either for men or women.* Summa quæque amicula exuunt. Q. Curt. Amiculum grandi pondere. Cic.—Vestis, *all manner of clothes used to cover either the body, or the furniture of a house.* Auratis mutavit vestibus atras. Ovid. Stragula vestis, Cic., *a counterpane or coverlet used by the ancients for a night covering.* Frustra jam vestes, frustra mutantur amictus. Catul. Vestis *is said of any thing that covers.* Aurea cæsaries ollis, atque aurea vestis, Virgil., *speaking of the beard which covers the face.* Imperat ætas impubem molli pubescere veste. Lucret. Vestiebantur tabulis, Cic., *they were covered with pictures.*—Vestitus, *apparel, clothes.* Pulcherrimo vestitu et ornatu regali. Cic. Victus vestitusque necessarius. Id. *It also signifies any thing that covers.* Montium vestitus densissimi. Cic. *Figuratively:* Vestitus orationis. Cic.—Vestimentum, *a vestment to cover the body only.* Calceos et vestimenta mutavit. Cic. *Grammarians observe that* vestimentum *is especially said of men's clothes, and* vestis *of women's attire.*

201. *Amita. Matertera.*

Amita, *an aunt by the father's side, the father's sister.* Qui uxori suæ Cluentiæ, quæ amita hujus habita fuit, &c. Cic.—Matertera (quasi mater altera), *an aunt by the mother's side, the mother's sister.* C. Aculeo, quo cum erat nostra matertera. Cic.

202. *Amittere. Perdere.*

Amittere, (mittere à) *to loose or let go, to let fall, both in the proper and the figurative sense.* Rem de manibus amittere. Cic. Amittere occasionem. Id. Nam neque quo pacto a me amittam, neque ut retineam scio. Ter.—Perdere *is said of a real loss.* Zonam perdere. Hor. Sic ne perdiderit, non cessat perdere lusor. Ovid. *A gambler, in striving to repair his losses, makes new ones.* Amittere *does not express so much as* perdere. Classes optimæ atque opportunæ cum magnâ ignominiâ populi Romani amissæ et perditæ. Cic. *Cicero has pointed out the real difference between* amittere *and* perdere, *when speaking of Decius, who devoted himself for his country.* Amisit vitam, non perdidit; re enim vilissimâ et parvâ maximam redemit; accepit patriam, amisit animam.

203. *Amittere tempus. Perdere tempus.*

Amittere tempus, *to lose the opportunity, not to improve the time.* Cujus gloriæ cave tempus amittas. Cic.—Perdere tempus, *to lose time, to spend it in trifles.* Cùm mihi non sit difficile periclitari, et aut statim percipere ista, quæ tu verbis ad cœlum extulisti; aut si non potuerim, tempus non perdere. Cic. Adolescens qui tempus perdit in nugis, scientiæ comparandæ tempus opportunum amittit. *G. D.*

204. *Amoliri. Amovere. Repellere.*

Amoliri, (*from* moles) *to remove or put away with some difficulty.* Amoliri saxum. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Si omnia amoliri non poteram, tamen plura amoliebar. Quintil.—Amovere, (movere à) *to draw back. It denotes less difficulty than* amoliri. Sive procul amoveris, sive vehementer propè admoveris. Cic. *Figuratively:* Amovere à se culpam, Liv., *to justify one's self.*—Repellere, (*from* re *adversative, and* pellere) *to repel, to drive back any way.* Cùm obsistere conarentur, malè mulctati fustibus repelluntur. Cic. Vim vi repellere. Id. *Figuratively:* Clodii furorem à vestris cervicibus repuli. Cic. Amolimur saxa, trabes; amovemus lapides; vim vi repellimus. *G. D.*

205. *Amphora. Cadus. Urceus.*

Amphora, *a vessel with two handles, used for the measuring of dry or liquid things: this vessel was made narrower at the top, and held (according to the best account) nine gallons.* Amphora mellis. Cic. In singulas vini amphoras. Id.—Cadus *was a wine vessel, ending at the top in the form of a pine-apple, and holding about eighteen gallons.* Fugiunt cum fæce cadis siccatis amici. Hor. Vina bonus quæ deindè cadis onerarat Acestes. Virg.—Urceus, *a pitcher, a pot for water.* Hìc tibi donatur pandâ ruber urceus ansâ; Stoicus hoc gelidam fonte petebat aquam. Mart. Amphora cœpit institui, cur urceus exit? Hor.

206. *Amplecti. Amplexari. Complecti.*

Amplecti, (ἀμφὶ, circum, *and* πλέκω, *to bend,*) *to surround or encircle, to embrace, to fold in one's arms.* Divûm amplexæ simulacra tenebant. Virg. Amplectimur tibi genua egentes opum. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Amplecti jus civile, Cic., *to study the civil-law.* Libenter

amplector talem animum. Cic. Quod ego pluribus verbis amplecterer, si, &c. Id. *I should expatiate more on that subject, if, &c.*—AMPLEXARI, (*frequentative of* amplecti) *to embrace heartily, to fold close in one's arms.* Inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic fovebant, &c. Cic. *Figuratively:* Amplexari otium. Cic.—COMPLECTI, *to embrace, to clasp together in one's arms.* Lacertis complecti membra alicujus. Ovid. Complectitur vitis suis claviculis quidquid est nacta. Cic. *Figuratively:* Omnes omnium charitates patria una complexa est. Cic. Complecti aliquem benevolentiâ. Id. Uno verbo omnia complecti. Id. Philosophiam complecti. Id. Amplecti *would be less expressive.* Complecti *is likewise used to express protecting, defending.* Ego vos in omni fortunâ complectar. Cic.

207. *Amplexus. Osculum. Osculatio. Basia. Suavium.*

AMPLEXUS, *an embrace, a hug.* Amplexibus avidis inhærere. Ovid.—OSCULUM, (*a diminutive of* os, *because the mouth is contracted in kissing,*) *a kiss.* Amplexæque tenent postes atque oscula figunt. Virg. Osculum *means a kiss of politeness.* Dividere oscula sodalibus. Hor.—OSCULATIO *is the act of kissing.* Non flagrantiâ oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam osculatione. Cic.—BASIA, *kisses of tenderness.* Dat basia mille. Catul.—SUAVIUM, *an amorous kiss.* Suavium dulci dulcius ambrosiâ. Catul. *Good authors make a proper distinction between the above words.*

208. *Ampliare. Amplificare. Augere. Adaugere.*

AMPLIARE, (*from* amplus) *to increase, to augment.* Aut ampliet ut rem. Hor. Annibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis. Quint.—AMPLIFICARE, (amplius facere) *to amplify, to enlarge.* Amplificare ædem, urbem. Liv. *To give more energy, more consequence to the things we are treating of, to show their merits and great value.* Vereor ne talium virorum, cùm amplificare velim, imminuam gloriam. Cic. Ea quæ pro nobis essent, amplificanda et augenda; quæque essent pro adversariis, infirmanda atque frangenda. Cic.—AUGERE, *to make bigger, to corroborate.* Benevolentiam auxit consuetudo. Cic. Beneficium magnum magno cumulo augere. Id. Amplificare beneficium *is to amplify a good office, to make it greater than it is.* Augere beneficium *is to add much to a good office, to make as great as can be.*—ADAUGERE *rises above the idea of* augere. Hæc aliis nefariis cumulant, adaugent. Cic.

209. *Ampliare. Comperendinare.*

AMPLIARE, (*considered as synonymous with the other*) *is to put off the hearing of a cause until more inquiry could be made, either because the witnesses had not been examined, or because the proofs were not evident; or lastly, because the judges had not yet made up their minds about the kind of punishment to be inflicted.* Ut, etiamsi lex ampliandi faciat potestatem, tamen isti sibi turpe existiment non primò judicare. Cic.—COMPERENDINARE, *to postpone giving judgement.* Comperendinati rei in causis criminalibus, *says Doletus,* quos curia fide suâ dimissos esse voluit, id est, quos suæ ipsorum custodiæ commissit, ut aut urbem justi carceris loco habeant, aut privatam aliquam domum, ut fit interdum ex personarum dignitate, et genere

causarum. Ideo autem comperendinati, quia nondum comperta crimina satis, vel quia nondum se innocentes probaverant. Glauciâ primus tulit, ut comperendinaretur reus: anteà judicari vel primò poterat, vel ampliùs pronunciari. Cic. Ampliùs pronunciari *is used here for* ampliari. Illorum venire in mentem comperendinatum Verrem, id est, qui in secundam actionem impetraverunt judicium differri. Cic.

210. *Ampullæ. Sesquipedalia verba.*

Ampulla *was properly an oblong earthen vessel, with a large belly. Figuratively: it signifies any thing blown or puffed up.*—Sesquipedalis *is a measure of a foot and a half.* Sesquipedalia *has been used to express long words.* Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba. Hor. *In the verse of Horace* ampullas *seems to signify swelling lines, bombast, high-flown stuff, rodomontade; and* sesquipedalia verba, *swelling words.*

211. *Amputare. Circumcidere. Tondere.*

Amputare, *to cut off, to chop off, to prune.* Pestiferum aliquid in corpore amputare. Cic. *Figuratively:* Amputare ramos miseriarum. Cic.—Circumcidere, (cædere circùm) *to cut or pare about.* Ars agricolarum, quæ circumcidat, amputet, erigat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Qui circumcidis omnem impensam funeris. Phæd. Multitudinem sententiarum circumcidere et amputare. Cic.—Tondere, *to shear, to cut short.* Barbam tondere. Cic. Brachia arborum tondere. Virg. *Figuratively:* Tondere aliquem auro. Plaut. *To cheat one cunningly of his money.*

212. *An. Nùm.*

An *and* Nùm, *considered as interrogative adverbs, differ in this, that* an *will have always a second member either expressed or understood.* Erravit? an potiùs insanivit? Cic. An ego toties de eâdem re te audiam? (an non *understood.*) Ter. An *will also require sometimes an answer.* Postulo mihi respondeat, qui sit ille Verrutius, mercator, an arator, an pecuarius? Cic. Scire velim quomodo dicat spopondisse; pro patre, an pro filio? Nùm *supposes neither a second member, nor any answer.* Nùm cogitat quid dicat? nùm facti piget? *He does not then think of what he says, nor feel himself sorry for what he has done: does he?* Nùm quod eloquentiæ vestigium apparet? *Then no trace of true eloquence is remaining: is there?*

213. *Anfractus. Ambages. Circuitus. Circuitio.*

Anfractus, (*from* ἀμφὶ, circùm, *and* φράσσω, cingo) *the turning, bending, or winding of a way in or out.* In rupis anfractu. Justin. *In the cavity of a rock.* Anfractus longior. C. Nep. *A longer turning or circuit.* Anfractus solis. Cic. *The turning of the sun. Figuratively:* Anfractus judiciorum. Cic. *The cunning tricks or windings of chicanery.*—Ambages, (ἀμφὶ *and* ἄγω, *to lead round or about*), *turnings, intricacy, puzzle.* Dædalus ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit. Virg. *Dædalus taught Theseus how to succeed in getting out of those tortuous ways. Figuratively:* Vix pueris dignas ambages exquirere. Liv.—Circuitus, (ire circùm) *a going round about, a circuit, an inclosure.* Circuitus orbis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Circuitus

verborum. Cic. Anfractus describuntur; resolvuntur ambages; circuitus conficiuntur. *G. D.*—CIRCUITIO, *the action of going round a place, of walking rounds in a city or camp.* Circuitio ac cura Ædilium plebis erat. Liv. *Figuratively:* Apertè ipsam rem modò locutus, nihil circuitione usus es. Ter.

214. *Anguis. Serpens. Draco. Vipera. Hydrus* or *Hydra. Coluber.*

ANGUIS, (*from* ἔγχος, *a dart*) *a reptile resembling a dart, and living in the water.* Immensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago. Virg.—SERPENS, (*from* serpere) *serpent, reptile, seems to be a general name.* Qualis sæpè viæ deprensus in aggere serpens. Virg. Quædam serpentes ortæ extra aquam, simul atque niti possunt, aquam persequuntur. Cic.—DRACO, (*from* δρακεῖν, δέρκειν, *to see*) *a dragon, a kind of monster, to which in fables are attributed claws, wings, and a tail like that of a serpent: it has very piercing eyes, and is bigger than any other serpent: it retires into temples and decayed houses.* Insomnis draco. Virg. Domini patrimonium circumplexus, quasi thesaurum draco. Cic.—VIPERA, (quasi vivipara) *a viper, a kind of serpent which brings forth its little ones alive, different from the most part of others that lay eggs. The viper is of a smaller size.* Viperis implicata crines Canidia. Hor.—HYDRUS *and* HYDRA, (*from* ὕδωρ, *water,*) *a water serpent or snake, which lives in rivers and ponds. It is mostly said of a fabulous serpent that had seven heads, one of which being cut off, several others sprang up in lieu of it.* Immanis hydrus. Virg. Dira hydra. Hor.—COLUBER, (*from* κολοβὸς, mutilus,) *an adder, a kind of reptile lying in the shade of woods, and in houses.* Aut tecto assuetus coluber succedere et umbræ. Virg. *It is the province of naturalists to point out the striking differences that are to be found among serpents. Poets very often have taken them indiscriminately.*

215. *Angustiæ. Fauces.*

ANGUSTIÆ, (*from* angustus) *a narrow passage, a defile.* Angustiæ viarum. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Ex meis angustiis sustento illius tenuitatem, Cic., *I find in my distress wherewith to relieve his misery.* —FAUCES, *the gullet or wind-pipe, the part where the mouth grows narrower.* A faucibus bolum eripere. Ter. *Figuratively: the straits or narrow passes between hills,* &c. Corinthus erat posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Græciæ. Cic. Patefactis terræ faucibus. Id. Portûs fauces. Id.

216. *Angustus. Arctus. Contractus.*

ANGUSTUS, (*from* ἄγχω, *to straiten,*) *narrow* (*speaking of a place*). Angusta domus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Angusta pauperies, Hor., *narrow circumstances.*—ARCTUS, (*from* arceo) *close, tight, fast.* Arctioribus laqueis coerceri. Cic. *It would not be proper to use* angustioribus. Arcta convivia. Hor. *Repasts in which the guests sit very close together. Figuratively:* Arctior somnus, Cic., *a profound sleep.* Arctis in rebus opem ferre. Ovid.—CONTRACTUS, (trahere cum) *contracted.* Spatio brevi contractus. Ovid. Frons contracta, Hor., *a wrinkled forehead. Figuratively:* Contracta cupiditas, Hor., *a moderate passion.* Angustus *may be considered as opposed to* latus; arctus *to* laxus; contractus *to* porrectus.

217. *Anhelare. Exhalare.*

ANHELARE, *to pant, to fetch one's breath short.* Principio clivi noster anhelat equus. Ovid. Anhelans ex imis pulmonibus spiritus ducebatur. Cic. Gratis anhelans, multa agendo nihil agens. Phæd. *It is also used to express to exhale, to send forth, to stream out.* Amnis anhelat vapores. Plin. Fornacibus ignis anhelat, Virg., *the fire impetuously bursts out of the furnaces. Figuratively:* Scelus anhelare, Cic., *to pant or thirst after crimes.*—EXHALARE, *to exhale, to send forth a fume or vapour.* Vinum exhalare. Cic. Nebulam fumosque volucres exhalat terra. Virg. Animam exhalare. Ovid.

218. *Anhelus. Anhelatus.*

ANHELUS, *out of breath, breathing thick and short.* Certamine anhelus. Virg. Anhela tussis. *A cough making one out of breath.*—ANHELATUS, *thrown out in breathing or blowing.* Isset anhelatos non præmeditatus ad ignes. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Anhelata verba graviùs, Cic., *words pronounced with the greatest difficulty of uttering.*

219. *Animadvertere. Attendere.*

ANIMADVERTERE, (vertere animum ad) *to give attention to a thing that has made an impression on our eyes or our senses.* Experrecta nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem, circumplicatum serpentis complexu. Cic.—ATTENDERE, (tendere ad) *to pay attention to: in which case* animum, oculos, *are understood.* Quid attendis, quid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic. *Sometimes* animum *is expressed.* Aurem admovi, ita animum cœpi attendere. Ter. *We may very properly say,* Cùm admonitus esset, animadvertit, attendit. *G. D.*

220. *Animalia. Animantia.*

ANIMALIA *is said of both men and beasts.* Pronaque cum spectent animalia cætera terram, os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri jussit. Ovid.—ANIMANTIUM, *says Cicero,* genera quatuor, quorum unum divinum atque cœleste, alterum pennigerum et aërium, aquatile tertium, terrestre quartum. *It is used to express vegetables.* Proxima animalibus sunt ea (animantia) quæ vivere dicuntur, neque habere animam, ut virgulta, herbæ, sata, &c. Var.

221. *Animalis. Animabilis. Animatus.*

ANIMALIS, (*from* anima) *having life, sensible.* Animalia corpora. Lucret. Sive illæ sint animales, id est, spirabiles. Cic.—ANIMABILIS, *giving life and breath.* Animabilis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est aër. Cic.—ANIMATUS, *animated.* Stellæ divinis animatæ mentibus. Cic. Animatum est quod motu cietur interiore et suo. Id. *Figuratively: inclined to or towards.* Ut quemadmodum in se quisque, sic in amicum sit animatus. Cic. Pompeius animatus meliùs quàm paratus. Id.

222. *Animus. Anima. Mens. Spiritus.*

ANIMUS, (*from* ἄνεμος) *the soul in general, inasmuch as it receives sensible impressions, and is agitated by passions.* Animus est qui viget, qui sentit, qui meminit, qui prævidet et moderatur, et movet id corpus, cui præpositus est. Cic. Animus ita constitutus est, ut et

sensibus instructus sit, et habeat præstantiam mentis. Id.—ANIMA, *wind, breath, animal life, the air we breathe.* Agere animam et efflare dicimus. Cic. Difficile est animum perducere ad contemptum animæ. Id. *It is also taken in the same sense as* animus. Anima consilii est rationisque particeps. Cic.—MENS, *that part of the rational soul which is the seat of natural parts and acquired virtues, the understanding.* Mens cui regnum totius animi à naturâ tributum est. Cic. Mens animi tantis fluctuat ipsa malis. Catul. Ut non mediocriter omnium mentes animosque perturbaret. Cæs. Magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates. Virg. *The God of Delos inspires her with his power, and exalts her mind. It expresses also disposition.* Cæsar est eâ mente quâ optare debemus. Cic.—SPIRITUS, (*from* spirare) *air, breathing, respiration.* Eodem tempore suscipimur in lucem, et hoc cœlesti spiritu augemur. Cic. Aër, quem spiritu ducimus. Id. Demosthenes, cùm spiritus ejus esset angustior, tantùm continendâ animâ in dicendo est assecutus, ut, &c. Id. *Figuratively, it expresses haughtiness.* Ipse autem Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur. Cæs.

223. *Annona. Commeatus.*

ANNONA, (*from* annus) *properly provisions for a year: it is understood of provisions in general.* Vilitas annonæ. Cic. Annona cara. Teren. *It sometimes expresses the price, the value of victuals.* Annona crevit. Cæs. *The price of provisions is raised.* Laxat annona. Liv. *Provisions become cheaper. Figuratively:* Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest. Hor.—COMMEATUS, (*from* cum *and* meare) 1. *Goings and comings.* In stativis, ut fit longo magis quàm acri bello, satis liberi commeatus erant. Liv. Duobus commeatibus exercitum deportare constituit. Cæs. *He determined to convey his army in two convoys.* 2. *Leave of absence, passport, pass.* Magna pars sine commeatu dilabebatur. Liv. Si quis vestrûm suos invisere vult, commeatum do. Id. 3. *Troops that are sent or conveyed.* Secundum commeatum in Africam mittit ad Cæsarem. Cæs. 4. *Victuals, provisions of victuals, either public or private.* Abundare commeatu. Cæs. Commeatum subvehere. Liv.

224. *Annuere. Innuere.*

ANNUERE, *to hint, or intimate a thing by a nod.* Annuere toto capite aliquid. Cic.—INNUERE, *to beckon, or to make signs with the head to one.* Abiens innuit mihi. Ter. Quòd si iste suos hospites rogasset, imò innuisset modò. Cic.

225. *Annumerare. Dinumerare. Enumerare.*

ANNUMERARE, (numerare ad) *to count to, to reckon up among others, and put into the number.* Annumeravit illi pecuniam. Cic. His duobus annumerabitur nemo tertius. Id.—DINUMERARE (diversim numerare), *to reckon by parts or lots, to number or reckon things scattered about.* Stellas dinumerare. Cic. Dinumerare pecuniam, Id., *is understood of a large sum of money, which is counted by several people at the same time; but* annumerare pecuniam *is said of any sum which is counted to somebody.*—ENUMERARE, *to enumerate, to count with accuracy.* Quæ ne singula enumerem, totam tibi

domum commendo. Cic. Jamne enumerasti quid ad te rediturum putes? Id. Dixi jam antea me non omnia istius, quæ in hoc genere essent, enumeraturum. Id.

226. *Annuntiare. Obnuntiare.*

ANNUNTIARE, (nuntiare ad) *to bring news to somebody* (*generally of a pleasant nature*). Eique salutem annuntiabis. Cic.—OBNUNTIARE, *to tell or bring evil news.* Primus sentio mala nostra, primus rescio omnia, primus porrò obnuntio. Ter. *The augurs made use of this word to prevent the assemblies of the people, or some public undertaking.* Legem Tribunus plebis tulit, ne auspiciis obtemperaretur, ne obnuntiare consilio, aut comitiis liceret. Cic. *The Tribune enacted a law forbidding acquiescence to the auspices, and to prognosticate future disasters, in order to prevent the assemblies, and resolutions which might be taken therein.*

227. *Annuus. Annalis. Anniversarius. Solemnis.*

ANNUUS, *of a year, of the year.* Annua cultura. Hor. Aër annuas frigorum et calorum facit varietates. Cic.—ANNALIS, *relating to or concerning the year.* Annalis lex, Cic., *the law prescribing the age requisite for being promoted to public employments.*—ANNIVERSARIUS, (*from* annus *and* vertere) *done every year at a certain time.* Anniversaria sacra. Cic.—SOLEMNIS, (solet annis) 1. *Done on certain days of the year.* Sacra solemnia. Sall. 2. *Done with solemnity, renowned.* Dies solemnes. Cic. Funus solemne. Ter. Solemne bellum. Liv.

228. *Anquirere. Inquirere.*

ANQUIRERE, *to make a diligent search, to make inquisition.* Anquiritur quid valeat id quod fieri possit, Cic., *we diligently inquire into the value of what we can do.*—INQUIRERE, (quærere in) *to examine carefully.* Is nimiùm inquirens in sese, atque ipse sese observans. Cic. Inquirere in ea quæ sunt memoriæ prodita. Id. *These two verbs are likewise used in law, with this difference, that* anquirere *is to accuse, to prosecute*; *and* inquirere *is to take an information against one, in order to a prosecution.* Cùm Tribunus bis pecuniæ anquisivisset, tertiò capitis se anquirere dixisset. Liv. Capite anquisitum est ob rem malè gestam. Id. *A criminal action was brought for a misdemeanor.* Inquirere in competitores. Cic.

229. *Anteà. Suprà.*

ANTEA, *speaking of time.* Quod ad te anteà, atque adeò priùs scripsi. Cic.—SUPRA, *speaking of a place.* Quæ suprà dixi. Cic. *What I have said above or before.*

230. *Antecedere. Prævenire. Præcedere. Antevertere. Prævertere.*

ANTECEDERE, *to go or walk before.* Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones. *Figuratively:* Antecedere aliquem ætate. Cic. —PRÆVENIRE, *to arrive before.* Prævenerat non solùm fama, sed nuntius etiam ex servis regiis. Liv.—PRÆCEDERE, *to go before.* Nec tardum opperior, nec præcedentibus insto. Hor.—ANTEVERTERE, *to set off before.* Vidit necesse esse Miloni proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso quo profectus est die, itaque antevertit. Cic. Expeditus fa-

cilè antecedit impeditum; vicit æmulus qui properantem æmulum ad metam prævenit; profecturum antevertimus; currentem celeritate prævertimus; sequentem militem præcedit signifer. *G. D.*—PRÆVERTERE, *to get before or out-run.* Cursuque pedum prævertere ventos. Virg. *Figuratively:* Nihil bello præverti debere. Liv.

231. *Antecellere. Excellere.*

ANTECELLERE, *to surpass, to surmount.* Participes rationis præstantiæque ejus quâ antecellimus bestiis. Cic.—EXCELLERE, *to excel, to distinguish or raise one's self above, &c. is more expressive than* antecellere. Excellere super omnes alios. Liv. In scientiâ excellere pulchrum est. Cic. Excellere opibus. Liv. Antecellere *implies only comparison; and* excellere *denotes excellence and real superiority.*

232. *Anteferre. Anteponere.*

ANTEFERRE, *to carry before, or forward.* Dixit et antetulit gressum. Virg. *He said, and walked on before them.*—ANTEPONERE, *to put before, to place forward.* Nullis antepositis vigiliis, Tac., *without having placed any sentry forward. It is most difficult to point out a difference between the above two verbs in the figurative sense: they seem to have been promiscuously used by good authors.* Tenuem victum antefert copioso. Cic. Alterum alteri anteferre. Id. Pompeium omnibus antepono. Id. Ut amicitiam omnibus rebus anteponatis. Id.

233. *Antesignanus. Primipilus.*

ANTESIGNANUS, (ante signa) *he who goes right before the standard to defend it; he that marches in the van or the front of the battle.* Unius legionis antesignanos præcurrere atque occupare eum tumulum jubet. Cæs.—PRIMIPILUS, *the centurion or captain of the first company of a legion.* Primus centurio, quem nunc primipilum vocant. Liv. *It is also understood of the company itself.* Centurio primipili tertiæ legionis. Sall. Primipilum ducere. Cæs.

234. *Anticipare. Præoccupare.*

ANTICIPARE, (capere ante) *to anticipate, to take up beforehand.* Quid igitur proficis, qui anticipes ejus diei molestiam, quam triduò sciturus sis? Cic.—PRÆOCCUPARE, *to seize upon beforehand, to be beforehand with others who claim a right to the same thing.* Quas partes ante ipse mihi sumpseram, eas præoccupavit Antonius. Cic. Præoccupavit legem ferre. Liv. *He hastened to enact that law.* Molestias anticipat anxius; gratiam præoccupat ambitiosus. *G. D.*

235. *Antiquè. Antiquitùs.*

ANTIQUE, *after the manner and fashion of the ancients.* Si quædam nimis antiquè, si pleraque durè dicere credat eos. Hor. *If he should think they sometimes make use of obsolete words, and that their style is commonly uncouth.*—ANTIQUITUS, *of old time, in former times.* Qui in eorum fide antiquitùs erant. Cæs.

236. *Apex. Culmen. Fastigium. Cacumen.*

APEX, (*from the obsolete* apere, vinculo comprehendere) *a kind of cap ending in a pointed top, such as was worn by the priests of Mars*

(*called* Salii). *It very nearly resembled the mitre of our bishops.* Apex *expresses also the top of a helmet, to which the aigrette was fastened.* Nec dubito quin ab aquilâ Tarquinio apicem impositum putent. Cic. Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iüli fundere lumen apex. Virg. Flammeus apex exarsit comis. Ovid. *Figuratively: the top, the highest degree of any thing.* Apex senectutis est auctoritas. Cic. —CULMEN *is properly the stalk or straw of corn.* Duræ culmen inane fabæ. Ovid. *In after times, as houses were covered with straw,* culmen *has been used to express a roof.* Ædis culmen Jovis fulmine ictum. Liv. *It is taken in a more general sense.* Culmen Alpium. Cæs. Circa summum culmen hominis auspicium fecisse. Liv. *Claudian has made use of* regale culmen *to express royal majesty.*—FASTIGIUM, *the ridge of a house.* Summi fastigia tecti. Virg. *Figuratively:* Operi inchoato tanquam fastigium imponere. Cic. Sed summa sequar fastigia rerum. Virg. *I will only relate the most striking events.*—CACUMEN, *the very peak or point of a thing.* Fracta cacumina fagi. Virg. Nimbosi montis cacumina. Id. *Figuratively:* Venire ad summum cacumen, Lucret., *to arrive at perfection.*

237. *Apollineus. Apollinaris.*

Although these two words may sometimes be used the one for the other, APOLLINEUS *signifies properly what is Apollo's, what belongs to Apollo.* Apollineâ clarus in arte senex. Ovid.—APOLLINARIS *is said of what does not so closely relate to Apollo.* Apollinares ludi, Cic., *public games which were celebrated in honour of Apollo.*

238. *Apotheca. Taberna. Officina.*

APOTHECA, (*from* ἀπὸ, *and* τίθημι, pono,) *a place where any thing is laid up, a store-house, a warehouse.* Apotheca vinaria. Plin. *A wine-cellar.* Cùm omnium domos et apothecas furacissimè scrutarere. Cic.—TABERNA, *a tradesman's shop, where goods are exposed to sale.* Ille se sub scalas librariæ tabernæ conjecit. Cic.—OFFICINA, (*from* ob *and* facere) *a workshop, the room where goods are manufactured.* Cyclopum graves officinæ. Hor. *Figuratively:* Quæstuosissima commentariorum et chirographorum officina. Cic.

239. *Apparatio. Apparatus.*

APPARATIO, *the act of preparing.* Est multus in laudandâ apparatione ludorum. Cic.—APPARATUS, *the preparation itself.* Apparatus epularum. Cic. Apparatus belli, Id., *warlike preparations.*

240. *Apparere. Comparere.*

APPARERE, *to appear, to show one's self.* Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto. Virg. Res apparet, Ter., *the thing is plainly visible.* Quid rectum sit apparet; quid expediat, obscurum. Cic.—COMPARERE, *to appear together, to make one's appearance.* Omnis suspicio in eos servos qui non comparebant, movebatur. Cic. Iis redderet res quæ comparerent. Liv. *That he should return to them the things which remained unaltered.* Auctor non comparet, Id., *the author is not known.* Apparet *might perhaps be used in the same sense.*

241. *Appendere. Suspendere.*

Appendere, (pendere ad) *to weigh out, to hang by.* L. Piso aurifici palàm appendit aurum. Cic. Omnia tibi annumeravit, appendit. Id. Gladium è lacunari setâ equinâ appensum demitti jussit. Id.—Suspendere, (sursùm pendere) *to hang up or upon.* Tignis nidum suspendit hirundo. Ovid. Suspendere se de ficu. Cic.

242. *Appendix. Appendicula. Additamentum. Corollarium.*

Appendix, (*from* pendere ad) *is properly a small building added to the main fabric. In a figurative sense it signifies accessory, that which depends upon another.* Appendix animi corpus. Cic. *It is sometimes used to express auxiliary troops and recruits.* Centum millia Carpentanorum cum appendicibus fuêre. Liv.—Appendicula, (*its diminutive*) *a little appendage, a small incident.* Est enim hæc causa quasi quædam appendicula causæ judicatæ atque damnatæ. Cic.—Additamentum, (*from* addere) *an addition, an accession.* Intercessit Ligus iste nescio quis, additamentum inimicorum meorum. Cic.—Corollarium, (*from* corolla, *a diminutive of* corona) *the overplus.* De vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, ut esset unde Apronio ad illos fructus arationum hoc corollarium nummorum adderetur. Cic. *It is also understood of the little presents which were made to actors or to guests, instead of crowns.* Festivum acroama, ne sine corollario de convivio discederet, convivis inspectantibus, emblemata avellenda curavit. Cic. Nummulis corrogatis de scenicorum corollariis. Id.

243. *Appetere. Expetere.*

Appetere, (petere ad) *not only to wish for, but also attempt to get a thing.* Cupidè appetere agros alienos. Cic. Spurius Melius incidit in suspicionem regni appetendi. Id. *In a figurative sense, and in a more remote meaning:* Comitiorum dies appetebat, Liv., *the day of the assembly of the people was approaching.*—Expetere *is still more expressive, and signifies to covet, to wish earnestly for.* Expetuntur divitiæ, tùm ad usus vitæ necessarios, tùm ad perfruendas voluptates. Cic. Quod optabile est, id esse expetendum. Id. *Figuratively:* Dii in Cluilium expetant clades belli! Liv. *May the gods cause the evils of the war to fall upon Cluilius!* Pœnas ab aliquo expetere. Cic. *To punish somebody.* Vitam alicujus expetere, Id., *to attempt somebody's life.* Adolescens perditus voluptates appetit; optabilia et necessaria expetit sapiens. *G. D.*

244. *Appetitio. Appetentia. Appetitus.*

Appetitio, *the act of wishing for, or of endeavouring to get a thing.* Huic cupiditati adjuncta est appetitio quædam principatûs. Cic. Appetitio alieni turpis. Id. Appetitio, quâ ad agendum impellimur, et id appetimus quod est visum, moveri non potest. Id.—Appetentia, *the desiring of, the hungering or hankering after a thing.* Libido effrenatam appetentiam efficit. Cic. Artium liberalium appetentia. Id.—Appetitus, *the concupiscible faculty, natural appetite and desire: it is said of the senses.* Voluptatis appetitus. Cic. Animi appetitus reguntur, remittuntur, continentur. Id. Artium liberalium appetentia laudanda est, si præsertim adjuncta est appetitio

salutis æternæ; sed sedandi et contrahendi appetitus omnes vehementiores. *G. D.*

245. *Apportare. Asportare. Importare. Comportare.*

Apportare, (portare ad) *to carry, to bring unto.* Apportari Alexandriam juberent ad virum uxorem, ad patrem filios. Liv.—Asportare, (portare à) *to carry or convey away.* Quæ tabula picta, quæ non ab hostibus victis capta atque asportata sit? Cic. Asportare multa de suis rebus secum. Id.—Importare, (portare in) *to carry, bring, or convey in.* Frumentum importare in oppidum instituit. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Detrimenta rebus publicis importata. Cic.—Comportare, (portare cum) *to carry with or together to some place.* Cùm arma in ædem Castoris comportabas. Cic.

246. *Aptus. Idoneus.*

Aptus, *tied, joined, fitted.* Aptum ex tribus. Cic. *Composed of three things joined together.* Cœlum stellis ardentibus aptum. Virg. (*An inversion instead of* cœlum, cui aptæ sunt stellæ.) *The heaven fitted up with stars. In a figurative sense:* 1. *Suitable, accurate, exact.* Apta compositio membrorum. Cic. *An exact proportion of all the limbs of the body.* 2. *Proper, meet, convenient.* Amicis aptus, Hor., *suitable to his friends.* Apta verba, Cic., *words proper to the subject.* Aptus regi, Ovid., *which can easily be managed.*—Idoneus, *fit, suitable.* Pugnæ non satis idoneus. Hor. Idonea tempestas. Cic. Idoneus locus. Id. Idoneus auctor, Liv., *a credible author.* Hæc res non est idonea dignitati tuæ. Cic. Qui ad amicitiam essent idonei. Id. Aptus *is the effect of art or nature.* Idoneus (quasi ad id natus) *always is the effect of nature.* Naturâ aut studio sumus apti ad aliquid; nascimur idonei. *G. D.*

247. *Apud. Ad. In.*

Apud, *synonymous with* Ad, *implies no motion, which* ad *does.* Apud Platonem id legitur. Cic. *It would be improper to say* ad Platonem. Eo ad patrem. Ter. Apud patrem *would be bad Latin.* Intrò nos vocat ad se se, tenet intùs apud se. Lucil. *When Cicero says,* Fuit ad me sanè diù; *and Livy,* Qui ad regem remansit, ad *only denotes proximity.*—In, *into. We say* ire ad flumen, *and not* in flumen, *because one cannot enter a river: likewise, we say* ad tribunal litigator venit, *because he who has a lawsuit only approaches the tribunal*; *instead of which we say* in tribunal venit prætor, *because the magistrate enters the tribunal. Cæsar has however said,* ea quæ ad eos geruntur. *Such examples are very seldom to be found.*

248. *Apud. Penès.*

Apud, *as synonymous with* Penes, *denotes only that we have the thing*; *and* penès, *that we have it in our power, and may dispose of it as we please.* Apud se rem habet, Ter., *the thing has been intrusted to him: he has it at home.* Alexander deposuit apud solem in delubro pecuniam. Cic. Ille penès quem est omnis potestas. Id. Servi centum dies penès accusatorem fuerunt. Id. *He had them in his absolute power:* apud *would only signify that they were at his house.*

249. *Aqua. Unda. Lympha.*

AQUA, *water in general, what is called the liquid element.* Aqua ex terrâ oritur. Cic.—UNDA *is a collection of water, a surge, the waves.* Rapere currus suspensos per undas. Cic. Incursu undarum sonat unda. Ovid. Unda *always denotes an abundance, whence is said in a figurative sense:* comitiorum undæ. Cic. *The poets have used* unda *instead of* aqua. Fons sonat a dextrâ tenui pellucidus undâ. Ovid.—LYMPHA *is a limpid water running out of a clear spring.* Lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum. Phæd. Lympha fugax obliquo trepidat rivo. Hor.

250. *Aquam arcere. Aquam coercere.*

AQUAM ARCERE, *to stop water, to prevent it from doing any harm.*—COERCERE AQUAM, *to prevent it from being wasted away in the ground.* Ille tenet et scit, ut hostium copiæ, tu ut aquæ pluviæ arceantur. Cic. Fluvium extra ripas diffluentem coercere. Id. Fontem purges, reficias, ut aquam coercere, utique eâ possis. Ulp.

251. *Aquam perdo. Aqua mihi hæret.*

AQUAM PERDO, *I lose my time. There was a certain fixed time allowed to orators, after which they were forbidden to speak any longer: it was done by means of water-clocks.*—AQUA MIHI HÆRET, *I am stopped short: this expression is taken in the same sense: I am not permitted to say any thing more.* Aqua nunc hæret. Cic. *I am at a stand.*

252. *Aquari. Adaquari.*

AQUARI, *to provide or fetch water.* Cùm miles aquatum profectus esset. Q. Curt.—ADAQUARI, *to water animals.* Ita decrevit ut ad lacum, ubi adaquari solebat jumentum, duceretur capite involuto. Suet. *Figuratively: to water plants or trees.* Denis diebus adaquari arbores, Plin., *speaking of new-planted trees.*

253. *Aquarius. Aquatilis. Aquaticus. Aquosus.*

AQUARIUS, *of or belonging to water.* Aquaria provincia, Cic., *the surveyorship of rivers,* &c.—AQUATILIS, *that lives in the water.* Bestiæ terrenæ, aquatiles, volatiles. Cic.—AQUATICUS, 1. *That likes to live in the water.* Haud procul a stagno vivebat aquatica lotos. Ovid. 2. *That occasions rain.* Aquaticus auster. Ovid.—AQUOSUS, *watery, that contains abundance of water.* Aquosus campus. Liv. Languor aquosus, Hor., *the dropsy.* Nubes aquosa. Virg.

254. *Ara. Altare.*

ARA, (*from ἀρα, vows*) *the altars on which prayers and drink-offerings were presented.* Aræ calent thure. Virg. *Those who prayed or took an oath held in their hands the horns of the altar.* Is si aram tenens juraret, nemo crederet. Cic. Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat. Virg. *Hence some authors have attributed a quite different meaning to the word* ara. *The ancients often used* ara *for* asa, *and* asa *for* ansa. *The horns of the altar were made like the handles of a vessel.*—ALTARE (quasi alta ara) *was a rising place on which the victims were burnt.* Impositis ardent altaria fibris. Virg. Ut ne propiti-

andis quidem numinibus accendi ex his altaria aræque debeant. Plin. *According to Servius,* altare *was consecrated to the heavenly gods, and* ara *to the terrestrial gods. The poets however sometimes use indiscriminately* ara *and* altare. En quatuor aras; ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duoque altaria Phœbo. Virg.

255. *Arare. Terram colere.*

Arare *is properly to plough.* Terram arare, et sulcum altiùs imprimere. Cic. Bos enectus arando. Virg. *Figuratively: poetically:* Nullum maris æquor arandum. Virg.—Colere, *speaking of the earth, is said of all sort of cultivation.* Hortos colere. Virg. Vitem colere. Cic. Arare aut colere agrum. Id. *In this sense we say, figuratively,* colere amicitiam, virtutem, &c. Cic.

256. *Aratrum. Vomer. Stiva.*

Aratrum, (*from* arare) *a plough.* Terram centum vertebat aratris. Virg.—Vomer *and* Vomis, *the plough-share.* Nullo sulcantur vomere campi. Ovid.—Stiva, *the plough-tail or handle.* Stivaque quæ currus a tergo torqueat imos. Virg. Stivæ innixus arator. Ovid.

257. *Arbiter. Judex. Recuperator.*

Arbiter, *an arbitrator, an umpire, a judge between two, either appointed by a court of justice, or chosen by contending parties to settle their differences amicably.* Simus et Crito, vicini nostri, hìc ambigunt de finibus; me cepêre arbitrum. Ter. Q. Fabius Labeo arbiter Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus agri a senatu datus. Cic.—Judex, *a judge appointed by the law. The contending parties were sometimes permitted to choose their judges.* Flavius noster de controversiâ quam habet, te sumpsit judicem. Cic. *The arbitrator judges* ex æquo et bono; *the judge, according to the law.* Melior videtur conditio causæ bonæ, si ad judicem, quam si ad arbitrum mittitur, quia illum formula includit, et certos, quos non excedat, terminos imponit; hunc libera et nullis adstricta legibus religio: et detrahere aliquid potest et adjicere, et sententiam suam non prout lex et justitia suadet, sed prout humanitas et misericordia impellit, regere. Sen.—Recuperator, *a commissioner appointed to judge concerning usurpation of territory between the Roman people and the neighbouring cities. This name was afterwards given to a commissioner appointed by the prætor to examine and decide private matters.* Postquam prætor recuperatores dedit. Plaut. Nullum unquam judicem, nec recuperatorem dedit. Cic. Arbiter *is likewise said of a witness.* Loca abdita et ab arbitris remota. Cic.

258. *Arbitrium. Judicium.*

Ad Arbitrium, *says Popma,* hoc modo adimus, ut neque nihil, neque tantum quantum postulavimus, consequamur; ad Judicium, ut aut totam litem obtineamus, aut amittamus. Judicium est certæ pecuniæ, arbitrium incertæ. Cic. Ut penès unum hominem judicium arbitriumque de famâ ac moribus senatoris fuerit. Liv.

259. *Arbitrari. Opinari. Reri. Credere. Putare.*

Arbitrari, *to judge on motives of equity, or on probable and plau-*

sible reasons. Quod tibi notum esse arbitror. Cic. Arbitrari *was anciently understood in the sense of* observare, *to observe, to be a witness to.* Hùc et illùc potero quid agant arbitrarier (*for* arbitrari). Plaut. *In the same sense Livy has said,* Per Deos fœderum arbitros; *and Horace,* Ratio et prudentia curas, non locus effusi latè maris arbiter aufert.—Opinari, *to believe on probabilities, or prejudices.* Falsò multa in vitâ homines opinantur. Cic. Opinor, narras? non rectè accipis; certa sunt. Ter.—Reri, *to believe a thing to exist really.* Illos in quibus virtutes esse remur, à naturâ ipsâ diligere cogimur. Cic.—Credere, *considered as synonymous with the others, signifies, to think, to imagine.* Credo te credere. Ter. Satis credo. Id. *I believe it true enough.* Illud teneto nervos atque artus esse sapientiæ, non temere credere. Cic.—Putare, *properly signifies to prune, to top, to dress trees,* &c. Rusticus vitem fingit putando. Virg. *From the above signification, Latin authors have figuratively used* putare *to signify to think after having considered a thing attentively in every respect, because by thinking so we, as it were, cut off the superfluous parts of the object considered.* Non committendum est, ut aliquandò dicendum sit, non putaram. Cic. Neque id putabit pravum an rectum sit, quod putet. Ter. Neminem præ se putare. Cic. *In the same sense we say* putare rationes cum aliquo, Cic., *to settle accounts with somebody.* Sapiens rarò opinatur quod nesciat; nihil sine certâ ratione retur; nec tenacem propositi virum esse arbitratur, si quis privatam communi utilitati gratiam post habendam putet. *G. D.*

260. *Arbor. Arbustum. Virgultum. Frutex.*

Arbor, *is said of all sorts of trees, either large or small, bearing or not bearing fruit. It is a general word, under which ivy, osiers, and even reeds are comprehended.* Truncus, rami, folia arborum. Cic. Bis pomis utilis arbor. Virg.—Arbustum *is properly a place planted with trees, such as a grove or an orchard.* Pratis, vineis, arbustis res rusticæ lætæ sunt. Cic. Resonant arbusta cicadis. Virg.—*The groves resound with the noise of grasshoppers.*—Virgultum, (*from* virga) *a collection of young sprigs growing together.* Via deserta et inculta atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis. Cic.—Frutex, *any shrub, either producing or not producing fruit.* Genus omne fruticum. Virg. Frutex buxeus. Col.

261. *Arbor insita. Arbor adsita* or *assita.*

Arbor insita *is a grafted tree.* Si in pirum silvaticam inseveris pirum quamvis bonam. Var. Mutatamque insita mala ferre pirum. Virg.—Arbor adsita, *a tree planted quite near another.* Quà populus adsita surgit. Hor. *The vines were twined round poplars.* Lenta quæ velut assitas vitis implicat arbores. Catul.

262. *Arbutus. Arbutum.*

Arbutus, *the wild strawberry-tree.* Et quæ vos rarâ viridis tegit arbutus umbrâ. Virg.—Arbutum, *the fruit of this tree.* Dant arbuta silvæ. Virg.

263. *Arca. Capsa. Scrinium.*

Arca, *a chest, a coffer, a dungeon.* Dives arca veram laudem intercipit. Phæd. Argentum in arcâ positum. Cic. Servi in arcas

conjiciuntur, ne quis cum eis colloqui possit. Id.—CAPSA, (from the Greek κάψα) *a small strong box.* Et unà cum scriptore meo capsâ porrectus apertâ deferar in vicum vendentem thus èt odores. Hor.—SCRINIUM, (*from* secernere, *because there were partitions in it) a case to put books or paper in, a port-folio.* Et priùs orto sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco. Hor.

264. *Arcere. Prohibere.*

ARCERE, (*from* ἀρκέω, sufficere, removere, opitulari,) *to keep off, or from advancing.* Brutus Antonium in Galliam invadentem arcuit. Cic.—PROHIBERE, (porrò habere) *to keep afar off.* Quòd prædones ab urbe prohibuisset. Cic. Hospitio probibemur arenæ. Virg. *Figuratively: to hinder from doing a thing, to save from.* Prohibuit ne, &c. Cic. A periculo rempublicam prohibere. Cic. Injuriâ tenuiores prohibere. Id. Prohibemus à nobis furiosos; arcemus quos prohibemus ne accedant. *G. D.*

265. *Ardere. Flagrare. Deflagrare. Æstuare. Exæstuare.*

ARDERE, *to be on fire.* Jam proximus ardet Ucalegon. Virg. Largior arserit ignis. Hor. *Figuratively:* Ardebant oculi. Cic. Podagræ doloribus ardere. Id. Omnia tùm in illum odia civium ardebant desiderio mei. Id. *Virgil has made use of* ardere *in the active voice.* Formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexim.—FLAGRARE, (*from* φλέγω) *to burn, to be all in a flame.* Noctu flagrantes onerarias, quas incenderant milites, videbatis. Cic. Ignes flagrabant ignibus. Id. *Figuratively:* Flagrat bello Italia. Cic. Inopiâ flagrare et cupiditatibus. Sall. Flagrabant apud illum vitia libidinis. Cic. Consules flagrant infamia. Id.—DEFLAGRARE, *to be burned down, to be entirely consumed by fire.* Phaëton ictu fulminis deflagravit. Cic. *In the figurative sense, it expresses to get somewhat cool.* Spes subibat animum deflagrari iras vestras posse. Liv.—ÆSTUARE, *to swelter, to be all in a heat.* Æstuat fretum. Q. Curt. Sitiendo, algendo, æstuando. Cic. *Figuratively:* Æstuabat dubitatione animus. Cic.—EXÆSTUARE, *to boil over, to cast up waves and billows.* Fundo exæstuat imo. Virg. *Figuratively:* Tacitâ exæstuat irâ. Ovid.

266. *Ardescere. Ignescere. Inardescere.*

ARDESCERE, *to take fire, to grow hot. It is mostly used in the figurative sense.* Ardescere mucronem jussit. Tac. *He ordered that his sword should be sharpened.* Ardescere in iras, Ovid., *to be inflamed with violent passion.*—IGNESCERE *rises upon the meaning of the former expression, and signifies to be all on fire.* Ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ignescunt iræ. Virg. Ardescunt *would be in this case a weak expression, the fire itself is more than the heat.*—INARDESCERE, (ardescere in) *to take fire, to be more and more inflamed inwardly.* Qualis cum cærula nubes solis inardescit radiis. Virg. Nec munus humeris efficacis Herculis inarsit æstuosiùs. Hor.

267. *Ardor. Calor. Fervor.*

ARDOR, *an excessive heat.* Solis ardore torreri. Cic. Ardore terra dehiscit. Virg.—CALOR, *a moderate or natural heat.* Omne

quod vivit, sive animal, sive è terrâ editum, id vivit propter inclusum in eo calorem. Cic. Calidior est, vel potiùs ardentior animus, quàm hic aër. Id.—FERVOR, *a violent and scorching heat.* Siccis aër fervoribus ustus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Ætatis fervor. Cic. Pectoris fervor. Hor. Calor *expresses less than* fervor, *and* fervor *less than* ardor.

268. *Area. Platea. Planities.*

AREA, (*from* arere, *to be dry*) *an empty space, such as we see in the front of many of our temples or palaces to serve as an ornament to them.* Area Capitolii. Liv. *It is likewise said of a thrashing-floor, a barn-floor.* Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis. Hor. PLATEA (*from* πλατὸς, *large*) *is said of a public place, such as Lincoln's-Inn fields, Grosvenor-square, &c., in London.* In hâc habitasse plateâ dictum est Chrysidem. Ter. Puræ sunt plateæ, nihil ut meditantibus obstet. Hor.—PLANITIES, (*from* planus) *a plain field.* Duûm millium planities castra Romana ab Hernicis dividebat. Liv.

269. *Arena. Saburra.*

ARENA, (*from* arere) *sand.* Numeroque carentis arenæ. Hor. *It is also said of a sandy ground.* Arenam aliquam aut paludes emere. Cic.—SABURRA, *ballast for ships.* Onerarias ducere multâ saburrâ naves. Liv.

270. *Arere. Arescere.*

ARERE, *to be dry.* Aret succis ademptis tellus. Virg.—ARESCERE, *to grow dry.* Da mihi vestimenti aliquid, dùm mea arescant. Plaut. Lacryma citiùs arescit, præsertim in alienis malis. Cic.

271. *Argentarius. Argenteus. Argentatus. Nummarius.*

ARGENTARIUS, *belonging to silver or money.* Argentariæ tabernæ, *bankers' shops.*—ARGENTEUS, *of, or made of, silver.* Aquila argentea. Cic.—ARGENTATUS, *overlaid or plated with silver.* Argentati milites. Liv. *Soldiers glittering with silver.* Argentata sandalia. V. Maxim.—NUMMARIUS, *belonging to money.* Res nummaria. Cic. *Concern or business of money.* Judex nummarius. Id. *A judge corrupted with money.*

272. *Argentarius. Mensarius.*

ARGENTARIUS, (*substantive*) *a banker, one that puts other men's money to interest, a money-scrivener.* Quod argentario obtuleris expensum, à socio ejus repetere possis. Cic.—ARGENTARIUS *was used for the individuals of a state, and* MENSARIUS *for the state itself.* Ad dissolvendum æs alienum creati quinque viri mensarii, deindè Tribuni mensarii. Liv. *The terms were used indiscriminately under the Roman emperors.*

273. *Argentum factum. Argentum signatum.*

ARGENTUM FACTUM, *silver plate, silver dishes, plates, pots, and such like things used at table, or other things made of silver.* ARGENTUM SIGNATUM, *silver coin.* Cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quo ne plus signati argenti et æris domi haberemus. Cic. *There is the same distinction to be made between* aurum *or* æs signatum, *and* aurum *or* æs factum.

274. *Argentum infectum. Argentum grave.*

Argentum infectum, *silver in bars or ingots.* Argenti infecti tulit in ærarium quatuordecim millia pondo septingenta triginta duo, et signati, &c. Liv.—Argentum grave, *silver in weight or in mass.* Decem millibus argenti gravis damnatus. Liv.

275. *Argumentum. Argumentatio. Ratiocinatio.*

Argumentum, (*from* arguere) *an argument, a proof or evidence.* Argumentum est ratio quæ dubiæ rei fidem faciat. Cic. *It is used to express the subject of a thing.* Argumentum epistolæ. Cic. Non ità dissimili sunt argumento fabulæ. Ter. *The subject of the two comedies is very nearly the same.*—Argumentatio, (quasi argumenti ratio) *the producing of arguments, either probable or necessary.* Argumentatio est argumenti explicatio. Cic. Argumentatio constat ex argumento et argumenti conformatione. Id.—Ratiocinatio, *reasoning.* Ratiocinatio est oratio ex ipsâ re probabile aliquod eliciens, quod expositum et per se cognitum suâ se vi et ratione confirmat. Cic. Ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi excogitatio. Id.

276. *Aridus. Siccus.*

Aridus, (*from* arere) *thoroughly dry, parched.* Atque arida circùm nutrimenta dedit. Virg. *Figuratively:* Vitam omninò semper horridam, atque aridam cordi fuisse..Cic. Aridus sermo. Id. *A speech without life.*—Siccus, *dry, that has little or no moisture.* Agri sicci. Hor. Siccâque in rupe resedit. Virg. Pedibus siccis super æquora currit. Ovid. Aridis pedibus *would be improper.* Siccus *expresses less than* aridus. Arida sint potiùs quàm sicca folia. Plin. Atqui corpora sicciora cornu, aut siquid magis aridum est, habetis. Catul.

277. *Ariolus. Conjector. Fatidicus. Fatiloquus. Faticanus. Sortilegus. Divinus.*

Ariolus *and* Hariolus, (quasi fariolus, *from* fari) *he who foretells futurity by a prophetic spirit.* Hariolorum furibundæ prædictiones. Cic.—Conjector, (*from* conjicere) *an expounder or interpreter of dreams or of presages.* Somniorum atque ominum interpretes, conjectores vocamus. Quintil.—Fatidicus, (fata dicens)—Fatiloquus, (fata loquens)—Faticanus, (fata canens) *one who foretells the decrees of the gods.* Fatidicorum effata. Cic. Carmenta fatiloqua. Liv. Hæc ubi faticano venturi præscia dixit ore Themis. Ovid.—Sortilegus, (sortes legens) *a sorcerer, one who foretells future things by lots.* Nunc illa testabor non me sortilegos, nec eos qui quæstûs causâ ariolentur, agnoscere. Cic.—Divinus, *a diviner, one who professes to discover hidden things, and to foretell futurity.* Non sum divinus, sed scio quid facias. Mart. Hoc loco Chrysippus æstuans falli sperat Chaldæos, cæterosque divinos. Cic. Avis divina imbrium. Hor.

278. *Arista. Spica.*

Arista *is properly the beard of corn.* Seges contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum. Cic.—Spica, *an ear of corn.*

Seges cùm è vaginis emerserit, fundit frugem spicæ ordine structam. Cic. *Poets use indiscriminately either of these two words.*

279. *Armarium. Armamentarium.*

ARMARIUM, *a store-house for the keeping of any thing, as a press, locker, safe, pantry, study, closet, chest, counting-house.* Aurum ex armario tuo promere ausus es? Cic. Cellas refregit omnes intùs, reclusitque armarium. Plaut.—ARMAMENTARIUM, *an arsenal.* Ex armamentariis publicis arma populo Romano dantur. Cic.

280. *Armentum. Grex. Jumentum.*

ARMENTUM, *a herd of large cattle, as oxen, camels, &c.* Armenta boum. Virg. Pecudes dispulsæ sui generis sequuntur greges, ut bos armenta. Cic.—GREX *signifies properly a company or band of men, a gang, a numerous set.* Grex amicorum. Ter. Grex oratorum. Cic. *When the signification of* grex *is not determined, it is understood of small cattle.* Mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas pascebant. Virg. Hæc satis armentis, pars altera curæ lanigeros agitare greges. Id.—JUMENTUM (*from* juvare) *is properly a labouring beast, whatever it be, either for carriage or tillage, in which it helps us.* Eò missa plaustra jumentaque alia ab urbe ad exercitum affectum prælio ac viâ nocturnâ excepêre. Liv. Sarmenta in cornibus jumentorum alligata incendit. Id.

281. *Armifer. Armiger. Armatus.*

ARMIFER, (arma ferens) *bearing armour.* Armifera dea. Ovid. *Pallas.*—ARMIGER, (arma gerens) *one who carries his master's arms.* Quid est Sergius? Armiger Catilinæ. Cic. Nympharum tradidit uni armigeræ jaculum, pharetramque arcusque retentos. Ovid.—ARMATUS, *one provided with arms.* Armatos, si Latinè loqui volumus, quos appellare verè possumus? Opinor, eos qui telis scutisque parati ornatique sunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Armatus animis. Cic. Armata muris urbs. Id.

282. *Armus. Humerus.*

ARMUS, (*from* ἄρω, ἁρμόζω, apto) *is properly the part where the human arm, or the fore-leg of an animal, is joined to the body.* Latos huic hasta per armos acta tremit. Virg. Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos. Id.—HUMERUS *is the whole of the shoulder of a man or beast.* Cùm humeris bovem sustineret vivum. Cic. In bobus vires humerorum, et latitudines ad aratra extrahenda. Id.

283. *Arrha. Pignus.*

ARRHA, *and* Arrhabo, *in the Greek language* ἀῤῥαβὼν, *earnest-money, given as a security for the execution of a bargain.*—PIGNUS, *a pledge given as a security for money lent. A pledge is to be returned, on the money being repaid, but the earnest-money is kept.* Minis triginta sibi puellam destinat, datque arrhabonem, et jurejurando alligat. Plaut. *Terence has used* arrhabo *in the sense of a pledge.* Et relicta huic arrhaboni est pro illo argento. Ter. Ager appositus est pignori ob decem minas. Id. *Figuratively:* Affinitatis conjunctionem pignori fore ad confirmandas inimicitias putavit. Cic. Arrha pretii numerandi quasi pignus datur. *G. D.*

284. *Arrogans. Superbus. Gloriosus. Insolens. Vanus. Fastidiosus.*

Arrogans, (rogare ad) *arrogant, haughty, full of self-conceit.* Ne arrogans in præripiendo populi beneficio videretur. Cic. Arrogans beneficiorum prædicatio. Id. Arroganter de se sentire. Id.—Superbus majore fastu tumet quàm arrogans, *says Popma: proud, scornful, disdainful, high-minded.* Præbere se superbum in fortunâ. Cic. In rebus prosperis superbiam magnoperè, fastidium, arrogantiamque fugiamus. Id. *It likewise signifies magnificent, pompous.* Superbos vertere funeribus triumphos. Hor. *It is also said of a violent and tyrannical man; one of the Tarquins was called* superbus *on account of his proud and tyrannical behaviour.*—Gloriosus, 1. *Glorious.* Mors gloriosa. Cic. 2. *Vain-glorious, braggadocio.* Deforme est cum irrisione audientium imitari militem gloriosum. Cic.—Insolens, (non solens) *unaccustomed, unwonted, who is not in the habit of.* Quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. Insolens hostis, Cæs., *a new enemy.* Insolens infamiæ, semper in laude versatus. Cic. Lætitia insolens, *an extraordinary joy.* Insolens, *considered as synonymous with the other words, says Donatus,* qui præter legem humanam et naturalem agit. *An impudent, haughty man.* In victoriâ quæ naturâ insolens et superba est. Cic. Insolenter gloriari. Id.—Vanus, *vain, that has only an outside appearance.* Expectata seges vanis elusit aristis. Virg. Vanus metus. Hor. Vanus, *as synonymous with the other words, a vain man, who boasts of advantages which he does not possess.* Ubi vanus animus aurâ captus frivolâ. Phæd. Uti prosperitate rerum in vanitatem. Tac.—Fastidiosus, *disdainful, squeamish.* In æquos et pares fastidiosus. Cic. Aurium sensus fastidiosissimus. Id.

285. *Ars. Scientia. Artificium.*

Ars definitur ex rebus penitùs perspectis, planèque cognitis, atque ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctis, scientiâque comprehensis. Cic. *And in another place,* Ars est perceptio quæ dat certam viam rationemque faciendi. Ars *is the art, the practice; and* Scientia, *the knowledge of a thing.* Ars sine scientiâ esse non potest. Cic. Habere scientiam magnarum artium. Id. Ars *is used for cunning, deceit.* Nam si in te ægrotant artes antiquæ tuæ. Plaut.—Artificium, (*from* ars *and* facere) *workmanship, art, trade.* Non acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientiâ oppugnationis. Cæs. Simulacrum singulari operâ artificioque perfectum. Cic. *It is often understood in a bad sense.* Vicinitas non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis. Cic.

286. *Artes. Dotes.*

Artes, *considered as synonymous with* dotes, *is said of qualities acquired by education.* Instructus artibus ingenuis. Cic.—Dotes *are the natural qualities.* Ingenii dotes. Ovid. Raras dotes quas natura dedit. Id.

287. *Arteria. Vena. Aspera arteria.*

Arteria *and* Vena, *according to Pliny, are distinguished thus:* Ubi sunt nervi, interiores conducunt membra, superiores revocant: inter hos latent arteriæ, id est, spiritûs semitæ: his innatant venæ,

id est, sanguinis rivi. *Pliny has followed Cicero's opinion, who says,* Sànguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias. *Modern physicians have a more accurate knowledge of the human body. Arteries convey the blood from the heart to the different parts of the body, and veins bring it back to the heart. There are other differences which it is the province of physicians to point out. We say the veins of the earth, the veins of a flint,* &c. Seu durat magis (calor) et venas astringit hiantes. Virg. *Whether the heat makes the earth harder, and contracts its veins too much relaxed.* Silicis venis abstrusus ignis. Id. Venæ auri et argenti. Cic. Malè fœcundæ vena periret aquæ. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Vena benigna ingenii. Hor. Prioris venæ ævum. Ovid. Teneat orator oportet venas cujusque generis, ætatis, ordinis, et eorum apud quos aliquid agit, mentes sensusque degustet. Cic.—Aspera arteria, *the wind-pipe that carries the air into the lungs.* Aspera arteria ostium habet adjunctum linguæ radicibus, et paulò suprà quàm ad linguam stomachus annectitur, eaque ad pulmones usque pertinet, excipitque animam eam, quæ ducta sit spiritu, eandemque à pulmonibus respirat, et reddit. Cic.

288. *Articulatè. Articulatìm.*

Articulate *is only used in a figurative sense, and signifies namely, especially, particularly.* Valebis igitur, et puellæ salutem articulatè dices, nostræque Piliæ. Cic.—Articulatim, *from joint to joint, to bits, to pieces.* Puerum obtruncat, membraque articulatìm dividit. Cic. *Figuratively: from point to point, distinctly.* Quæ fusè olim disputabantur ac liberè, ea nunc articulatìm distinctèque dicuntur. Cic.

289. *Artifex. Faber. Opifex. Operarius. Operæ. Opera. Mercenarius.*

Artifex, (*from* ars *and* facere) *an artist, who follows the principles of his art.* Quî distingues artificem ab inscio? Cic. Artifex corporum, Id., *a painter, a statuary.* Dicendi artifices et doctores Græci. Id. *Figuratively:* Artifex ad corrumpendum judicium. *Skilful in corrupting judges.*—Faber, *a workman in hard materials, a hammerer.* Faber tignarius, Cic., *a carpenter.* Marmoris aut eboris fabros aut æris amavit. Hor.—Opifex, (opus faciens) *an artificer or mechanic.* Opus opificem probat. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Verborum opifex ignobilis. Cic.—Operarius, *a day-labourer, a workman.* Utrùm de bonis quærendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint? Cic.—Opera *and* Operæ *are taken in the same sense.* Accedes opera agro nona Sabino. Hor. *I will send you to work the ground with the eight slaves I have at my house in the country of the Sabines.* Erat mihi contentio non cum victore exercitu, sed cum operis conductis.—Mercenarius, (*from* merces) *a mercenary, one who works for money.* Illiberales et sordidi quæstus mercenariorum sunt omnium. Cic. *It is contrary to* gratuitus. Mercenarii gratuitis, impii religiosis non sunt anteferendi. Cic.

290. *Artificialis. Artificiosus.*

Artificialis, *artificial, what is the effect of art.* Artificiales

probationes. Quintil.—ARTIFICIOSUS, *done by rules of art, and that has the art of.* Artificiosum opus et divinum. Cic. Artificiosus ignis ad gignendum. Id.

291. *Arx. Castrum. Castellum.*

ARX, (*from* arcere) *any fortified place, fort, or castle, for the protection of a town.* Tarento amisso, arcem tamen Livius Salinator retinuit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Communis arx bonorum, Cic., *the asylum of good people.* Arx causæ, Id., *the main point of a business.* In arce legis præsidia defensionis suæ quærere. Id.—CASTRUM, *a fortress or citadel surrounded with thick walls.* Cæsar firmo progressu in castrum Truentinum venit. Cæs. *It is in the same sense that in the plural it is said of a camp, which is surrounded with a large ditch, and inclosed with palisadoes.* Cùm Cæsar ad oppidum castra haberet. Cic.—CASTELLUM, (*the diminutive of* castrum) *a small fort.* Extemplò in vicos castellaque sua omnes dilapsi. Liv.

292. *Ascribere. Attribuere. Assignare.*

ASCRIBERE, (scribere ad) *to write amongst, to write into.* Non adscripsi id quod tua nihil referebat. Cic. *In the same sense Livy has said* ascribere novos colonos, *because their names were added to those of the old ones.*—ATTRIBUERE, (tribuere ad) *to attribute or impute, to give unto.* Attribuere causam calamitatis alicui. Cic. Faberius si venerit, videbis ut tantùm attribuatur, si modò attribuatur, quantùm debetur. Cic. Pudor quem mihi natura attribuit. Id. Bonos exitus habent boni, eos quidem ascribimus, attribuimusque Diis immortalibus. Id.—ASSIGNARE, *to assign, to appoint or depute.* Agros assignare. Liv. Munus humanum à Deo assignatum defugere. Cic. Illi assignari debet hæc narratio, qui re secundâ fortis est, dubiâ fugax. Phæd. Quæ attribuuntur, assignari puto oportere, ne jurgia gignantur. *G. D.*

293. *Ascriptus. Ascriptitius.*

ASCRIPTUS, *enrolled, registered, determined or fixed for.* Fœderatis civitatibus ascripti, Cic., *those who were registered in the number of citizens in confederate cities.* Cùm venerit ascriptus pœnæ dies. Phæd.—ASCRIPTITIUS, *enrolled among, superadded.* Quos quasi novos et ascriptitios cives in cœlum receptos putaret. Cic. Ascriptitii milites, Var., *newly enlisted soldiers.*

294. *Asinus. Onager.*

ASINUS, *an ass.* Longum est mulorum persequi utilitates, et asinorum. Cic.—ONAGER, (ὄνος ἄγριος, asinus sylvestris) *a wild ass.* Horum (asinorum) genera duo; unum ferum, quos vocant onagros, in Phrygiâ et Lycaoniâ sunt greges multi; alterum mansuetum, ut sunt in Italiâ omnes. Var. Sæpè etiam cursu timidos agitabis onagros. Virg.

295. *Asinus. Ignarus.*

ASINUS, *in a figurative sense may be considered as synonymous with* ignarus, *and said of him who is a blockhead by his turn of mind; and* IGNARUS *is a man ignorant for want of instruction. The former has no knowledge, because he is not fit for learning; and the latter is*

ignorant, because he has not learnt nor been taught any thing. Quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam? Cic. Ignarus philosophiæ. Id.

296. *Asper. Salebrosus.*

ASPER, (*synonymous with* salebrosus) *rough, uneven, rugged.* Asper locus. Cic. Jugum asperum. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Asper animus. Liv. Aspera vita. Phæd.—SALEBROSUS, (*from* saltus) *properly, that cannot be passed but by leaping over a place where the pass is dangerous.* Non tàm salebrosus, ut antè (locus). Virg. *Figuratively:* Salebrosa et exiliens oratio, Sen., *a discourse that is not smooth.*

297. *Asperare. Exasperare. Acerbare. Exacerbare.*

ASPERARE, *to roughen, to make uneven.* Asperare asserem, ne sit euntibus lubricus. Col. Asperat undas hyems. Virg. Saxo pugionem asperare, Tac, *has the same meaning. Figuratively:* Ità moderans, ne lenire neve asperare crimina videretur. Tac. Asperare iram. Id.—EXASPERARE *adds to the meaning of* asperare, *both in the proper and the figurative sense.* Concussas Triton exasperat undas. Ovid. Exasperati animi. Liv.—ACERBARE, (*properly, to make sharp*) *is only used in the figurative sense.* Et formidine crimen acerbat, Virg., *by a pretended fear he wishes to give more strength to his accusation.*—EXACERBARE *adds to the idea of* acerbare. Exacerbata superbia. Liv.

298. *Aspergere. Rigare.*

ASPERGERE, *to besprinkle.* Aram sanguine aspergere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Si illius comitatem tuæ gravitati asperseris, Cic., *if you season your gravity with the gentleness of his manners.* Sales orationi aspergere. Id. Hæc aspersi, ut scires, &c. Id., *I have slightly touched that point, in order that you should know,* &c.—RIGARE, *to water, to bathe.* Fons circumjectos irrigat agros. Q. Curt. Rore rigare. Cic. *Figuratively:* Rigare ingenia, Cic., *to enlighten minds.*

299. *Aspersio. Aspergo.*

ASPERSIO, *the act of besprinkling.* Aspersio aquæ. Cic.—ASPERGO, *the sprinkling itself.* Salsâ spumant aspergine cautes. Virg.

300. *Aspirare. Inspirare.*

ASPIRARE, (spirare ad) *to breathe or blow towards.* Ventos aspirat eunti, (Juno.) Virg. Aspirant auræ in noctem. Id. *Figuratively:* Primo aspirat fortuna labori. Virg. Hæc ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare non possunt. Cic. Omnesque aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me aspirare non posses. Id.—INSPIRARE, *to blow in, to force into by blowing.* Inspirantes ramis arborum auræ. Quint. *Figuratively:* Venenum inspirans morsibus. Virg. Occultum inspires ignem. Id.

301. *Assecla. Assectator. Cliens. Deductor. Salutator.*

ASSECLA, (*from* sequi) *an attendant on great people.* Asseclæ patriciorum. Cic. *And in another sense:* Assecla mensarum, Cic., *a parasite.*—ASSECTATOR *is of a more distinguished sort, one in the retinue of a grandee.* Quidam assectator ex numero amicorum.

Cic.—CLIENS, *a client, a vassal.* Populi Gallorum clientes. Cæs. *The people vassals of the Gauls, who are under the protection of the Gauls.* Cliens *is opposed to* patronus. Assecla officiosus est; cliens submissus.—DEDUCTOR, *among the Romans, was thus distinguished from* SALUTATOR: *the latter was one who went early in the morning to pay his respects to people of consequence; and* deductor *adhered to one patron, to whose house he repaired at day-break, in order to wait till he got up, and to walk by the side of his litter when he went out.* Deductorum officium quod majus est quàm salutatorum. Cic. Ejus autem rei tres sunt partes, una salutatorum, cùm domum veniunt; altera deductorum; tertia assectatorum. Id.

302. *Assensus. Consensus.*

ASSENSUS, (*from* assentiri) *assent, approbation.* Assensu suo comprobare aliquid. Cic. Sustinere se ab omni assensu. Id.—CONSENSUS, *consent of many, agreement or accord.* Vulgi voluntas, vel potiùs consensus omnium. Cic. Omnium ordinum consensus. Id. *Figuratively:* Convenientia consensusque naturæ. Cic. Assensum cohibere ab incertis rebus, prudentis est; bonorum consensum divellere, seditiosi. *G. D.* Assensus *is rather a motion of the mind*; *and* consensus, *the work of the will.*

303. *Assentiri. Consentire. Permittere. Sinere.*

ASSENTIRI *and* ASSÉNTIRE, *to be of another's mind or opinion.* De quibus habeo ipse quid sentiam, non habeo autem quid tibi assentiar. Cic. Cavendum est ne his rebus temerè assentiamus. Id. —CONSENTIRE, *to consent, to agree or accord with others.* Consenserant inflammare urbem. Liv. Neque se cum cæteris Belgis consensisse, Cæs., *that they had not conspired with the rest of the Belgæ.* Si consenserint possesores non vendere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Inter se omnes partes cum quodam lepore consentiunt. Cic.—PERMITTERE, (mittere per) *properly to send through.* Concitant equos, permittuntque in hostem. Liv. *It is generally used in the sense of to permit, to grant, to give up to, to intrust with, to refer to.* Lex jubet, aut permittit, aut vetat. Cic. Totum tibi negotium permisi. Id. Sententiis judicum vitam alicujus permittere. Id. Consulibus permissa est respublica. Id.—SINERE, *to suffer or let one do a thing, to put no hinderance to.* Sine ut veniat. Ter. Sine nunc meo me vivere modo. Id.

304. *Assequi. Consequi.*

ASSEQUIMUR, *says Popma,* quem in viâ sequimur; consequimur propriè, cùm eum, qui nos in itinere præcedit sequentes, tandem ubi ille est, vel constitit, pervenimus. Si es in viâ, cùm eris me assecutus, coràm agemus. Cic. Ita citò, jam vos assequar. Plaut. Nunc tu propera, ut nos consequare. Cic. *Figuratively:* Assequi *is used for grand and difficult things.* Eosdem sumus honorum gradus, quos illi, assecuti. Cic. Nihil sequere quod assequi nequeas. Id.—CONSEQUI, *in a figurative sense, signifies to obtain several things.* Dignitatem et gloriam consequi. Cic. Omnia quæ ne per populum quidem sine seditione se assequi arbitrabantur, per Senatum consecuti sunt. Id. Consequi *has besides a particular signification which* assequi *has not.* Libertatem pax consecuta est. Cic. Assecuta

would be bad Latin in the foregoing sentence. Crassus cùm dixisset, silentium consecutum est. Id. Assecutum *would be highly improper.*

305. *Assessor. Consessor.*

Assessor, (sedere ad) *he who is seated by somebody, a counsellor.* Lacedæmonii regibus suis assessorem augurem dederunt. Cic.—Consessor, *he that sits with a colleague or partner in the same office.* Cur dives pauperem consessorem fastidiret? Cic. Testes accusatoris, consessores, convivæ. Cic.

306. *Asseverare. Asserere. Affirmare. Confirmare.*

Asseverare, (*from* severus) *to assure, to maintain seriously.* Asseverabat firmissimè. Cic. Bella ironia, si jocaremur; sin asseveremus, vide, &c. Id.—Asserere, (*from* serere, serui, sertum) *to assert, to attribute, to hold.* Asserere aliquem cœlo. Ovid. Nihil igitur asserunt qui in re gerendâ senectutem versari negant. Cic. Asserere in servitutem. Liv. Asserere se, Ovid., *to free one's self.* Asserere sibi aliquid. Sueton. Asserere aliquem manu, in libertatem, Cic., *to secure liberty to a person by laying hands on him.*—Affirmare, (*from* firmus) *to affirm, to certify.* Affirmare jurejurando. Liv. Omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, quod mihi credas velim. Cic. Non soleo temerè affirmare de aliquo. Id.—Confirmare, *as synonymous with the other words, is, to confirm, to strengthen or fortify.* Confirmare aliquid rationibus et argumentis. Cic. Asseveramus nos aliquid fecisse, vel facturos; quæ certa sunt affirmamus; rem argumentis confirmamus; tortorum cruciatus martyres cœlo asserebant, aut in servitutem. *G. D. An oath is used in order to affirm; and new proofs are employed in order to confirm.*

307. *Assidēre* (2d Conjug.). *Assidĕre* (3d Conjug.).

Assidere, (sedere ad) *to sit by.* Sthenius est is qui nobis assidet. Cic. *Figuratively:* Parcus assidet insano, Hor., *there is little difference between a stingy man and a madman.*—Assidere, *to sit one's self down, to go and sit down by.* Et simul assidamus, si videtur. Cic. *This verb is sometimes used with an accusative case.* Adherbalem dextrâ assidit, Sall., *he sits himself down at the right hand of Adherbal.*

308. *Assiduè. Continenter.*

Assidue, *often, with assiduity.* Assiduè veniebat. Virg. Assiduissimè mecum fuit Dionysius. Cic.—Continenter, (tenere cum.) 1. *Without interruption.* Belgæ cum Germanis continenter bellum gerunt. Cæs. 2. *Moderately.* Honestum est parcè, continenter, severè, sobriè vivere. Cic.

309. *Assiduus. Continuus.*

Assiduus, (sedere ad) *assiduous.* Cassides fuit assiduus mecum. Cic. Fletu amici assiduo augetur amici molestia. Id.—Continuus, (tenere cum) *close together, touching each other, without intermission.* Dies continuos complures in littore conviviisque jacuisti. Cic. Tanaquil peregrina mulier tantùm moliri potuit animo, ut duo continua regna viro, ac deinceps genero dederit. Liv. *In the two foregoing sentences* assiduos *and* assidua *would be bad Latin.*

310. *Assimulare. Assimilare.*

Assimulare, *to counterfeit or sham.* Ulysses furentem assimulavit. Cic.—Assimilare, *to compare, to make a comparison.* Grandia si parvis assimilare licet. Ovid.

311. *Astrologia. Astronomia.*

Astrologia, (*from* ἀστρὸν *and* λέγω) *astrology, a chimerical art by which one believes himself able to know futurity by the inspection of the stars.* Eudoxus in astrologiâ facilè princeps scribit Chaldæis in prædictione et notatione cujusque vitæ ex natali die minimè esse credendum. Cic.—Astronomia, (*from* ἀστρὸν, *and* νέμω, distribuo) *astronomy, the science of the course and situation of the celestial bodies. The astronomer knows the course and motion of the stars; the astrologer reasons about their influence.*

312. *Astruere. Extruere. Substruere.*

Astruere, (struere ad, *from* strues) *to build near to, or join one building to another.* Novum cùm veteri astruitur, rimosoque recens ædificium quasi surgenti reluctans oneri cedit. Col. *Figuratively*: Dignitati alicujus aliquid astruere. Plin. jun.—Extruere, *to erect, set or pile up.* Ad cœlum villam extruere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum animo extruere. Cic. Fundare et extruere disciplinam. Id.—Substruere, *to lay a foundation underneath:* Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est. Liv. *The foundations of the Capitol were built of freestone.*

313. *Astrum. Sidus. Stella. Planeta.*

Astrum, (ἀστρὸν) *is said in general of all the celestial bodies.* Astra oriuntur in ardore cœlesti. Cic.—Sidus, (*from* σὺν *and* ἰδεῖν, *to see together*) *a constellation, a sign in the heavens consisting of many fixed stars.* Illi sempiterni ignes, quos vos sidera stellasque vocatis. Cic.—Stella, (*from* stare) *a star, a luminous body, which appears as if fixed in the heavens, and always at the same distance from other bodies of the same kind.* Stellæ inerrantes. Cic. Stellæ *is sometimes used to express the planets.* Stellæ errantes. Cic.—Planeta, (*from* πλανὴ, *wandering,*) *a planet, a celestial body that shines only by reflecting the light of the sun, and has its own proper and periodical motion.* Planetarum motus tarditate et celeritate dissimili. Cic. *We reckon seven of them: Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Mercury, Venus, and the Moon.*

314. *Astutia. Astus. Calliditas. Dolus. Fraus. Fallacia.*

Astutia *and* Astus, (*from* ἄςυ) *craft, subtlety, cunning.* Nunc opus est tuâ mihi ad hanc rem expromptâ memoriâ atque astutiâ. Ter. Intelligendi astutia. Cic. Versare dolos astu. Virg.—Calliditas, (*from* callus, *the hard thick skin that grows under the feet*) *consummate wile and deceitfulness.* O mirâ calliditate virum! Cic. Scientia quæ est remota à justitiâ, calliditas potiùs quàm sapientia est appellanda. Id.—Dolus, (δόλος) *guile, deceit, treachery: it is always understood of a bad design.* Dolus malus est, cùm aliud simulatur, aliud agitur. Cic. Ne qua fraus, ne quis dolus adhibeatur. Id. Dolis malitiosa Carthago. Id.—Fraus. 1. *Damage,*

loss. Id mihi fraudem tulit. Cic. 2. *Fraud, disguise.* Fraus quasi vulpeculæ videtur. Cic. Fraus *is not always understood of a bad design.* Fraude piâ. Ovid.—FALLACIA, *cheat, imposture, is said of him who speaks one way, and acts quite the contrary.* Hic ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur. Cic. Perditissimi est hominis fallere eum qui læsus non esset, nisi credidisset. Id. Fraus *is particularly said of deceit in acting, and* fallacia *of deceit in speaking.*

315. *Asylum. Perfugium. Profugium. Refugium.*

ASYLUM, (*from α privative and σύλη,* spolium) *a sanctuary, a privileged place, a place of refuge.* E fano Dianæ servum suum, qui in illud asylum confugisset, abduxit. Cic.—PERFUGIUM, *a place of safety.* Commune perfugium domus. Cic.—PROFUGIUM, *a remote place of safety, the means of avoiding an evil.* Exilium, non supplicium est, sed profugium, portusque salutis. Cic. *Cicero calls death* paratum profugium.—REFUGIUM, *refuge, retreat.* Regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus. Cic. Proxima domus refugium est, *to one closely pursued by a thief*; sed non perfugium, nisi benè clausa sit. *A man forced to leave his own country* profugium quærit apud exteras nationes. *G. D.*

316. *Ater. Niger. Pullus.*

ATER *is said of a coal-black colour.* Tam excoctam reddam, tam atram, quàm carbo est. Ter. Calculus ater. Ovid.—NIGER *is said of a dark and deep black colour.* Noctis nigræ umbra. Lucret. Nemus nigrum. Virg. Nigris oculis, nigroque capillo. Hor. *Figuratively:* Hic niger est; hunc tu, Romane, caveto. Hor.—PULLUS, *blackish, a deep or dark gray colour.* Agna pulla, Hor., *is a sheep of a dark gray colour;* agna nigra *is a sheep quite black.* Ficus pulla. Hor. Pullus *was the colour of the clothes of the common people of Rome, and of mourning.* Pullata turba, Quintil., *the rabble.* Pulla toga, Cic., *a mourning gown.*

317. *Athleta. Gladiator. Pugil. Lanista. Mirmillo. Retiarius. Secutor. Bestiarius.*

ATHLETA (*from ἄθλος a fighting*) *was the general name of all those who were admitted to fight in public games. A champion.* Cùm Milo jam senex esset, athletasque se in curriculo exercentes videret, aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur, illacrymansque dixisse: Et hi quidem jam mortui sunt. Cic.—GLADIATOR, (*from* gladius) *a gladiator, one who among the old Romans, to amuse the people, fought with a sword in the amphitheatre, either willingly or forcibly, against other champions, or wild-beasts.* Ut repentè gladiatores populo non debitos polliceretur. Cic. Athletæ et gladiatores nihil nec vitando faciunt cautè, nec petendo vehementer. Id.—LANISTA (*from* lanius) *was the name given to those who bought, bred up, or sold gladiators.* Hic nuper se ad lanistam contulit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Lanistis Ætolis dimicavit. Liv. *He fought at the instigation of the Ætolians.*—MIRMILLO, *a gladiator, armed after the manner of the Gauls, with a shield, scythe and helmet, with the figure of a fish upon the crest.* Quem gladiatorem non ita appellavit, ut interdùm etiam M. Antonius appellari solet; sed ut appellant ii qui planè-

Latinè loquuntur, mirmillo in Asiâ depugnavit. Cic. *This sort of champion fought against another called* Retiarius. *The latter in fighting made use of a net, which he threw on his opponent, endeavouring to get him so entangled by it, as to be deprived of the use of his limbs, and of the means of defending himself.* Retiario pugnante adversùs mirmillonem cantatur, Non te peto; piscem peto: quid me fugis, Galle? Fest.—Secutor (*from* sequi) *was so called, because he fought running away.* Ergò ignominiam graviorem pertulit omni vulnere cum Graccho jussus pugnare secutor. Juven.—Bestiarius, (*from* bestia) *one who fought with wild-beasts at public shows, either hired or condemned to it.* Gladiatoribus et bestiariis Rempublicam obsidere. Cic.—Pugil, (*from* pugnus) *a boxer.* Pugiles etiam cùm feriunt adversarium in jactandis cæstibus ingemiscunt. Cic. *They were armed with leathern gauntlets loaded with lead.*

318. *Atrium. Porticus. Vestibulum.*

Atrium *amongst the ancient Romans was a large hall at the entrance of houses, wherein they used to dine, and to keep the statues of their ancestors. It was in that hall that clients stood, as well as those who went to make their court to the great men.* Atria servantem postico falle clientem. Hor. *There were also halls of this kind at the entrance of temples.* Quæstiones urgent Milonem quæ sunt habitæ in atrio libertatis. Cic.—Porticus, (*from* porta) *a porch or gallery, a covered walking-place with pillars, a portico.* In porticibus deambulantes disputabant philosophi. Cic.—Vestibulum, (*from* Vesta, *whose altar was generally placed in that part*) *a fore-court, vestibule, first entrance.* Primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere aliquem. Cic. *Figuratively:* Vestibŭlum et aditus ad rem aliquam. Cic.

319. *Attellanæ fabulæ. Mimi.*

Attellanæ fabulæ *were a sort of plays intermixed with comical and tragical reflections. The subject of the fable was some interesting event of the life of a hero: and the choruses were formed by Satyrs, who sung the praises of Bacchus, and said many merry things to amuse the spectators. These plays were called* Attellanæ, *from Attella, a city of the Osci, wherein they had originated among the Latins.* Quod genus ludorum (Attellanæ) ab Oscis acceptum tenuit juventus, nec ab histrionibus pollui passa est. Liv. Venio nunc ad jocationes tuas, quando tu, non, ut olim solebat, Attellanum; sed, ut nunc fit, mimum introduxisti. Cic.—Mimi, *in the sense we consider this word here, were ridiculous and wanton plays, in which the dancing, gestures and songs suited the obscenity of the subject.* Scribere si fas est imitantes turpia mimos. Ovid.

320. *Attenuare. Extenuare.*

Although these two verbs seem to be used without any particular distinction, their meaning however can be distinguished. Attenuare *is less expressive than* Extenuare. *The former signifies to make thin, to make slender; and the latter, to make very thin, very slender.* Attenuant juvenum vigilatæ corpora noctes. Ovid. Extenuant *would express more.* Aër extenuatus in sublime fertur. Cic. Attenuatus *would be less expressive. Figuratively:* Attenuatum dicendi genus. Cic. Attenuare curas. Ovid. Extenuare *would express*

more. Extenuatur spes, et evanescit. Cic. Attenuatur *would express less.*

321. *Avaritia. Aviditas.*

Avaritia (*from* avere) *is said of him who acts too stingily or niggardly.* Est autem avaritia opinatio vehemens de pecuniâ quasi valdè expetenda sit, inhærens ac penitùs insita. Cic. Avaritia pecuniæ studium habet. Sall.—Aviditas *is said of him who covets every thing he has not, who is never satisfied with whatever he may get.* Hujus mendicitas aviditati conjuncta in fortunas nostras imminebat. Cic. *Horace has used* avarus *in the signification of* avidus. Præter laudem nullius avaris. Avarus *delights in possession, and makes no use of what he gets: he deprives himself of what is expensive.* Avidus *covets gain and profit, and very seldom strives to get unprofitable things.*

322. *Auctionari. Venundare. Vendere. Venditare. Mancipare.*

Auctionari, (*from* augere) *to make an open sale, to give public notice of goods, slaves, &c., to be sold by auction.* Dejotarus auctionatus est, seque expoliari maluit, quàm tibi non pecuniam subministrare. Cic.—Venundare, (quasi dare ad venum) *to expose to sale.* Se venum à primoribus datos. Liv. *Whom the great people had exposed to sale.*—Vendere, *not only to expose to sale, but also to sell.* Vendo meum non pluris quàm cæteri. Cic.—Venditare, (*its frequentative*) *to strive to sell, to sell often.* Istius omnia decreta, imperia, literas peritissimè et callidissimè venditabat. Cic. *As a seller generally cries up his own goods,* venditare *has been used to signify to extol, to praise.* Per illos se plebi venditare. Liv.—Mancipare, *not only to sell, but also to give up one's right and title to a thing to another; to alienate or make over to another with certain solemn forms prescribed by the Roman laws, requiring five witnesses, all Roman citizens and arrived at the age of puberty.* Venditis hortis statuam Augusti simul mancipavit. Tacit. *Figuratively:* Quædam mancipat usus. Hor. *Long possession gives a title to some things.*

323. *Auctor. Scriptor.*

Auctor *and* Scriptor, *applied to men of letters, who compose and publish works, differ in this, that* scriptor *is only said of those who have published books on belles lettres, or at least is very seldom used but with relation to the style.* Auctor *is said of a man writing on any subject whatever, and relates more to the ground than to the form of the work.* Nonnulli ex iis quos lectito auctores. Cic. Omnes bonarum artium scriptores legendi et pervolutandi. Id. Scriptor politissimus. Id. *Sheridan is* scriptor politissimus; *and Shakespear* auctor egregius.

324. *Auctor. Consiliarius. Suasor. Hortator. Impulsor.*

Auctor, (*from* augere) *synonymous with the others, is,* 1. *He who makes a motion and supports it.* Donec labantes consilio patres firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato. Hor. 2. *He who approves or ratifies.* Decreverunt ut, cum populus regem jussisset, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent. Liv. 3. *One vested with original power and right.* Tùm illi intellexerunt, se id quod à malo auctore

emissent, diutiùs obtinere non posse. Cic. 4. *He who performs or executes.* Haudquaquàm par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auctorem rerum. Sall.—CONSILIARIUS, *one of the council.* Non invito rege et consiliariis ejùs. Cic. *It is said of one who gives counsel.* Sed certè et ego te auctore amicissimo et sapientissimo, et tu me consiliario fortassè non imperitissimo, fideli quidem et benevolo certè usus esses. Cic. Sed tamen ea ratio ædificandi initur, consiliario quidem et auctore Vestorio. Id.—SUASOR, *he who by persuasion induces to do a thing.* Quanquam hæc epistola non suasoris est, sed rogatoris. Cic.—HORTATOR, (*from* ὄρω) *an adviser, an encourager.* Quanquam hortatore non egetis; ipsi enim vestrâ spontè exarsistis. Cic. Non supplex venit orator, sed hortator atque auctor. Id.—IMPULSOR, (pellere in) *a pusher on, an enticer or persuader to a thing.* Auctor et impulsor et socius sceleris. Cic. Here, ne me spectes: me impulsore hæc non fecit. Ter.

325. *Auctoritas. Auctoramentum.*

AUCTORITAS, *synonymous with* auctoramentum, *signifies a warranty, a bail, a security.* Si ea prædia dividuntur, quæ ipse Cæsar vendidit, quæ tandem in ejus venditionibus esse poterit auctoritas? Cic. *If those lands are divided which Cæsar himself has sold, what security will there be in such sales?* Domus jure auctoritatis. Id.—AUCTORAMENTUM, *a stipulating or contracting, whence arises an obligation to serve.* Est in mercenariis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis. Cic.

326. *Auctoritas. Gratia. Favor.*

AUCTORITAS, *synonymous with the others, signifies authority, credit, reputation, esteem, acquired by integrity, wisdom,* &c. Propter magna in rempublicam merita mediocris auctoritas. Cic. Homo tenui auctoritate. Id.—GRATIA, 1. *Gratitude.* Gratia est in quâ amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria, et alterius remunerandi voluntas continetur. Cic. 2. *Credit, esteem acquired by serving our friends.* Propter officiosos labores meos nonnulla apud bonos gratia. Cic. 3. *Gracefulness, loveliness.* Quæ gratia vultûs! Virg. 4. *Friendship, good graces.* Nam mihi cum hominibus his et gratia et necessitudo est. Cic. Componere gratiam inter aliquos. Ter. Quos meis inimicitiis, nullâ senatûs malâ gratiâ, comitiorum ratione privavi. Cic. *I have prevented their promotion to dignities, without exposing the senate to their resentment, by taking upon myself their enmity.* 5. *Favour.* Animus obnoxius gratiæ. Quint. *A man who grants every thing to favour.*—FAVOR, (*from* favere) *favour, good will, kindness, protection.* Favor non respondet meritis. Hor. Tutus favore alicujus. Ovid. Favor *is very little used by Cicero, and never without the following precaution:* Cùm amorem, et eum, ut hoc verbo utar, favorem in consilium advocabo. Cic. Favorem et urbanum Cicero nova credit. Quint.

327. *Aucupari. Venari.*

AUCUPARI, (aves capere) *to go bird-catching.* Laqueis aucupari. Plin. *Figuratively:* Aucupari gratiam, Cic., *to strive to insinuate one's self into favour.* Aucupari tempus, Id., *to watch for a favourable opportunity.* Aucupari rumusculos, Id., *to be in quest of*

idle rumours or stories, to be fond of tittle-tattle.—VENARI, *to hunt, is particularly said of hunting stags and deer,* &c. Apros venari. Cic. Apros aucupari *would be an improper expression. Figuratively:* Sunt qui pomis et crustis viduas venentur avaras, Hor., *there are people who, by means of small presents, endeavour to impose on avaricious widows. Phædrus, speaking of a coquet, says:* Oculis venantem viros.

328. *Audacia. Audentia.*

AUDACIA, *audaciousness, presumption, impudence. It is generally taken in a bad sense.* Audaciæ expertæ homo. Liv. Audacia non contrarium est fidentiæ, sed appositum ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est. Cic. *It is used sometimes in a good sense.* Quòd si deficiant vires, audacia certè laus erit. Propert.—AUDENTIA, *assurance, confidence, is taken in a good sense.* Rara et privata cujusque audentia. Tac. Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito. Virg. Audentia *shows fortitude and assurance;* audacia *shows haughtiness and rashness.*

329. *Audax. Temerarius.*

AUDAX, *audacious, bold, resolute.* Audax ad facinus. Cic. Homo petulans et audax. Id. Audax omnia perpeti. Hor. Audax *does not always imply the idea of vice.* Audaces fortuna juvat. Virg. —TEMERARIUS, *one believing or acting giddily, and at all events.* Homo temerarius et audax. Cic Temerarium magis quàm audax consilium. Liv. Temeraria fama popularis. Cic. Audacter hoc dico, non temerè confirmo. Id. Audax nihil timet; temerarius non attendit. *G. D.*

330. *Audientia. Auditio. Auditus.*

AUDIENTIA, *audience, attention given to a discourse.* Illi præco faciebat audientiam. Cic. Maximam audientiam orationi meæ improbitas illius factura est. Id.—AUDITIO, *hearing, as of a lecture or discourse; hearsay or report.* Fabellarum auditione duci. Cic. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti. Id.—AUDITUS, *the sense of hearing.* Aspectu, auditu, tactu, odore, gustatu. Cic. Auditiones fictæ, quibus auditus sæpiùs patet, audientiam facere solent. *G. D.*

331. *Audire. Exaudire. Inaudire. Auscultare.*

AUDIRE, *to hear, to hearken.* Attentè audire verba alicujus. Cic. —EXAUDIRE, *to hear perfectly.* Maximâ voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico. Cic. Audire *would not have the same energy.* Audire *and* exaudire *are also used to signify to hear favourably.* In quo Dii immortales meas preces audierunt. Cic. Nulli exaudita Deorum vota precesque meæ. Virg.—INAUDIRE, *to hear secretly, to overhear.* Consilia sunt inita de me, quæ te video inaudisse. Cic. Credo ego jam illum inaudisse mihi esse thesaurum domi. Plaut. *The participle passive is used in a quite contrary sense, and signifies unheard of.* Nihil dicam aut inauditum vobis, aut cuiquam novum. Cic. Crudelitas inaudita. Id.—AUSCULTARE (quasi aure occultare), *to hearken or listen to.* Auscultare ab ostio. Plaut. Ausculta paucis. Ter. Nam istis magis audiendum quàm auscultandum censes. Cic. Te auscultabo lubens. Ter. Auscultare alicui *has a sense different from* auscultare aliquem. *It means not only to listen*

to attentively, but also to do what we are desired, to obey. Mihi ausculta, vide ne tibi desis. Cic.

332. *Audire aliquem. Audientem esse alicui.*

Audire aliquem, *as we consider it here, is to take lessons of one, to believe one.* Veniunt etiam qui me audiant, quasi doctum hominem. Cic. Ego te de rebus illis non audiam. Id.—Audientem esse alicui, *to obey one.* Ut audiens dicto esset huic ordini. Cic. Itâ nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus, accurrant. Id.

333. *Ave. Salve. Vale.*

Ave, (*imperative of* avere) *I wish you much prosperity, be happy.*—Salve, (*imperative of* salvere) *farewell! God save you! adieu!* Aveto. Sall. *At the conclusion of Catiline's letter to Catulus.* Ave atque salve. Auson.—Vale, (*imperative of* valere) *take care of your health.* Vale, mi Tyro, vale, vale, et salve. Cic. Salve *and* vale *were used in addressing even the dead.* Salve æternùm mihi, maxime Palla, æternùmque vale. Virg.

334. *Avellere. Eximere.*

Avellere, (vellere à) *to pull out or off, denotes some effort.* Poma si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur; si matura et cocta, decidunt. Cic.—Eximere, (emere ex) *to take out of.* Eximere aliquem è vinculis. Cic. Eximere aliquem de proscriptorum numero. Id. *Figuratively:* Diem dicendo eximere. Cic. Eximere curam. Plaut.

335. *Avertere. Averruncare. Avocare.*

Avertere, (vertere à) *to turn away.* Fuisse neminem, quin removeret oculos, et se totum averteret. Cic. Avertere hostem à portis. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Avertere ab infamiâ. Cic. Cogitationem à miseriis avertere. Id.—Averruncare, *to turn or take away whatever hurts, to avert an impending misfortune.* Placuit averruncandæ Deûm iræ victimas cædi. Liv. *In Cato it expresses the cutting off superfluous branches.*—Avocare, (vocare à) *to call off or aside.* Metus à fœdissimis factis potest avocare. Cic. Avocat à rebus gerendis senectus. Id. A fœdo spectaculo caput avertimus; vitæ cupiditas avocat à pernicioso consilio; Dei iram precibus averruncamus. *G. D.*

336. *Aversari. Deprecari.*

Aversari, (*from* avertere) *to turn from one, and look another way, either through horror or contempt.* Aversari advocati, etiam vix ferre posse. Cic. *Figuratively:* Aversari preces, *to reject prayers.*—Deprecari, (precari de) *to pray or wish against a thing, to beg off.* Deprecari sanguinem et mortem innocentissimi civis. Cic. *It is sometimes used in opposition to* precari. Sæpè precor mortem, mortem quoque deprecor idem. Ovid. *It is also used in the sense of begging earnestly.* Vitam alicujus ab aliquo deprecari. Cic.

337. *Auferre. Adimere. Eripere. Diripere. Subripere.*

Auferre, (ferre à) *to take or carry away.* Quod custodire non poterunt, id auferre et abducere licebit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Hi ludi quindecim dies auferent. Cic. *These games will last a fortnight, or*

will occasion the loss of fourteen days. Ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Id., *do not follow the counsels of other people.*—ADIMERE, *to remove, to take off.* Pecuniam si cui fortuna ademit, aut alicujus eripuit injuria. Cic. Spem deditionis non ademit. Id. Primùm ut Cæsari aliquid adimat, indè ut Pompeio aliquid tribuat. Id.—ERIPERE, (rapere è) *to take away by force.* Quod in unaquâque re beneficio populi Romani habebam, tu mihi eripuisti, atquè abstulisti. Cic.—DIRIPERE, (diversìm rapere) *to snatch away by force, to tear asunder or in pieces, to ransack.* Diripere fortunas. Cic. Diripere socios et provincias. Id.—SUBRIPERE, (rapere sub) *to steal privily, to take away by stealth.* Captivum è custodiâ subripere. Cic. Virtus nec eripi nec subripi potest. Id.

338. *Aufugere. Effugere. Diffugere. Subterfugere.*

AUFUGERE, (fugere ab) *to fly from.* Jam aliquantum spatii ex eo loco, ubi pugnatum est, aufugerant. Liv.—EFFUGERE, *not only to fly, but also to escape from.* Effugit rex è manibus. Cic. Vincula effugere. Hor.—DIFFUGERE, (diversìm fugere) *to fly away in all directions.* In proximas dilapsi silvas, indè domos diffugerunt. Liv.—SUBTERFUGERE, *to escape or get away secretly, to give one the slip.* Subterfugere militiam simulatione insaniæ. Cic. Criminum vim subterfugere. Id.

339. *Augur. Auspex. Aruspex. Vaticinans.*

AUGUR, (*from* avis *and* gero, *or* garrio) *an augur: he who foretells the events of affairs by the flying, singing, or feeding of birds.* Est augurum ante dicere ea quæ vitari possunt. Cic. *Augurs were magistrates, whose province it was to foretell futurity by inspecting the flying, singing, or feeding of birds, and to explain dreams, oracles, and prodigies. They were originally of a patrician extraction. Romulus created three of them, and Servius Tullius added one to that number. Afterwards the tribunes of the people insisted upon five more being created out of the plebeians. Sylla added fifteen others to their number, so that the college of augurs consisted of four-and-twenty persons. The office of an augur was a public one, and a situation for life.*—AUSPEX, (*from* avis *and the obsolete* spicere) *a diviner by birds, only in a transitory way. The consuls themselves consulted the omens in private cases.* Quòd si illa precatio solemnis consularibus auspiciis consecrata. Cic. Auspex *is also said of a protector.* Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro. Hor.—ARUSPEX, *or* HARUSPEX, (*from* ara *and* spicere) *a diviner, one of the priests who among the ancient Romans foretold futurity by inspecting the entrails of victims, and examining every circumstance preceding or attending the sacrifice. It was likewise their office to explain prodigies, and to make expiatory offerings to the gods, in order to avert impending disasters.* Cùm haruspices ex totâ Hetruriâ convenissent, totius urbis et imperii occasum appropinquare dixerunt. Cic.—VATICINANS, (*from* vates *and* canere) *a foreteller of things to come.* Vaticinans *is the effect of fury and enthusiasm;* *and* haruspex, *the effect of art.* Omnis divinandi peritia in duas partes dividitur; nam aut furor est, ut in vaticinante; aut ars, ut in haruspicibus. Cic.

340. *Augurari. Ominari. Auspicari. Portendere.*

AUGURARI *and* AUGURARE, *to presage by the flying, &c. of birds.* Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est. Cic. *It is used in a more general sense.* Mortem suam augurari. Cic. Benè augurari de aliquo. Id. Si quid veri mens augurat. Virg.—OMINARI, *to prognosticate, to speak words of happy or of evil import.* Meliùs, quæso, ominare. Cic. Malo alteri quàm nostræ reipublicæ ominari. Id.—AUSPICARI, *to consult the auspices, to consult the flying or singing of birds.* Flaminius cùm tripudio auspicaretur, pullarius diem prælii committendi differebat. Cic. *As the ancient Romans never began any thing without consulting the auspices, oftentimes* auspicari *expresses the beginning of a thing.* A suppliciis vitam auspicatur homo. Plin.—PORTENDERE, *to portend, to signify before a thing happens.* Principibus periculum, cædemque portendunt. Cic.

341. *Augescere. Crescere.*

AUGESCERE, *to increase in bigness or stature.* Uva succo terræ et calore solis augescit. Cic. Asdrubal cùm hostium res tacitis augescere incrementis cerneret. Liv.—CRESCERE, *to grow, to become larger or taller.* Hæc villa inter manus meas crevit. Cic. Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam. Hor. Uva succo terræ augescit; crescunt vites. *G. D.*

342. *Avius. Invius. Devius. Inaccessus. Impervius.*

AVIUS, (non via) *without way or passage, although not impassable.* Avii montes. Hor. Avia cursu dùm sequor. Virg. Nocturnis et aviis itineribus. Sall.—INVIUS, *that cannot be come at, impassable.* Saltus invii. Liv. Regna invia vivis. Virg.—DEVIUS, (quasi de viâ) *out of the way or road.* Devia et silvestris gens. Liv. Devium oppidum. Cic.—INACCESSUS, (non accedere) *inaccessible, unapproachable.* Vertex inaccessus. Tac.—IMPERVIUS, (non via per) *that cannot be crossed or passed over.* Amnis impervius. Ovid.

343. *Aula. Regia. Basilica. Palatium.*

AULA, (αὐλὴ) *properly a large and airy hall. It is used to express a prince's court or palace.* Perfeci ut rex.... omni auctoritate aulæ communitâ regnum cum dignitate obtineret. Cic. Si quis mihi parvulus aulâ luderet Æneas. Virg.—REGIA, (*from* rex) *the palace of a king: it is an adjective, and the word* domus *is understood.* In regiâ reges ipsi quasi producti ad dignitatem. Cic. Hìc fuit antiqui regia parva Numæ. Ovid.—BASILICA, (*from* βασιλευς) *a grand and noble portico, such as those which surrounded the Forum at Rome.* Plenum forum et basilicas videmus. Cic. *In the course of time, temples and stately churches were called basilics, on account of the colonnades that adorned them, inside or outside.*—PALATIUM, *a palace, because Augustus had his palace on mount Palatine.* Quare ab Augusto quoquè nepotibus ejus præceptor electus transiit in palatium cum totâ scholâ. Suet.

344. *Avolare. Revolare. Devolare. Evolare.*

AVOLARE, (volare à) *to fly from a place.*—REVOLARE, *to fly back again to it.* Pavones et columbæ avolare et revolare solent. Col. *Figuratively:* Fluit voluptas corporis, et prona quæque avolat. Cic.

—DEVOLARE, *to fly down.* Constat vulturem frequenti foro in tabernam devolasse. Liv. Devolare de cœlo. Id. *Figuratively:* Devolant de tribunali, ut lictori auxilio essent. Liv.—EVOLARE, *to fly upwards.* Ex arbore evolat ales nuncia Jovis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Evolare ex severitate judicis. Cic. Tantus cursus verborum fuit, et sic evolavit oratio. Id.

345. *Aura. Ventus. Flatus. Flamen. Flabrum. Flabellum.*

AURA, *a gentle gale, a breeze.* Et levis impulsos retrò dabat aura capillos. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Aura rumoris. Cic. Auræ popularis homo, Liv., *a man who seeks for popular favour or applause.*—VENTUS, *the wind in general, the air blowing from one place to another with more or less violence.* Affluens aër hùc et illùc ventos efficit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Omnes rumorum et concionum ventos colligere. Cic. —FLATUS, (*from* flare) *a gentle breeze, a moderate agitation of the air caused by the wind. It is generally said of a favourable wind.* Prospero flatu uti. Cic.—FLAMEN *is used in poetry for an impetuous wind.* Fugant inductas flamina nubes. Ovid.—FLABRUM, *and* (*better*) FLABRA, *the blowing of the winds. It is only used in poetry.* Ergò non hyemes, illam, non flabra, neque imbres convellunt. Virg. Boreæ flabra. Propert.—FLABELLUM (*its diminutive*) *is a fan.* Tenui ventos movisse flabello. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Cujus linguâ, quasi flabello seditionis, illa tùm est egentium concio ventilata. Cic.

346. *Aureus. Aureolus. Auratus. Aurifer.*

AUREUS, *of gold, made of gold.* Aureus ramus. Virg.—AUREOLUS, (*its diminutive*) *of the colour of gold.* Aureolum malum, Col., *an orange. It is more commonly used in a figurative sense: excellent, worth gold.* Aureolus libellus. Cic. Oratiuncula aureola. Id.—AURATUS, *gilt or gilded.* Currus auratus. Cic.—AURIFER, (aurum ferens) *that bears or produces gold.* Aurifera arbor. Cic.

347. *Auriga. Agitator. Agaso.*

AURIGA, (*from* aurea, *the head-stall of a bridle, and* agere) *a charioteer, a chariot-driver.* Hic jacet Phaëton currûs auriga paterni. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Aurigam video vela dedisse rati. Ovid.—AGITATOR, *a driver of cattle or of a vehicle.* Nec est melius quicquam, quàm ut Lucullus sustineat currum equosque, ut bonus sæpè agitator. Cic. Sæpè oleo tardi costas agitator aselli, vilibus aut onerat pomis. Virg.—AGASO, *a horse-keeper, a groom of a stable.* Acceptos ab agasonibus equos. Q. Curt. Duo equi phalerati cum agasonibus. Liv.

348. *Auris. Auricula.*

AURIS, *an ear, the sense of hearing.* Aures cùm sonum recipere debeant, qui naturâ in sublime fertur, rectè in altis corporum partibus collocatæ sunt. Cic.—AURICULA, *the flap of the ear, the rising part at the entrance of the ear: it is often used for the whole ear.* Demitto auriculas ut iniquæ mentis asellus. Hor. Auriculam fortasse mordicùs abstulisset. Cic. Aurem *would not do well at all.*

349. *Auritus. Auritulus.*

AURITUS, *having large or long ears, hearing well.* Auritosque

sequi lepores. Virg. *Figuratively:* Doctum et auritas fidibus canoris ducere quercus. Hor. Auritus testis, Plaut., *has a different meaning; it is a witness who relates a thing which he has heard.*—Auritulus, (*its diminutive*) *having small ears. It is ludicrously that Phædrus calls an ass* auritulus. Hìc auritulus clamorem subitum tollit totis viribus.

350. *Austerus. Severus. Rigidus.*

Austerus, *austere, harsh, serious, is said of persons and things.* Austera poëmata, Hor., *poetry too serious.* Suavitas austera et solida, non dulcis atque decora. Cic. Fortassè austerior esse potuisset, Id., *perhaps he might have been more serious.* Labor austerus, Hor., *a hard and fatiguing work.*—Severus, (valdè verus) *severe, exact.* Non potest severus esse in judicando, qui alios in se severos esse judices non vult. Cic. Vultus severus et tristis. Id. Imperia severiora nulla esse putant sine aliquâ acerbitate iracundiæ. Id. Austerus *is opposed to* dulcis, affabilis: *and* severus *to* dissolutus, indulgens.—Rigidus, (*from* rigere) *properly, stiff with cold, frozen.* Tellurem Boreâ rigidam spirante moveri. Virg. Nec potuit rigidas scindere remus aquas. Ovid. *Figuratively: rigid, rigorous, inflexible.* Mores rigidi. Ovid. Rigida innocentia. Liv. Rigidum jus. Ovid. Minæ rigidæ. Id. *A man is* austerus *in his way of living*; severus *in his way of thinking and judging*; rigiditas *does not alleviate pain, and forgives nothing.*

351. *Avus. Proavus. Abavus. Atavus.*

Avus, *a grandfather.* Vir avo, patre, majoribusque dignissimus. Cic.—Proavus, *a great-grandfather.*—Abavus, *a great-grandfather's father.*—Atavus, *the great-grandfather's grandfather.* Pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus. Cic. *Poets sometimes have deviated from the above order of consanguinity, and used any of the foregoing words to express ancestors.* Mæcenas atavis edite regibus. Hor.

352. *Auxiliari. Adjuvare. Opitulari. Subvenire. Succurrere.*

Auxiliari, *to increase the strength.* Nihil Numantinis auxiliatæ sunt corporis vires. Cic.—Juvare *and* Adjuvare, *to help to carry a burthen, to assist.* Tu pueris curre obviam, atque his onera adjuva. Ter. Qui nostros duces auxilio laboris, commeatûs, periculo suo juverit. Cic. Multùm in eo nos tua humanitas juvabit. Id.—Opitulari, (*from* opis, *and* ferre, tuli) *to assist with money, or interest any body in want.* Ut quisque maximè opis indiget, ita ei potissimùm opitulari. Cic. Sontibus opitulari poteram. Id.—Subvenire, *to go to the assistance of.* Subvenisti homini jam collum in laqueum inserenti. Cic.—Succurrere, *to run or fly to the assistance of.* Incensæ succurritis urbi. Virg. Subveni patriæ, opitulare collegæ, omnium gentium consensum et incredibilem conspirationem adjuva. Cic. Liberales sunt qui . . . . aut in filiarum collocatione adjuvant, aut opitulantur, vel in re quærendâ vel augendâ. Id. Sociis dimicantibus auxiliari solebant Romani; amicum consiliis et manu juvare fidelitatis est; destitutis, debilioribus, lapsuris subvenire, humanitatis; deprehensis et periclitantibus celerando succurrimus; indigenti opibus, minùs gratioso gratiâ opitulamur. *G. D.*

353. *Auxiliaris. Auxiliarius.*

AUXILIARIS *is generally said of any one coming to give assistance.* Auxiliaris Dea. Ovid. Duces auxiliares. Liv. Auxiliares equites. Cæs.—AUXILIARIUS *is only said of auxiliary troops.* Pedites auxiliarii. Cæs. Miles auxiliarius, *a soldier of auxiliary troops. The troops provided by the allies were called auxiliary.* Auxiliaris amicus in adversis rebus utilis est; auxiliarius miles, in bello. *G. D.*

354 *Auxilium. Adjumentum. Adjutorium. Suppetiæ. Præsidium. Subsidium.*

AUXILIUM, *properly an addition of strength.* Deos immortales nobis contra tantam vim auxilium esse laturos. Cic. *In the plural it expresses the auxiliary forces sent into the army by the Roman allies.* Magna equitum et peditum auxilia. Cic.—ADJUMENTUM, *aid, support, help.* Qui habent à naturâ adjumenta rerum gerendarum. Cic. Præsidia periculis, et adjumenta honoribus quærenda sunt. Id. A philosophiâ omnia adjumenta, et auxilia petamus benè beatèque vivendi. Id.—ADJUTORIUM, *assistance, succour.* Adjutorio legis elabi ex crimine. Quint. Ut ex hâc eâdem societate mortalibus adjutoria senectutis præpararentur. Cic.—SUPPETIÆ, (*from* sub *and* petere) *supplies.* Suis suppetias mittit. Cæs. Suisque rebus timens, suis finibus suppetias profectus est. Id. (ad *understood*).—PRÆSIDIUM, (sedere præ) *a body of troops destined for the defence of a place.* Consules præsidia omnia deducturi sunt. Cic. Præsidia portis imposuit. Liv. *It signifies also a place of defence, a post.* Armatos in præsidiis collocare. Cic. *Figuratively:* Insigne mœstis præsidium reis. Hor. —SUBSIDIUM (sedere sub), *succour in danger; whereas* præsidium *signifies succour to prevent danger.* Ad eum mittit, nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, sesè diutiùs sustinere non posse. Cic. Sociorum invocem subsidium, cùm à civibus interclusum sit præsidium? Id. Non ut ex eâ acie auxilium haberemus, sed ut ipsa acies subsidium haberet etiam transmarinum. Id. Subsidium *is a body of reserve, the rear of an army.* Jaculatores in fronte locat, Romanos, sociorumque quod roboris fuit, in subsidiis; firmatos equites in medium accipit. Liv. *Figuratively:* Hæc tria frumentaria subsidia reipublicæ firmissimis præsidiis munivit. Cic. Præsidia, imò subsidia reipublicæ, consilia, auxilia. Id. Auxilium dimicantibus mittitur; præparatur præsidium; subsidium servatur; feruntur suppetiæ periclitantibus; adjumenta reficiunt; sustentant adjutoria. *G. D.*

B.

355. *Bacchanalia. Orgia. Dionysia.*

BACCHANALIA, *the feasts of Bacchus, celebrated every other year, or, according to others, every third year. These feasts, at their first institution, were spent in decent amusements; but in course of time they degenerated into such shocking debaucheries that it was found necessary to abolish them.* Severitatem majorum senatûs vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus declarat. Cic. *They were also called* ORGIA (*from* ὀργή, fury), *and were celebrated every third year, whence they got the*

name of Trieterica. Ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho, nocturnusque vocat clamore Citheron. Virg. *Then the priestesses, called Bacchantes, Thyades, Menades or Bassarides, with dishevelled hair, and howling frightfully, ran over the mountains like mad women.*—Dionysia (*from* διὸς ὑιὸς, *son of Jupiter*). *These feasts were celebrated at Athens on the twelfth day of every month. The poets use indiscriminately any of the above three words.*

356. *Bacchari. Debacchari.*

Bacchari (*from* Bacchus) *to run about in a distracted manner, as the priestesses of Bacchus did.* Virginibus bacchata Lacænis Taygeta. Virg. *A mount near Sparta.* Totamque incensa per urbem bacchatur. Virg. Quorum altior oratio actioque esset, furere et bacchari arbitrabatur. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fama bacchatur, Virg., *there is a report spread about.* Quantâ in voluptate bacchabere! Cic.—Debacchari *is only used in a figurative sense: to rage furiously, to be violent and loud.* Egone debacchatus sum in te, an tu in me? Ter. Si jam satis debacchatus es. Id. *In a poetical way:* Quâ parte debacchentur ignes. Hor.

357. *Baculus. Bacillum. Scipio.*

Baculus *and* Baculum, *a stick.* Baculus tortus. Ovid. Baculumque tenens agreste sinistrâ. Id.—Bacillum, (*its diminutive*) *a small stick, a wand.* Leviter inflexum à summo bacillum lituus est. Cic. Proximus lictor Sextius, converso bacillo, oculos misero tundere cœpit vehementissimè. Id.—Scipio, (*from* σκέπτω) *a walking-staff.* Scipione eburneo in caput incusso. Liv.

358. *Balatro. Nequam.*

Balatro, (*from* blaterare) *a shabby rascal, a pitiful fellow, a sorry rogue, a scoundrel.* Mendici, mimæ, balatrones. Hor.—Nequam, *a good-for-nothing wretch.* Nequam et improbus homo. Cic.

359. *Balbus. Blæsus.*

Balbus, *lisping, incapable of pronouncing certain letters.* Os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat. Hor. Demosthenes cùm ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret, primam litteram non posset dicere, &c. Cic.—Blæsus, *stammering, having an impediment in his speech.* Reddebas blæso tàm benè verba sono. Ovid.

360. *Balneum. Balneæ. Thermæ. Lavatio.*

Balneum *and* Balineum, *a bath. This word was generally used for the bath which every master of a family had in his house; and* Balneæ *or* Balineæ *for public bathing-places.* Quòd plures essent qui balneis uterentur, multitudinis potiùs, quàm singulari vocabulo; balneum verò ubi domi suæ quisque lavaretur, veteres appellarunt. Var.—Thermæ, (*from* θέρμαι) *hot-baths, hot-houses.* In thermis tantùm calefacimur, in balneis etiam lavamur. Valla. Neronianas is refrigerat thermas. Mart. Thermæ *were baths of water naturally hot; and* balnea *were baths made hot by fire.*—Lavatio *is understood of a bathing-tub, and of the bathing itself.* Faciam ut lavatio parata sit. Cic. Argentea lavatio. Phæd. Vasa quæ ad lavationem pertinent exponebantur. Cic.

361. *Balteus. Pharetra.*

Balteus *and* Balteum, *a shoulder or sword belt, a scarf.* Auratæ vaginæ, aurata baltea illis erant. Liv.—Pharetra, *a quiver of arrows.* Alter Amazoniam pharetram, plenamque sagittis Treiciis, lato quam circumamplectitur auro balteus . . habeto. Virg. *The second shall have an Amazonian quiver, full of Tracian arrows, with its large golden belt.*

362. *Barbarismus. Solœcismus.*

Barbarismus, *a barbarism, a fault against the purity of any language, by using bad words or bad sentences.* Barbarismus est, cùm verbum aliquod vitiosè effertur. Cic.—Solœcismus, *a solecism, an incongruity of speech against grammar.* Solœcismus est, cùm verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur. Cic. Prima barbarismi ac solœcismi fœditas absit. Quintil.

363. *Barbarus. Atrox. Immitis. Immanis. Inhumanus. Trux. Dirus. Durus. Ferox. Ferinus. Ferus. Crudelis. Sævus. Teter. Truculentus.*

Barbarus, *properly, foreign.* Mare barbarum, Hor., *the foreign sea, the Indian sea.* Tàm barbari linguâ et natione illi, quàm tu naturâ et moribus. Cic. *The Greeks called those barbarous who did not speak properly.* Barbarus hìc ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli. Ovid. *Cicero uses* barbarus *in opposition to* disertus, doctus. Gens immanis ac barbara, cui opponitur humana atque docta. Cic. Qui aliis barbarus, isti uni disertus videretur. Id.—Atrox, *inflexible, terrible, dreadful.* Præter atrocem animum Catonis. Hor. Inimicus atrox. Ter. Atrocissimæ litteræ. Cic.—Immitis, (non mitis) *sour, unripe, crabbed.* Uva immitis. Hor. *Figuratively: cruel, without pity.* Immite minaxque edictum. Cic.—Immanis, *of an unfeeling nature, of a bad heart.* Immanis naturâ. Cic. Immanis ac fera bellua. Id.—Inhumanus, *without humanity or lenity.* Inhumana crudelitas. Liv. —Trux, *fierce, savage.* Truces oculi. Cic. Horridus et trux tribunus plebis. Id. Truces inimicitiæ. Hor.—Dirus, *direful, destructive, fatal.* Dira execratio. Liv. Grando dira. Hor.—Durus, *hard, such as marble, stones, &c. are.* Duris genuit te cautibus horrens Caucasus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Corda dura. Ovid. Dura domina cupiditas. Cic. Dura fames. Hor.—Ferox, *high-spirited, is only said of animate things, either to praise or to blame.* Reddit hominem ferociorem impotentioremque victoria. Cic. Sceleribus suis ferox atque præclarus. Sall. Ille animo feroci negat. Id.—Ferinus *denotes such qualities of wild beasts as relate to their mode of living, their flesh, their milk, their cries, &c.* Sibi victu ferino vitam propagabant. Cic. Getulis cibus erat caro ferina. Sall. Ferina ista rabies est, sanguine gaudere et vulneribus. Sen.—Ferus *is said of animate and inanimate things.* Ferus *always implies cruelty, and* ferox *often signifies courage, bravery.* Ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos. Cic. Feri cultus. Hor. *Rude and uncivil manners.*—Crudelis, *a cruel and inexorable man.* In alicujus calamitate crudelem esse. Cic.—Sævus, *furious, is always the effect of anger.* Sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram Virg. *It signifies also brave, formidable.* Maternis sævus in armis. Virg.—Teter, *foul, stinking, nasty.* Aqua

teterrima. Hor. *Figuratively:* Libido tetra. Hor. *Cicero opposes* teter *to* clarus. Vir clarissimus ab homine teterrimo acerbissimâ morte est affectus. Cic. *It is used for cruel.* In alios teter. Cic. Bellum teterrimum. Id.—TRUCULENTUS, (trux oculis) *one of a ferocious and savage look.* Truculentus aspectu. Cic. Truculentiùs se gerebat, quàm cæteri. Id. Barbarus erudiri potest; atrociter minamur; adeò Syllæ victoris immite fuit ingenium, ut barbaros immanitate superaret; calamitosis illudere inhumanum est; trucem aspectum contorquemus; vulneratum Philoctetem saxo durior Ulysses in insulâ destituit; feros magis quàm feroces viros alit Africa; etsi naturâ crudelis foret Alexander Pheræus, non tamen semper et in omnes et ubique sævus; tetrum averseris, et horreas; hostis truculentus et terribilis aspectu. *G. D.*

364. *Bardus. Stupidus. Hebes. Ineptus. Insulsus. Stultus. Fatuus. Insipiens. Stolidus. Brutus.*

BARDUS, *dull-witted, a simple and silly man.* Bardum se facere. Plaut.—STUPIDUS (*from* stupere), *stupid, one whom fear or some passion has made insensible.* Omnes stupidi timore obmutuerunt. Cic. —HEBES, *properly, blunt.* Gladii hebetes. Ovid. *Figuratively: one besotted and stupefied.* Hebes æquè ac pecus. Cic.—INEPTUS (non aptus), *improper, unfit for.* Quem ineptum vocamus, is mihi videtur ad hoc nomen habere, quòd non sit aptus. Cic. Qui aut tempus quid postulet non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur. Id. Inepta via, Id., *an uncomfortable road.*—INSULSUS, (sine sale) *insipid, unsavoury: it is only used in a figurative sense.* Sic insulsi extiterunt, ut nihil aliud eorum nisi insulsitas rideatur. Cic.—STULTUS, *a fool, a simpleton, a sottish man.* Credulitas stulta. Ovid. Stulta loquacitas. Cic. Sed stulti sumus, qui nos cum P. Clodio conferre audeamus. Id.—FATUUS, *that has no taste nor savour.* Cibi fatui. Col. *Figuratively: impertinent, nonsensical.* Stultum me existimo, fatuum me non existimo. Cic.—INSIPIENS, (non sapere) *unwise; one who, knowing the state of things and persons, does not see what should be done.* Insipienter sperare. Cic. Nec quicquam fortunato insipiente intolerabilius. Id.—STOLIDUS, *blockish and giddy at the same time, stupidly foolish.* Id non promissum magis stolidè, quàm stultè creditum. Liv. Fiducia stolida. Cic. Insipiens fuit Roboam, qui, spretis seniorum consiliis, juniorum sententiam secutus est; stultus habeatur, qui Thersitem Achilli comparat; imò et stolidus et fatuus, si præsertim inepte dictum tueri velit. *G. D.*—BRUTUS, *brutish, senseless, void of reason.* Bruta tellus. Hor. Bruta fortuna, Cic., *because fortune is blind.*

365. *Basis. Fundamentum.*

BASIS, *a base, a support.* Basis statuæ. Cic. Basis trianguli. Id. Æsopo ingentem statuam posuêre Attici, servumque collocarunt æternâ in basi. Phæd.—FUNDAMENTUM (*from* fundus), *a foundation or groundwork.* Operis fundamenta jacere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Virtutum omnium fundamentum pietas. Cic.

366. *Beatus. Felix. Fortunatus.*

Beatus *expresses that situation of mind in which a person is completely pleased with his or her way of living, and enjoys every thing he or she wishes for.* Is beatissimus est, qui est totus aptus ex sese, quique in se uno sua ponit omnia. Cic. Qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat ut sit beatior; si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est. Id. Neque alia huic verbo, cùm beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum omnium complexio. Id. Beata vox, *in Quintilian, is* plena et perfecta vox.—Felix *particularly expresses the state of the heart disposed to taste pleasure, and find it in what it possesses; happy, prosperous.* Ab omni laude felix. Cic. Cæsar Alexandriam se recepit, felix, ut, sibi quidem videbatur; meâ autem sententiâ, si quis reipublicæ sit infelix, felix esse non potest. Cic. Felix *is also used actively.* Sis bonus ô felixque. Virg.—Fortunatus, *favoured by fortune, fortunate.* Quis me vivit hodiè fortunatior? Ter. Fortunatus et ille Deos qui novit agrestes. Virg. Felix vulgò ita natus est; fortunatus cum opibus nomen accipit. Felix naturæ bono fruitur; fortunatus, commodo temporis. *G. D.*

367. *Bellare. Prœliari. Militare.*

Bellare *and* Bellari, *to be at war.* Bellare cum Diis. Cic. Pictis bellantur Amazones armis. Virg.—PrælIari, *to fight in battle.* Eudemus prælians ad Syracusas occidit. Cic.—Militare, *to be a soldier, to bear arms.* Qui in eâdem legione militabat. Cic. Libenter hoc et omne militabitur bellum, in tuæ spem gratiæ, Hor., *I will take the field this campaign and all others, with the view only of keeping in your favour. Figuratively:* Catulus militat in silvis. Hor. Dii mecum militant, Plaut., *The gods are in my favour.*

368. *Bellator. Bellicosus.*

Bellator, *a warrior.* Bellator Turnus. Virg. Nec verò de bellatoribus solùm disputant. Cic. *Virgil has said* bellator equus.—Bellicosus, *valiant in arms, skilful in war, martial.* Bellicosus rex. Cic. Bellicosissima natio. Id.

369. *Bellicus. Militaris.*

Bellicus, *of war, belonging to war.* Bellica laus. Cic. Bellicæ res. Id.—Militaris, *belonging to a soldier, concerning war.* Opera militaris, Liv., *the profession of a soldier.* Res militaris. Id. Militaris ætas. Tac. Tribuni militares. Liv.

370. *Bellua. Bestia. Fera. Pecus.*

Bellua, *any great beast.* Bellua vasta et immanis. Cic. Boves et equi, aliæque belluæ. Id.—Bestia, *any animal deprived of reason.* Alias bestias nantes aquarum incolas esse voluit; alias volucres frui cœlo libero; serpentes quasdam esse gradientes. Cic.—Fera, *a ferocious beast.* Vitam degere more feræ. Virg. Excitare et agitare feras. Cic. Fera *is opposed to* cicur, *a tame animal. A horse, an ox, are* belluæ; *a lion, a tiger, a bear, are* feræ.—Pecus -oris, *most usually, animals that are fed at home or led into pasture-grounds.* Tùm

multitudo pecorum partim ad vescendum, partim ad cultus agrorum, partim ad vehendum, partim ad corpora vestienda. Cic. Pecus *is common to all beasts.* Lanigerum pecus. Virg. Aligerum pecus. Id. Squamiferum pecus. Plaut.

371. *Bellona. Pallas.*

Bellona, *the sister or wife, and even the daughter, of Mars: she passed for the goddess of war.* Gaudens Bellona cruentis. Hor. Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello. Virg.—Pallas, *the daughter of Jupiter's own brain, and midwived by Vulcan: she was the goddess of war.* Hanc et Pallas amat, patrio quæ vertice nata est. Lucan. Armisonæ Palladis sancta numina. Virg. *Cicero, speaking of Pallas, calls her* belli inventricem et principem. *The poets often confounded her with Bellona. She is also called Minerva, and under that name worshipped as the goddess of wisdom, sciences, and fine arts.*

372. *Belluatus. Belluosus. Belluinus.*

Belluatus, *representing figures of beasts.* Belluata tapetia, Plaut., *Tapestry wrought with the figures of beasts.*—Belluosus, *full of beasts, of monstrous creatures.* Belluosus oceanus. Hor.—Belluinus, *of or belonging to a beast.* Belluino more. Gell.

373. *Bellum. Duellum. Militia.*

Bellum, *war.* Bellum Trojanum. Hor. Bellum Punicum. Cic. *It is used by poets for single fight.* Hic verò ingentem pugnam, ceu cætera nusquam bella forent. Virg.—Duellum, *a fight between two persons.* Ut bellum duellum, duis bis; sic duellium eum qui Pœnos classe devicit, bellium nominavêre, cùm superiores appellati essent semper duellii. Cic. *It was the proper word.* Jam æs atque ferrum duelli instrumenta. Cic.—Militia, *the profession of a soldier, the soldiery.* Dare nomen militiæ. Liv. Militiæ disciplina. Cic.

374. *Bellum. Tumultus.*

Bellum *may also be considered as synonymous with* tumultus. Quid est tumultus, *says Cicero,* nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur, unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultûs?—Tumultus *is something more frightful than war.* Potest esse bellum sine tumultu; tumultus sine bello esse non potest. Cic. Gravius autem tumultum esse quàm bellum hinc intelligi licet, quòd bello vacationes valent, tumultu non valent. Id. Tumultus *was used to point out the war against the Gauls, and the Italic war, which were destructive to the Republic.* Itaque majores nostri tumultum Italicum, quòd erat domesticus; tumultum Gallicum, quòd erat Italiæ finitimus, præthereà nullum tumultum nominabant. Cic. Rem administrandam arbitror sine ullâ morâ, et confestim gerendam censeo, tumultum decerni, justitium indici, saga sumi oportere, delectum haberi, sublatis vacationibus, in urbe et in Italiâ. Cic.

375. *Bellum administrare. Bellum ducere.*

Bellum administrare, *to have the management of the war.* Non commemorabo nuper ità vobis esse visum, ut in uno C. Mario spes imperii poneretur, et idem cum Jugurthâ, idem cum Cimbris

bellum administraret. Cic.—BELLUM DUCERE, *to prolong the war.* Desperans victoriam primùm cœpi suadere pacem; dein cùm ab eâ sententiâ Pompeius valdè abhorreret, suadere institui, ut bellum duceret. Cic.

376. *Bellum comparare. Bellum suscipere.*

BELLUM COMPARARE, *to prepare or provide what is necessary for a war.* Bellum terrâ et mari comparat. Cic. Mithridates omne reliquum tempus, non ad olivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit. Id.—BELLUM SUSCIPERE, *to undertake a war.* Bella suscipienda sunt ob eam causam, ut sine injuriâ in pace vivatur. Cic.

377. *Bellum conficere. Bellum componere.*

BELLUM CONFICERE *and* COMPONERE, *to put an end to the war; but* conficere *is to put an end to it by fighting, and* componere *to terminate it by a treaty.* Si tanta bella legisset, quanta gessit et confecit. Cic. Componi fœdere bellum. Virg.

378. *Bellum facere, gerere, patrare.*

BELLUM FACERE, *to make war.* Si fugitivi in Italiâ bellum facerent. Cic.—BELLUM GERERE, *to conduct a war, to have the management of it.* Tùm enim nostri duces bella gerere incipiunt. Cic. —BELLUM PATRARE, *to finish or achieve a war.* Uno die inter duos reges cœptum atque patratum bellum. Sall. Bellum faciebat populus Romanus, gerebant duces. *G. D.*

379. *Bellum decernere, indicare, denunciare, inferre.*

BELULM DECERNERE, *to resolve upon a war, to decree a war.* Senatus bellum decrevit. Cic.—BELLUM INDICERE, *to proclaim or declare war.*—DENUNCIARE, *to give notice or send the manifesto of a war.* Ex quo intelligi potest nullum bellum esse justum, nisi quod aut rebus repetitis geratur, aut denunciatum ante sit et indictum.—BELLUM INFERRE, *to wage war against.* Nisi publicè satisfactum sit, ei civitati bellum indici atque inferri. Cic. Primò decernebat bellum senatus, deindè indicebat, tùm denunciabat per legatos, post inferebat per duces. *G. D.*

380. *Benignè. Comiter. Civiliter. Urbanè.*

BENIGNE, *bountifully, graciously.* Benignè negare. Ter. Benignè audire. Cic. *It is elegantly used in refusing an offered kindness.* Benignè respondet, Hor., *He answers, I thank you: pray excuse me.*—COMITER, *kindly, courteously.* Salutare benignè, comiter appellare unumquemque. Cic. Erranti comiter monstrare viam. Id. —CIVILITER, *after the manner of citizens, after the civil law.* Contendere civiliter. Cic.—URBANE, *with a good grace, civilly, as they do in cities.* Facetè et urbanè irridere. Cic. Sin autem urbaniùs me agere mavis, sic agam tecum. Id.

381. *Benignus. Beneficus. Liberalis. Largus. Largitor. Prodigus. Munificus. Profusus.*

BENIGNUS, *that does good.* Qui benigniores esse volunt, quàm res patitur, peccant. Cic. Benignitas quæ constat ex operâ et in-

dustriâ honestior est, et latiùs patet, et prodesse potest pluribus. Id.—BENEFICUS, *beneficent, that delights in giving.* Beneficus est qui non sui, sed alteriûs causâ benignè facit. Cic. Beneficâ voluntate movetur, etiamsi res fortè non suppetat. Id.—LIBERALIS *is a man who gives nobly.* Liberalis dicitur qui officium, non fructum, sequitur. Cic.—LARGUS *is a man that gives abundantly.* Largum, beneficum, liberalem esse, hæ sunt regiæ laudes. Cic.—LARGITOR, *a bountiful giver.* Existunt in Republicâ plerumque largitores et factiosi, qui &c. Cic.—PRODIGUS, *one who gives prodigally.* Omninò duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fides arcani prodiga. Hor.—MUNIFICUS, (munus faciens) *free of gifts, generous.* Convenit in dando munificum esse. Cic.—PROFUSUS, *profuse, wasteful.* Profusi dicuntur qui epulis et viscerationibus, et gladiatorum muneribus, ludorum, venationumque apparatu profundunt pecunias in eas res, quarum memoriam aut brevem, aut nullam sint relicturi omninò. Cic. *Figuratively:* Profusa hilaritas, Cic., *An excessive joy.* Sumptus profusi. Id.

382. *Bibere. Ebibere. Potare. Epotare.*

BIBERE, *to drink in order to quench one's thirst.* Darius cùm aquam turbidam bibisset, negavit unquam se bibisse jucundiùs. Cic.—EBIBERE *is much more expressive than* bibo. Quid comedent, quid ebibent? Ter. *Figuratively:* Cum vino simul ebibi imperium, Plaut., *In drinking, I forgot my master's orders.*—POTARE, *to drink hard.* Totos dies potare. Cic. De medio potare die. Hor.—EPOTARE, *to drink all, to swallow up.* Epotare medicamentum. Liv. Anus jacere vidit epotam amphoram. Phæd. Bibunt sobrii, potant ebriosi. *G. D.*

383. *Bibulus. Potor. Potator. Combibo.*

BIBULUS, (*speaking of persons*) *a toper. Horace calls himself* bibulus Falerni. *Speaking of things; soaking, taking in wet.* Bibula arena. Virg. Lanæ bibulæ. Ovid.—POTOR *does not of itself denote any excess in drinking: it signifies one who drinks to quench his thirst.* Aquæ potores. Hor. *Some epithet must be added to give it another meaning.* Potor acer. Hor. Potores bibuli. Id.—POTATOR, (*its frequentative*) *one excessively fond of, and much addicted to, drinking.* Voluptarii, atque potatores maximi. Plaut.—COMBIBO, (bibere cum) *a pot-companion.* Controversias habeo cum tuis combibonibus Epicureis. Cic.

384. *Bimensis. Bimestris.*

BIMENSIS, (bis *and* mensis) *is a substantive: the space of two months.* Ut ad opera quæ locassent probanda, anni et bimensis tempus prorogaretur. Liv.—BIMESTRIS *is an adjective: two months old, that lasts two months.* Bimestris consulatus. Liv.

385. *Bini. Duo. Ambo. Uterque.*

BINI *is only used with a substantive in the plural number.* Bina castra. Cic. *Cicero finds fault with his son for having said* duas litteras, *because* litteræ *used in the sense of* epistola *is always put in the plural. We say* binas litteras, *and* duas epistolas. Bini *is also*

used in a distributive sense. Bini oratores vix singulis annis extiterunt. Cic. Bini, terni, quaterni, &c., *signify two and two, three and three, four and four, five and five, two to each,* &c. Bini ambulabant, Cic., *they walked two and two.* Binos gladiatores singulis patribus-familiarum distribuit. Id. *Two to every one. Virgil has however said,* Duo quisque Alpina coruscat gesa manu.—Duo, *two, is said of distinct things.* Video sepulchra duo duorum corporum. Cic.—Ambo, *both, is said of two that do something at the same time, or together.* Unà ambo abierunt foràs. Ter.—Uterque *is said of two that do something separately, and at a different time.* Domus utriusque nostrûm ædificatur strenuè. Cic. Vicinus amborum, utriusque particeps. Id. Eteocles et Polynices ambo (i. e. unà) perierunt. Romulus et Africanus uterque triumpharunt, diverso tempore. *G. D.*

386. *Bipes. Bipedalis.*

Bipes, (bis *and* pes) *two-footed.* Omnium non bipedum solùm, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus. Cic.—Bipedalis, *two feet long or wide.* Moduli bipedalis totus. Hor. Trabs bipedalis. Cæs.

387. *Blanditiæ. Blandimentum.*

Blanditiæ, *enticing and flattering words.* Blanditiis benevolentiam civium colligere turpe est. Cic.—Blandimentum, *blandishment, the thing itself that is flattering.* Blandimenta multa plebi à Senatu data; annonæ imprimìs habita cura. Liv.

388. *Blandus. Dulcis. Lenis. Suavis. Mansuetus. Mitis.*

Blandus, *gentle, flattering, caressing, is said of feeling with the hand.* Lacertis blandis tenere colla. Ovid. Canes blandi. Virg. *Figuratively: insinuating.* Blandâ oratione falli. Cic. Blandæ mendacia linguæ. Ovid. Ut pueris dant olim crustula blandi doctores. Hor.—Dulcis, *sweet to the taste.* Mustum dulce. Virg. Dulcior melle. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Dulcissima epistola. Cic. Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici, expertus metuit. Hor.—Lenis, *soft to the sense of touch.* Lene et asperum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Non lenis dominus. Hor. Lene consilium. Id. Nunc lenitate dulces sumus. Cic.—Suavis, *agreeable, pleasant to the smell.* Odor suavis et jucundus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Suavis homo. Ter. Suavis consuetudo. Cic.—Mansuetus, (*quasi* manui assuetus) *tame, good-natured.* Quæro cur tam subitò mansuetus in Senatu fuerit, cùm in edictis tam fuisset ferus. Cic. Ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos. Id. Lenitatis et mansuetudinis genus, cui opponitur vehemens et atrox. Id.—Mitis *is said of ripe fruit.* Sunt nobis mitia poma. Virg. *Figuratively:* Patientia mitiorem dolorem facit. Cic. Thucydides si posteriùs fuisset, multò maturior fuisset ac mitior. Id. *We may oppose* asper, *and, figuratively,* crudelis, *to* lenis; graveolens, *and, figuratively,* tetricus, *to* suavis; molestus, contumeliosus, *to* blandus; amarus, *and, figuratively,* injucundus, invisus, *to* dulcis; acerbus *to* mitis.

389. *Bonum. Bonitas.*

Bonum, *any good or blessing, an advantage.* Bonum formæ, Ovid., *The advantages of beauty.* Patria bona alicui eripere. Cic.

Bonum litterarum, Id., *The advantages of learning.* Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo. Phæd. Bonum, quod est naturâ appetendum, aut quod prodest, aut quod juvat. Cic.—Bonitas, *goodness.* Quid præclarius bonitate et beneficentiâ? Cic. Divina bonitas. Id. Causæ bonitas. Id. Prædiorum bonitas. Id. Ingenii bonitas. Id.

390. *Bonus. Probus.*

Bonus, *relating to men, signifies,* 1. *Virtuous, good, fond of doing good.* Boni viri omnes æquitatem ipsam amant; nec est viri boni errare, et diligere quod per se non sit diligendum. Cic. Bonis inter bonos quasi necessaria est benevolentia. Id. 2. *Excellent.* Bonus poëta. Cic. Vir bonus militiâ. Tac. Bonus et assiduus dominus. Cic. 3. *Favourable, propitious.* Sis bonus et felix. Virg. Bonus, *relating to things, signifies good, desirable, advantageous.* Bonas in partes aliquid accipere. Phæd. Bona fides. Ter. Bona causa. Cic. Bona memoria. Id. Quidquid est quod bonum sit, id expetendum est. Id. Bona bello cornus, Virg., *The cornel-tree useful in war.* Bono animo esse, *in Terence, to be in high courage; and in Cæsar, to have good intentions.* Bonâ conditione emere. Cic. Bonis aut perditis rebus. Id. Bona pars, Hor., *A great number.* —Probus, *speaking of men, one acting with probity and integrity, faithful to the laws, manners, and œconomy.* Neque hoc probior quisquam. Cic. *We generally say* probus homo, *and* bonus vir. Homo probus, benè moratus, et bonus vir. Cic. Sic imperabat ut justus parens probis filiis. Id. Probus, *in speaking of things, signifies excellent, honest.* Probum navigium. Cic. Probum argentum, Liv., *Good silver.* Poëta peccat, cùm probam orationem affingit improbo. Cic. Probum ingenium, *An upright mind,* Cic. *A good heart,* Sall.

391. *Brachium. Lacertus.*

Brachium, *the arm, that part from the shoulder to the elbow.* Et evinctis attollit brachia palmis. Virg. *It is said of a river, tree,* &c. Brachio fluminis objecto. Liv. Tùm fortes latè ramos et brachia tendens. Virg.—Lacertus, *the arm, that part from the elbow to the wrist.* Subjuncta lacertis brachia. Ovid. Laudat digitosque manusque, brachiaque et nudos mediâ plus parte lacertos. Id. *Figuratively:* Oratoris lacerti. Cic. In Lysiâ sunt sæpè lacerti sic ut fieri nihil possit valentiùs. Id. *It is said of a lizard.* Occultant spineta lacertos. Virg.

392. *Bractea, Lamina.*

Bractea, *a thin leaf or plate of any metal.* Inspice quàm tenuis bractea ligna tegat. Ovid.—Lamina, (*and by contraction* Lamna) *a small plate of any metal.* Laminis et clavis religare. Cæs. Cùm ignes candentesque laminæ, cæterique cruciatus admovebantur. Cic. Nullus argento color est, avaris abditæ terris inimice lamnæ, Crispe Salusti, nisi temperato splendeat usu. Hor.

393. *Brevi. Breviter. Propediem.*

Brevi, (tempore *or* sermone *understood,*) *in a short time, in a few words.* Brevi adero. Cic. Faciendum mihi putavi, ut tuis litteris brevi responderem, Id., *I thought I ought to answer your letter in a*

few words.—BREVITER, *in a few words.* Breviter dicere, vel exponere. Cic. *It is not said of time.*—PROPEDIEM, *within a few days,* Propediem te videbo. Cic.

394. *Brevis. Exiguus. Parvus. Pusus. Pusillus. Minutus.*

BREVIS, *short, brief.* Aliquid contractione brevius fieri, aut productione longius. Cic. Breve et irreparabile tempus. Virg. Brevis census. Hor.—EXIGUUS, *little, small.* Exiguus mus. Hor. Laudato ingentia rura; exiguum colito. Virg. Ab exiguis initiis proficisci. Liv. Exigua fortuna. Cic. Brevis *is opposed to* longus; *and* exiguus *to* ingens, crassus, multus.—PARVUS, *little, is generally said of physical or moral things that are less than others of the same sort.* Corpus parvum. Hor. Magnus aut parvus. Id. Non parvum beneficium. Cic.—PUSUS, *very little.*—PUSILLUS, *uncommonly little.* Pusum aut pusillum appellat. Hor. Pusillus animus. Cic. Pusilla epistola. Id.—MINUTUS, (*from* minuere) *thin, of a small size or circumference.* Minutorum opusculorum fabricator. Cic. *Figuratively:* Minutum animum pro parvo dicimus. Cic. Minutæ interrogatiunculæ. Id. Minutus capite, Cic., *He who has lost the rights of a citizen, or of his progeny.*

395. *Bruma. Solstitium. Hyems.*

BRUMA *is properly the winter-solstice, and* SOLSTITIUM *the summer-solstice: In this sense Cicero said* brumalis dies; *and in another place,* solis accessum discessumque brumis solstitiisque cognosci. *Poets very often use* bruma *to express winter.* Frigida sub terrâ tumidum quem bruma tegebat. Virg.—HYEMS, *the winter.* Solvitur acris hyems gratâ vice veris et Favonî. Hor.

396. *Bucca. Os. Maxilla.*

BUCCA, *the hollow inner part of the cheek.* Buccas inflare. Hor. Buccis fluentibus, Cic., *Cheeks that hang down. It is also said of a morsel or mouthful.* Oret caninas panis improbi buccas, Mart., *Let him be reduced to the necessity of begging for bits of bad bread made for the dogs.* Os, oris, *the mouth of any creature, that part of the human face out of which the sound of the voice comes, and through which our victuals get into the body.* Inferre cibos in os alicui. Cic. *It is said of the face.* Ora omnium atque oculos intuemur. Id. *It sometimes, from this signification, is used for impudence.* Nosti profectò os adolescentioris academiæ. Cic. Os, *figuratively, very properly expresses the passage or entrance into any place.* In aditu oreque portûs. Cic.—MAXILLA, *the jaw, jawbone.* Ordo maxillarum. Plin.

C.

397. *Caballus. Mannus. Equus.*

CABALLUS, *a little horse, a sorry horse.* Aut olitoris aget mercede caballum. Hor.—MANNUS, (*from* manus) *a nag, a horse that ambles or moves upon an amble.* Aut Appiam mannis terit. Hor.—EQUUS *is the name of the species, without any accessory idea; the epithet only points out what sort of horse is meant.* Advectus equo. Cic. Jungere equos. Virg. Acer equus. Ovid.

398. *Cadere. Ruere.*

CADERE, *to fall, to tumble or fall down.* Si semel constiterit, nunquam cadet. Cic. *Figuratively:* Cadere animis, Cic., *To despond.* Cadere causâ. Id., *To be cast at law, to lose the suit.* Verba meliùs in longiores syllabas cadunt, Id., *The words sound better when ending with long syllables.*—RUERE, *to fall down with violence and precipitation.* Ruit alto à culmine Troja. Virg. *Figuratively:* Quis ruit tantus clamor ab urbe? Virg. *It is also used actively, to push on with violence.* Spumas salis ære ruebant. Virg.

399. *Cæcare. Excæcare. Obcæcare.*

CÆCARE, *to blind one.* Potitios Herculis sacerdotes pretio corrupit, unde cæcatus est. Plin. *Figuratively:* Cæcari erroribus aut cupiditate. Cic. Cæcata celeritate oratio, Id., *A discourse made less intelligible by the rapidity of its delivery.*—EXCÆCARE, *to make blind, to put out one's eyes.* Quidam tunc excæcant eum supinâ falce auferendo oculos. Plin. Nùm ergo is excæcat nos, aut orbat sensibus? Cic. *Figuratively:* Mentem excæcare. Plaut.—OBCÆCARE, *to blind a person by putting something on or before his eyes in order to prevent his seeing.* Respersu pinnarum hostem obcæcantes. Plin. *Figuratively:* Caligo obcæcaverat diem. Liv. Obcæcat orationem totam narratio obscura. Cic.

400. *Cæcus. Lusciosus.*

CÆCUS, *blind, that does not see any thing.* Ut si cæcus iter monstrare velit. Hor. *Figuratively:* Cæcus animo. Cic. Cæco carpitur igni. Virg. Cæca sors. Hor. Cæco die emere, Plaut., *To buy upon trust.*—LUSCIOSUS, *dim-sighted, that has a weak sight.* Vesperi non videre quos lusciosos vocant. Var. Lusciosi oculi lucem reformidant; cæci non vident. Sen.

401. *Cædere. Secare. Resecare.*

CÆDERE, *to beat, to cut, to tear to pieces.* Virgis ad necem cædi. Cic. Januam cædere saxis. Id. Cædere, *said of stones, signifies to cut them off from a quarry; whereas* secare *is to saw them previous to the laying them out to use.* Marmora secanda locas. Hor.—SECARE, *to cut.* Secare varices alicui. Cic. *Figuratively:* Quo multæ magnæque secantur judice lites. Hor.—RESECARE, *to pare, to clip, to cut or saw off.* Resecare linguam, palpebras. Cic. *Figuratively:* Resecare audacias et libidines. Cic.

402. *Cædes. Occidio. Occisio.*

CÆDES, *slaughter, murder.* Qui in cæde atque ex cæde vivunt. Cic. Cædes facta est. Id.—*Although* OCCIDIO *and* OCCISIO *seem to have been indifferently used, it may be observed that* Occidio, *coming from* occidere, *is the action of killing; and* Occisio, *coming from* occisus, *is the state of being killed, a slaughter.* Omnes occidione occidit. Liv. Tu vim negabis esse factam, si cædes et occisio facta non erit. Cic. Occisione occisus est. Id.

403. *Cælare. Sculpere. Scalpere.*

CÆLARE, *to chace or emboss, to raise figures (said of metals).* Hanc speciem Praxiteles cælavit argento. Cic. Cælataque in auro

fortia facta patrum. Virg. *Virgil has improperly used* cælare, *speaking of wood.*—SCULPERE, *to carve, to engrave on marble, stone, ivory,* &c., *to cut figures in relievo.* Ebur sculpsit mirâ arte. Ovid. Sculptus è saxo. Cic.—SCALPERE, *to scratch, to scrape.* Terram scalpere unguibus. Hor. Digito caput scalpere. Juv.

404. *Cæremoniæ. Ritus.*

CÆRÆMONIÆ, (*from* Cære, *a city of ancient Etruria*). Albinus quidam, de plebe Romanâ homo, virgines, sacraque Cære plaustro advexit. Liv. Cæremoniæ *refer especially to the worship of the Gods.* Quorum sacra maximis, et occultissimis cæremoniis continentur. Cic. Cæremoniæ sepulchrorum. Id.—RITUS, *a rite, a custom, is said of both religious and profane ceremonies.* Quibusnam verbis aut quo ritu ejus domum consecrares. Cic. Erat ei vivendum latronum ritu. Id. Qui pecudum ritu, ad voluptatem omnia referunt. Id.

405. *Cærulus. Cæruleus. Cæsius. Glaucus.*

CÆRULUS, *blue, sky-coloured.* Ad cœli cærula templa. Cic.—CÆRULEUS, *imitating a blue colour.* Sol cæruleus pluviam denunciat. Virg. Cærulus *is the effect of nature, and* cæruleus *is an imitation of nature.*—CÆSIUS, *sky-coloured with specks of gray.* Cæsios oculos Minervæ, cæruleos esse Neptuni. Cic.—GLAUCUS, *green intermixed with white, sea-green.* Glaucâ canentia fronde salicta. Virg. Caput glauco contexit amictu. Id.

406. *Cæterùm. Cæterò. Cæteroqui.*

CÆTERUM, *in all other respects.* Ego me in Cumano, præterquàm quòd sine te, cæterùm satis commodè oblectabar. Cic.—CÆTERÒ, *as for the rest of the time.* Palumbes fœmina incubat post meridiana in matutinum, cæterò mas. Plin.—CÆTEROQUI *and* CÆTEROQUIN, *otherwise, in other things.* Non enim poëta suavis, verùm etiam cæteroqui doctus, sapiensque traditur. Cic. Adhibet quidem hic subtilis, quem, nisi quòd solum, cæteroquin rectè quidem vocant Atticum. Id.

407. *Calamistrum. Calamistri.*

CALAMISTRUM, *an iron to curl the hair with.* Non te unguentorum odor, non frons calamistri notata vestigiis in eam cogitationem adducebat? Cic.—CALAMISTRI, *curled hair, is only used in a figurative sense; ornaments full of affectation.* Removebitur omnis insignis ornatus: ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur. Cic.

408. *Calcar. Stimulus.*

CALCAR, (*from* calx, *the heel, to which it is fixed*) *a spur.* Concitare calcaribus equum. Liv. *Figuratively:* Immensum calcar habet gloria. Cic.—STIMULUS, *a goad, a sting, a prick.* Stimulo tardos increpuisse boves. Tib. *Figuratively:* Doloris stimulos contemnere. Cic.

409. *Calcare. Terere.*

CALCARE, (*from* calx) *to tread underfoot, to trample upon.* Imposito pede calcare. Ovid. *Figuratively*: Honores calcare. Ovid.

—TERERE, *to beat small, to pound in a mortar, to wear out by dint of rubbing.* Lapis lapidem terit. Plaut. Area terit fruges. Virg. Terere iter, Id., *To make or open a way, to go often through it: whereas* calcare iter *is only to walk in it. Figuratively:* Hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus. Cic.—Verbum hoc trivit consuetudo. Id. *Custom has made this word common, or has sanctioned it.* Terere otium conviviis. Liv.

410. *Calceamentum. Calceus. Gallicæ.*

CALCEAMENTUM, (*from* calx) *any thing that covers the legs and feet, as shoes, boots,* &c. Mihi amictui Scythicum tegmen: calceamentum, solorum callum; cubile, terra. Cic. Calceamenta utrique sexui convenientia seponebantur. Id.—CALCEUS, *a shoe.* Calceos et vestimenta mutavit. Cic. Calceus, si pede major erit, subvertet; si minor, uret. Hor.—GALLICÆ, *wooden pattens, shabots, gallashes, such as the ancient Gauls wore in rainy weather.* Nam quòd quærebas quomodò rediissem; primùm luce, non tenebris; deindè cum calceis et togâ, nullis nec Gallicis, nec lacernâ. Cic.

411. *Calcitrare. Recalcitrare.*

CALCITRARE, (*from* calx) *to wince or winch, as a horse,* &c. *does.* Mulas non calcitrare, cùm vinum biberint. Plin. *Figuratively:* Calcitrat, respuit, non putat tua dona esse tanti. Cic.—RECALCITRARE, (rursùs calcitrare) *to kick or strike again with the heel, to wince several times. It is only used figuratively.* Cui malè si palpêre, recalcitrat undique tutus. Hor.

412. *Calere. Calescere.*

CALERE, *to be hot.* Calet ignis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Judicia calent, Cic., *Justice is administered carefully.* Caluit crimen re recenti, nunc autem refrixit, Id., *The indignation was great when the crime was just committed, now it is abated a great deal.*—CALESCERE, *to wax hot, to grow warm.* Accede ad ignem; jam calesces plus satis. Ter. *Figuratively:* Illi rumores caluerunt, Cic., *These rumours were very much spread.*

413. *Caliga. Ocrea.*

CALIGA *was properly the sole of a soldier's buskin. It is used for the covering of the leg and foot of a military man.* Juventam inopem in caligâ militari tolerasse. Cic.—OCREA, (*quasi* ob crus) *a boot, which at first was made of brass or iron, and afterwards of leather. It covered the whole of the legs of soldiers amongst the Romans.* Sinistrum crus ocreâ tutum. Liv.

414. *Caligare. Cæcutire.*

CALIGARE, (*from* caligo) *to be dark and dim, to be misty.* Caligant oculi ex somno. Cels. Caligat in sole, Quint., *He does not see at noon-day.* Caligantem nigrâ formidine lucum, Virg., *Having entered the wood full of darkness and horror.*—CÆCUTIRE, (*from* cæcus) *to turn blind, to lose one's sight.* Cæcutientes dicuntur quasi semicæci. Val. Utrùm oculi mihi cæcutiunt, an ego vidi servos in armis contra dominos? Nonn.

415. *Caligo. Tenebræ. Obscuritas. Obscuratio. Nox.*

Caligo, *fog, mist.* Tres adeò incertos cæcâ caligine soles erramus pelago. Virg. *Figuratively:* Mentis cæca caligo. Lucret.—Tenebræ, *darkness, want of light.* Fugatis tenebris dies pulcher. Hor. Tetris tenebris et caligine se Alexandriam perventuros arbitrabantur Cic. *Figuratively:* Offundere tenebras alicui rei. Cic.—Obscuritas, *obscurity, dimness.* Obscuritas oculorum. Plin. *Figuratively:* Rejecit te à libris obscuritas, Cic., *The obscurity of books has inspired you with dislike.* Generis obscuritas, Id., *An obscure extraction.* Tanta insolentia ac turba verborum, ut oratio quæ lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras afferat. Id. *The word* tenebræ *seems to express something real and opposed to light, and* obscuritas *is a mere privation of light.*—Obscuratio, *a darkening.* Interitus Romuli in obscuratione solis factus est. Cic. *Figuratively:* In quibus propter earum exiguitatem obscuratio sequitur. Cic.—Nox, *the night, the cessation of the day: It is taken in a more general sense both in the proper and in the figurative way.* Atra nox incubat ponto. Virg. Tantaque nox animi est. Ovid. Objicere noctem peccatis, et nubem fraudibus. Hor.

416. *Callere. Scire. Noscere.*

Callere, (*from* callus, *hardness and thickness of the skin*) *properly to have callosities.* Asini costæ plagis callent. Plaut. *As callosities are formed by reiterated acts of labour, so knowledge is acquired by the reiterated work of experience. Figuratively,* Callere *signifies, to know well.* In illis rebus animus exercitatus callere jam debet. Cic. Callere jura. Id. Qui duram callet pauperiem pati. Hor.—Scire, *to know.* Non sciunt ipsi viam, quâ domum redeant. Ter. Omnes qui latinè sciunt. Cic. Cùm is qui de omnibus scierit, de Scyllâ se scire negavit. Id. Callere *would not make good sense.* Scire *is better said of things.*—Noscere *and* Novisse, *to know, is said both of things and of persons.* Undè tam benè me nosti? Hor. Novi animum tuum. Ter. Virtutem tu ne de facie quidem nosti. Cic. Noscere *is to have in one's mind the idea or the notion of a thing or of a person*; *and* scire *is only to have a knowledge of a thing or person.*

417. *Callidus. Vafer. Veterator. Astutus. Versutus.*

Callidus, (*from* calleo) *skilful by experience.* Callidos eos appello, quorum tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit. Cic. Callidus rerum judex. Id. Callidi vincunt æquora navitæ. Hor.—Vafer, *crafty, cunning.* In disputando vafer. Cic. Jus vafrum. Hor.—Veterator (*from* vetus) *is properly an old slave.* Præcipiunt Ædiles ut veterator pro novitio veneat. Ulp. *It is said of a man who has practice and experience.* In causis publicis nihil, in privatis satis veterator. Cic. *It is also properly used to express a crafty knave, an old fox.* Veterator magnus. Cic.—Astutus, (*from* ἄστυ, *cunning,*) *witty, subtile, sharp.* Astuta vulpes. Hor. Certè non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui, non justi, non viri boni; sed versuti potiùs, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, ambitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri. Cic.—Versutus, (*from* vertere) *a man whose mind is naturally inclined to malice, or able to turn any way and assume any form.* Versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur. Cic.

418. *Calo. Lixa.*

CALO, (*from κᾶλον, wood,*) *a mean sort of a servant who used to carry wood in an army.*—LIXÆ *are servants who follow the army without being enrolled, and who make themselves useful to the soldiers in many things; for example, in cooking their meat, or fetching water for them.* Lixarum proprietas hæc est, *says Nonnius,* quòd officium sustineant militibus aquæ vehendæ; lixam namque aquam veteres vocavêre. Impedimenta subsequi jussit; calones lixasque et invalidos milites ferre vallum. Liv. Inutile Marti lixarum vulgus. Sil. Ital.

419. *Calumniam ferre. Calumniam jurare.*

CALUMNIA, *a false accusation, a forged crime.* CALUMNIAM FERRE *is to accuse one out of malice and fraudulently.*—CALUMNIAM JURARE, *to swear one does not accuse a man out of malice, but only to have justice done.* C. Sempronius Rufus calumniam maximo plausu tulit; quòd is, &c. Cic. De divinatione Appius cùm calumniam jurasset, contendere ausus non est, Pylioque cessit. Id.

420. *Calumniator. Obtrectator. Conviciator.*

CALUMNIATOR, *a slanderer, a litigious plaintiff.* Calumniatores de sinu suo apposuit, qui, &c. Cic. Calumniator ab ove cum peteret canis quem commodasse panem se contenderet. Phæd.—OBTRECTATOR, *an envious or malicious opposer, a backbiter.* Obtrectatio est ægritudo ex eo quòd alter quoque potiatur eo quod ille ipse concupierit. Cic. Sermoni obtrectatorum locum dare. Id.—CONVICIATOR, *he who reviles one with undeserved reproaches.* Si verè objicitur, vehementis accusatoris; sin falsò, maledici conviciatoris. Cic.

421. *Caminus. Fornax. Focus.*

CAMINUS, *a chimney, the fire itself.* Ruptis flammam expirare caminis. Virg. Camino luculento utendum censeo. Cic.—FORNAX, *a furnace.* Sulphureis ardet fornacibus Ætna. Virg. Apparentque in ardentibus sæpè fornacibus volantes. Cic.—FOCUS, *a fire-hearth.* Et focus à flammis, et quòd fovet omnia dictus. Ovid. Extruere focum lignis. Hor. Largè super focum ligna reponens. Id.

422. *Candere. Candescere. Excandescere.*

CANDERE, *to be inflamed to such a degree as to turn white.* Vixque suis humeris candentem sustinet axem. Ovid. *Hence* candere *has been used to express being white.* Candenti corpore cycnus. Virg.—CANDESCERE, *to grow white by dint of being heated.* Currusque suos candescere sentit. Ovid. Aër candescit. Id.—EXCANDESCERE, *to turn quite white, speaking of a hot iron.* Cùm bitumen et sulphur additum est, excandescit. Cat. *Figuratively:* Irâ excandescere. Cic.

423. *Canēre* (2d conjug.). *Canescere.*

CANERE, *to be white.* Dum manè novum, dùm gramina canent. Virg. *Figuratively:* Æmula nec dùm temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus. Virg.—CANESCERE, *to grow white.* Situ canescunt tecta. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Cùm ipsa oratio jam nostra canes-

ceret, haberetque suam quamdam maturitatem, et quasi senectutem. Cic.

424. *Canĕre* (3d conjug.). *Cantare. Modulari. Psallere.*

Canere, *to sing; also to play upon instruments.* Si canere velim vel voce vel fidibus. Cic. *We say* intùs canere *to express speaking to one's advantage.* Atque hoc carmen iste non vobis, sed sibi intùs canit. Cic.—Cantare, (*frequentative of* canere) *to sing often.* Absentem cantat amicam multâ prolutus vappâ nauta. Hor. Canit *would not be so proper.* Et cantare pares, et respondere parati. Virg.—Modulari, (*from* modus) *to measure sounds, to compose or set to a tune as musicians do, to play a tune upon an instrument.* Carmina pastoris Siculi modulabor avenâ. Virg. Sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulari. Liv. Aves hominum vocem naturâ modulantur ipsâ. Cic.—Psallere, (*from* ψάλλω) *to play on a lute or any other musical instrument.* Qui canerent voce, et qui psallerent. Gell. Doctus psallere. Hor. Pueri lepidi ac delicati, qui cantare et psallere didicerunt. Cic.

425. *Cani. Canities.*

Cani, *gray hairs,* (capilli *understood*). Non cani, non rugæ repentè auctoritatem afferre possunt. Cic. Honorati cani. Ovid. Cani *is only used in relation to men.*—Canities, *grayness of hairs, is said of men and horses.* Canities homini tantùm et equis. Plin. Canities *is also whiteness.* O turpem exactâ ætate canitiem ! Cic. Donec virenti canities abest morosa. Hor. *Poets have made use of* canities *instead of* cani. Canitiem immundo deformat pulvere. Virg.

426. *Cantor. Cantator.*

Cantor, *a singer, a chanter by profession.* Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus inter amicos, ut nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati. Hor. *Figuratively :* Cantor formularum. Cic. *He who teaches the formulæ of law.*—Cantator, (*frequentative of* cantor)*one who actually sings or chants.* Dulcia defectâ modulatur carmina linguâ cantator cycnus funeris ipse sui. Mart.

427. *Cantus. Canticum. Cantilena. Cantamen. Cantio. Cantiuncula. Canor.*

Cantus, *a singing or melody.* Musicorum cantus. Cic. *It is said of birds and instruments.* Citharæ cantus. Hor. Avium cantus. Cic.—Canticum, *a song set to music, a tune.* Canticum agere. Liv. *To sing a song.* Notum canticum imposuit. Phæd.—Cantilena, *a song, verses sung in tune.* Ut crebrò mihi insusurret Epicharmus cantilenam illam suam. Cic. *Figuratively :* Cantilenam eandem canis, Ter., *You repeat the same thing over again.*—Cantamen, *enchantment, the effect of magic words*; *it is properly said of what relates to the illusion of the senses.* Tragicæ cantamina musæ. Propert. —Cantio, *a song or tune, an enchantment.* Subitò totam causam oblitus est, idque veneficiis et cantionibus Ticiniæ factum esse dicebat. Cic. Lusciniolæ cantio. Plaut.—Cantiuncula, *a little song.* Vidit Homerus fabulam probari non posse, si cantiunculis tantus vir irretitus videretur. Cic.—Canor, *melodious singing, a melody.* Nec tamen ille canor mulcendas natus ad aures. Hor.

428. *Capere. Sumere. Rapere.*

Capere, *to take, to get hold of.* Probabo Verrem contra leges pecuniam cepisse. Cic. Cape sacra manu. Virg. *Figuratively:* Capere consilium. Cic. De aliquo exemplum capere. Liv. Pœnam de aliquo capere. Id. *It also signifies, to hold or contain.* Nec te Troja capit. Virg. *Troy is not large enough for you.* Moram non capit ira. Ovid. *Observe, we very properly say* capere voluptatem, *and* voluptate capi; *but not* voluptas cepit me; *whereas when mention is made of disagreeable things, we very properly say,* cepi dolorem, molestiam, &c. *and,* cepit me tædium, oblivio; *but not* labore, molestiâ captus sum.—Sumere, *to take a thing ready at hand, a thing that belongs to us.* Epistolam super caput in pulvino temere positam sumit ac perlegit. Sal. *It would be bad Latin to say,* sumpsit me tædium; sumere voluptatem, consilium.—Rapere, *to carry by haste or violence.* Distat sumasne pudenter, an rapias. Hor. *Cicero, after having quoted this passage of Ennius,* Vive, Ulysses, dùm licet, oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape, *adds:* Non dixit cape, non pete; haberet enim moram sperantis diutiùs se victurum; sed rape: hoc verbum ad id aptatum est quod anteà dixerat, dùm licet.

429. *Capi. Decipi.*

Capi, *to be caught, to be seduced.* Capi assentatione. Cic. Capi errore. Id.—Decipi, *to be deceived, to be beguiled.* Decipimur specie recti. Hor. *A child is unwilling to take a medicine which is necessary; the physician employs artifice; in this case the sick person* decipitur, non capitur. *Lucretius expresses himself thus:* Ut puerorum ætas improvida ludificetur labrorum tenùs, intereà perpotet amarum absinthii laticem, deceptaque non capiatur.

430. *Capra. Caprea. Capella.*

Capra, *a she-goat.* Capras et oves quot quisque habeat dicere posse; quot amicos habeat, dicere non posse. Cic.—Caprea, *a wild-goat, a deer.* Fugaces capreæ. Ovid. Capreæ priùs jungentur lupis. Virg.—Capella, (*diminutive of* capra) *a young, a small goat.* Dùm tenera attondent simæ virgulta capellæ. Virg.

431. *Captare. Capessere.*

Captare, (*frequentative of* capere) *to lie in wait, or go about to take, to entrap, is very elegantly used in a figurative sense.* Captare risus. Cic. Captare occasionem. Id. Nomen imperatorium captare. Id.—Capessere, *to lay hold of, to seize upon.* Capessere cibum hiatu oris et dentibus ipsis. Cic. Sociis arma capessant edico. Virg. *Figuratively:* Fugam capessere. Liv. Ad capessendas cæremonias promptior animus. Tacit.

432. *Captatio. Captus. Captura.*

Captatio, (*from* captare, capere) *an affected seeking after.* Captatio testamenti. Plin. Captatio verborum. Cic. *Criticism on words.*—Captus, *as much as can be taken with the ends of two or three fingers, a pinch.* Flos cujuscumque generis trium digitorum captu dysentericos emendat, Plin., *A pinch of these flowers is a remedy against dysentery. Figuratively:* Captus *signifies capacity, or ability*

of mind. Ut est captus hominum. Cic.—CAPTURA, *a catching, a taking.* Capturæ interesse. Plin. Cùm captura incidit, quàm vigilans et paratus ad cursum! Id., *speaking of a spider.*

433. *Captio. Præstigiæ. Captiuncula.*

CAPTIO, *properly the art of taking. Figuratively: a taking advantage of, a snare, a taking unawares.* Cur igitur vos inducitis in eas captiones, quas nunquam explicetis? Cic. Captiones dialecticæ. *Sophisms.* Si plus dederis referam; nulla in ea re captio est. Plaut.—PRÆSTIGIÆ, (*from* præ *and* stringere) *deceit, illusion.* Non per præstigias sed palàm. Cic. Majore quâdam opus est vel arte, vel diligentiâ, ne ab iis quæ clara sunt ipsa per se, quasi præstigiis quibusdam et captionibus depellamur. Id.—CAPTIUNCULA, (*diminutive of* captio) *a little quirk or fetch.* Omnes captiunculas pertimescere. Cic.

434. *Captiosus. Dolosus. Subdolus.*

CAPTIOSUS, (*from* capere) *captious, full of deceit.* Captiosa probabilitas te fallit. Cic. Captiosa interrogatio. Id. Captiosa societas. Id.—DOLOSUS, (*from* dolus) *crafty, treacherous.* Mulier dolosa. Hor. Consilia dolosa. Id. Amici ferre jugum pariter dolosi. Id.—SUBDOLUS, *where there is craft and cunning concealed.* Lingua subdola. Ovid. Subdolum rete turdis tendere. Mart.

435. *Captivitas. Servitus. Servitudo. Servitium. Servitia.*

CAPTIVITAS, *captivity, the being deprived of liberty, speaking of prisoners of war.* Quocunque oculos Romanus intenderet, captivitatem, clademque et dira omnia obversari. Tac.—SERVITUS, *slavery, the condition of slaves.* Cùm omnibus gentibus finem diuturnæ captivitatis, turpitudinis et servitutis afferret. Cic. Diutiùs servitutem perpessi sumus, quàm captivi frugi ac diligentes solent Id.—SERVITUDO, *a habitual state of bondage and slavery.* Servitudinis indignitatisque homines expertes adversùs notum malum irritatos esse. Liv.—SERVITIUM, *the work, the service of slaves.* Ego, Pamphile, hoc tibi pro servitio debeo. Ter. Levare aliquem longo servitio. Hor. Servitus est sub domino; servi patientia facit servitium. *It would likewise be very proper to say,* Servitutem ægrè ferebant omnes, licet apud humanum et clementem herum minimè durum esset illis servitium. SERVITIA, *bond-men, bond-servants.* Incitare ad cædem servitia. Cic. Servitium *is likewise understood in the same meaning.* Et tamen cœptum esse in Siciliâ moveri aliquot locis servitium suspicor. Cic.

436. *Captivus. Dedititius.*

CAPTIVUS, (*from* capere) *captive, taken in war.* Pyrrhi sententia de captivis redimendis. Cic.—DEDITITIUS, (*from* dedere) *that has surrendered himself into another's power.* Quidquid deinde patiemur, dedititii tui patiemur. Liv. Ad tuos sive captivos, sive dedititios pertinet. Cic. Captivus *is forced to surrender himself;* dedititius *surrenders of himself.*

437. *Capulus. Manubrium.*

CAPULUS, (*from* capere) *a hilt, a handle.* Capulo tenùs abdidit

ensem. Virg. Ipse manu capulum moderatus aratri. Ovid.—MANUBRIUM, (*from* manu habere) *a haft, a handle:* Factumque aptans manubrium cœpit securi magna excidere robora. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Eximere è manu manubrium. Plaut. *To cause one to lose a favourable opportunity.*

438. *Caput. Vertex.*

CAPUT, *the head.* Quòd indè, *says Varro,* initium capiant sensus et nervi. Dolore capitis. Hor. *Figuratively:* 1. *A chapter.* Prima duo capita. Cic. 2. *The spring of a river.* Caput Rheni. Hor. 3. *A beginning.* Sed cedò caput cœnæ. Cic. 4. *The main-point, the principal.* Caput rerum. Cic. Caput est ad benè vivendum securitas.—VERTEX, (*from* vertere) *the top or crown of the head.* Ab imis unguiculis ad verticem summum. Cic. Ignes qui ex Ætnæ vertice erumpunt. Id. Celso vertice quercus. Virg.

439. *Carere. Egere. Indigere. Vacare.*

CARERE, *properly, is to be deprived of a thing agreeable.* Carere hoc significat, egere eo quod habere velis; inest enim velle in carendo. Cic. Non caret is qui non desiderat. Id. Expetuntur voluptates, ut dolore careas. Id. Carere *implies feeling,* Dicitur etiam carere, cùm aliquid non habeas, et non habere te sentias. Cic. Carere sentientis est. Id.—EGERE, *to lack, not to have.* Egere consilii. Cic. Æris egere. Hor. Egens æquè est is qui non satis habet, et is cui nihil satis potest esse. Cic. Malo virum pecuniâ, quàm pecuniam viro egentem. Val. Max.—INDIGERE *is the same.* Indigeo consilii. Cic. *There is however this difference, that* indigere *is very properly said of inanimate things.* Bellum indiget celeritatis. Cic. Jam illa non tam artis indigent, quàm laboris. *We may oppose* carere *to* habere, non desiderare; egere *to* abundare; *and* indigere *to* non opus habere.—VACARE, *properly to be empty.* Tota domus superior vacat. Cic. *The whole of the upper rooms are empty. Figuratively: to have not, to be free from.* Vacare pecuniâ. Liv. *To have no money.* Carere pecuniâ, *is to be without, and wish for money.* Vacare culpâ. Cic. Vacare à metu. Liv. Vacare *signifies also, to be intent on, to study a thing, in which case it will have after it the dative case, or the accusative with* in. Philosophiæ vacare. Cic. In nullum opus grande vacavit mens mea, Ovid., *I have not been employed in any considerable work. It is often taken impersonally.* Non vacat Jovi, Ovid., *Jupiter has no time for it.* Et vacat annales nostrorum audire laborum. Virg. *It is taken personally in the same sense.* Scribes aliquid, si vacabis. Cic.

440. *Caritas. Penuria.*

CARITAS, (*from* carere) *dearth. It is only said of provisions.* In summâ annonæ caritate. Cic.—PENURIA, (*from* πεῖνα, fames) *extreme want or scarcity of necessaries.* Vertere morsus exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi. Virg. Penuria amicorum. Cic. Caritas *is opposed to* vilitas, *and* penuria *to* copia.

441. *Carmen. Versus. Versiculus.*

CARMEN, *a song, a poem.* Ille ego qui quondam gracili modulatus avenâ carmen. Virg. *The same author says* Rem carmine signo,

though there be but one verse. Carmen *is properly said of prose, when written in a prescribed formula or containing maxims expressed in a sententious style, and words consecrated by custom. Pliny calls* carmen *the prayer by which the Decii devoted themselves to death for their country.* Durat immenso exemplo Deciorum patris filiique, quo se devovêre, carmen. *The sayings, sentences, and maxims of philosophers were called* carmina.—Versus, (*from* vertere) *firstly and properly a line either in verse or prose.* Non paginas tantùm epistolæ, sed etiam versus syllabasque numerabo. Plin. *It is more commonly used for what we call verses: as when we say one verse, two verses, three verses,* &c. Componere versus. Hor. Malus versus. Cic. Versus *signifies also a rank, row, or series.* Ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos. Virg. Triplici pubes quam Dardana versu impellunt. Id. *speaking of a ship with three banks of oars.*—Versiculus, (*diminutive of* versus) *a short line, a short verse, a versicle.* Nunc venio ad illum tuæ epistolæ versiculum. Cic. Scribere versiculos. Hor.

442. *Carnifex. Tortor.*

Carnifex, (*from* caro *and* facere) *a hangman, an executioner.* Quales hunc carnifices habere putamus, qui medicis suis non ad salutem, sed ad necem utatur? Cic. Sextius carnifex Verris. Id.—Tortor, (*from* torqueo) *a torturer of criminals.* Cùm jam tortor, atque essent tormenta ipsa defessa. Cic. Ponite ante oculos carnificem tortoremque Samarium. Id.

443. *Carpentum. Pilentum. Thensæ. Essedum. Carrus. Petorritum. Cisium.*

Carpentum (quasi carmentum, *from* Carmenta, *Evander's mother*) *was an open and suspended carriage for the use of the ladies.* Nam priùs Ausonias matres carpenta vehebant; hæc quoque ab Evandri dicta parente reor. Ovid. *These carriages were used on grand and ceremonial occasions.* Pilentum, *a sort of suspended and covered chariot in which the Roman ladies were carried when they went to perform the holy rites or mysteries of their religion.* Castæ ducebant sacra per urbem pilentis matres in mollibus. Virg. Honoremque ob eam munificentiam ferunt matronis habitum, ut pilento ad sacra, ludosque, carpentis festo profestoque uterentur. Liv.—Thensæ, (*from* θεός) *a sort of carriage wherein the images or statues of the gods were carried.* Te appello, Lentule, cujus sacerdotii sunt thensæ. Cic. Dii omnes qui thensarum vehiculis solemnes cœtus ludorum initis. Id.—Essedum, *a chariot for fighting.* Belgica vel molli meliùs feret esseda collo. Virg.—Carrus, *a wain with four wheels for the use of the army.* Alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Cæs. Essedis carrisque superstans armatus hostis, ingenti sonitu equorum rotarumque advenit. Liv.—Petorritum, *a chariot with four wheels for carrying the luggage and slaves.* Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves. Hor.—Cisium, *a carriage with two wheels, used for speed, and very nearly like post-chaises.* Decem horis nocturnis quinquaginta sex millia passuum cisiis pervolavit. Cic.

444. *Carpere. Legere. Metere.*

Carpere, *to gather, to pull off, to force out.* Vere rosam atque

autumno carpere poma. Virg. Carpere lanam, Hor., *to spin wool, to draw it from the distaff in spinning.* Carpere gramina, Id., *to nibble grass. Figuratively:* Carpere somnos. Hor.—Legere, *to gather with choice.* Qui legitis flores et humi nascentia fraga. Virg. Capillos homini legere cœpere invicem. Phæd.—Metere, *to gather or reap corn and fruits.* Ut sementem feceris, ita et metes. Cic. Metere fructus, Id., *to gather fruits. Figuratively:* Orcus metit grandia cum parvis. Hor. Tùm vita omnibus metenda, ut fruges. Cic.

445. *Carpere. Rodere. Vellicare.*

Carpere, *as synonymous with the others, signifies to bite, to censure.* In Pompeio defendendo, nam is carpebatur à Bibulo. Cic. Carpere aliorum facta. Id. In multorum peccato carpi paucos non oportet, Cic., *Amongst a great number of guilty persons, it is improper to select only a few to be accused. And in a more remote sense:* Et cæco carpitur igni. Virg. Carpere orationem membris minutioribus, Cic., *to divide a discourse into small sections or parts. Livy has said in the same sense:* Carpere exercitum in multas partes. Carpere aliquam partem exercitûs, Liv., *to attack only one part of the army.*—Rodere, *properly to gnaw as mice do.* Mures noctem et diem aliquid rodunt. Cic. Vivos et roderet ungues. Hor. *Figuratively:* Absentem qui rodit amicum. Hor.—Vellicare, (*frequentative of* vellere) *to pull off, to pluck off, to pinch.* Cornix vulturios vellicat. Plaut. Ex pædagogo se vellicari respondit, Quint., *speaking of a child whom the judges asked the cause of his tears. Figuratively: to tear away.* Vellicare scripta alicujus. Var. More hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt. Cic.

446. *Casa. Tugurium. Mapalia.*

Casa, (*from* κασσύειν, consuere, reficere) *a small dwelling-place of very little solidity, and made of poor materials.* Sub Jove pars durat; pauci tentoria ponunt; sunt quibus è ramis frondea facta casa est. Ovid.—Tugurium, (quasi tegerium, *from* tegere) *a thatched house, small house of a peasant.* Pauperis et tugurî congestum cespite culmen. Virg. Villam ædificare in oculis omnium tantam, tugurium ut jàm videatur esse illa villa, quam ipse tribunus plebis pictam olim in concionibus explicabat. Cic. In casis et tuguriis habitabant. Var. Americani casas incolunt rusticorum apud nos degentium tuguriis non firmiores, at longè tamen elegantiores.—Mapalia *and* Magalia, *Numidian cottages built round like ovens, or like the keels of ships.* Tecum ego vel sicci mapalia Pœni, et poteram Scyticas hospes amare casas. Mart. Miratur molem Æneas, magalia quondam. Virg.

447. *Cassis. Galea. Galerus. Ægis.*

Cassis, (*from* cassus, *hollow, empty*) *properly a helmet, a head-piece.* Abdere caput casside. Ovid. *Virgil has said* cassida, *instead of* cassis. Aurea vati cassida.—Galea, (*from* γαλέη, *a cat*) *the helmet being originally a cap made of cat's skin: afterwards it was made of metal.* Ærea galea. Virg. *Ovid has promiscuously used* cassis *and* galea. Seu caput abdiderat cristatâ casside pennis, in galeâ formosus erat.—Galerus, *a furred cap in the form of a helmet.* Ful-

vosque lupi de pelle galeros, tegmen habent capiti. Virg.—ÆGIS, *the shield of Jupiter and Pallas. It has its name from the Greek* αἶξ, αἰγὸς, *a she-goat, because Jupiter, after the death of the she-goat Amalthœa, that had nursed him, took her skin to cover his shield.* Arcades ipsum credunt se vidisse Jovem, cùm sæpè nigrantem ægida concuteret dextrâ, nimbosque cieret. *Jupiter afterwards gave this shield to Pallas, who fixed to it Medusa's head, and gave to it a power of turning into stones those who looked at it.* Contrà sonantem Palladis ægida. Hor.

448. *Cassus. Irritus.*

CASSUS, (*from* carere) *in the proper sense: deprived, destitute, empty.* Cassa dote virgo. Plaut. *A maid without a portion.* Nunc cassum lumine lugent. Virg. Cassa nux. Hor. *Figuratively: vain, frivolous, of no effect or value.* Cassus labor. Juv. Cassa vota. Virg. —IRRITUS, (non ratus) *of no effect, force, or weight, nothing worth.* Quod modò erat ratum irritum est. Ter. Labor irritus anni Virg. Irritæ preces. Tac. Irritus spei, Q. Curt., *disappointed of his hope.*

449. *Castigare. Punire. Animadvertere. Plectere. Mulctare. Mulcare.*

CASTIGARE, (castum agere) *to make one good, chaste, modest, irreproachable, to chastise.* Castigare aliquem verbis, dictis, litteris. Cic. Castigare inertiam. Cic. *In the same sense Horace has said,* Castigare carmen, *to correct, to polish a poem, to expunge all its defects.*—PUNIRE, (*from* pœna) *to punish, is said of a corporal punishment.* Qui punit aut verbis castigat. Cic. Punire supplicio. Id. Puniri *is sometimes used as a verb deponent.* Punitus est inimicum. Cic. Castigamus *him who is guilty of a fault, in order to prevent his relapse into it; we wish to make him a better man:* punimus *a person guilty of a crime, that he may atone for it: God* castigat nos *as a father during our mortal life,* ne puniat nos *as a judge during eternity.*—ANIMADVERTERE in aliquem, *to punish one, is only said of judges, and of those who are invested with authority.* Qui in alios animadvertisset indictâ causâ. Cic. *A master* animadvertit in discipulos mendaces; *whereas* punire *is said of all persons.* Punire sontes. Cic. Punire inimicum, Cic., *to revenge one's-self of an enemy.*—PLECTERE, (*from* πλήσσω, *to strike*), 1. *to bend, to bow.* Plectere de vimine calathos. Virg. 2. *to beat, to punish.* Plecti tergo. Cic. Quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi. Hor.—MULCTARE, (*from* mulcta) *to put a fine upon one.* Mulctari bonis. Cic. *It is used in a more general sense.* Vitia hominum atque fraudes damnis, ignominiis, vinculis, verberibus, exiliis, morte mulctantur. Cic.—MULCARE, *to strike with one's feet or fists, to pull to pieces.* Mulcato fœdi corpore, tandem periêre. Sall. Omnem familiam mulcavit usque ad mortem. Ter.

450. *Castitas. Castimonia. Pudor. Pudicitia.*

CASTITAS, *chastity, is only said of women* Metuens alterius viri certo fœdere castitas. Hor. Ut sentiant mulieres in naturâ fœminarum omnium Deum castitatem pati. Cic. Castitas *is very seldom used but to express the chastity of the soul, whereas* CASTIMONIA *is said both of the soul and body, either of men or of women.* Castè lex jubet adire Deos, animo scilicet, nec tollit castimoniam corporis.

Cic. Quæ sacra per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum erant, eadem per illius stuprum esse violata. Id.—PUDOR, *shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty, sense of honour.* Ex quo fit ut pudorem rubor consequatur. Cic. Homo in quo aliquis si non famæ pudor, at supplicii timor est. Id. Amicitia quæ impetrata gloriæ sibi, non pudori sit. Liv. Pudor *relates to the soul, and* pudicitia *to the body.* Adeonè pudorem cum pudicitiâ amisisti? Cic. Non ego illam mihi dotem duco esse, quæ dos dicitur; sed pudicitiam, pudorem, &c. Plaut. *As for me, I think the true portion of a woman is not the money she brings to her husband on marrying him, but modesty, virtue, sense of honour,* &c. Quid salvi potest esse mulieri, pudicitiâ amissâ? Liv.—PUDICITIA *is opposed to* stuprum, *and* PUDOR *to* petulantia, protervia, lascivia. Ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum. Cic. Pudor, metus rerum turpium, et ingenua quædam timiditas dedecus fugiens, laudemque consectans; pudicitia, continentia à libidine. Doletus.

451. *Castra æstiva, hyberna, stativa, navalia.*

CASTRA ÆSTIVA, *summer encampment.* Cicerones nostros Dejotarus filius secum in regnum, dùm in æstivis nos essemus, duxit. Cic.—CASTRA HYBERNA, *winter quarters, when the soldiers are in garrison.* Quò ille cohortes in hyberna misit. Cic.—CASTRA STATIVA, *a pitched camp.* Stativa sibi castra facere. Cic.—CASTRA NAVALIA, *the place where a fleet is stationed, a port or harbour.* Castra navalia de improviso aggrediuntur. Cæs.

452. *Castus. Pudicus. Pudens. Pudibundus. Verecundus.*

CASTUS, (*from* κάζω, orno) *chaste, pure, undefiled.* Casta pudicitiam servat domus. Virg. Præmia virtutis et officii sancta et casta esse oportet. Cic. Hoc vestræ mentes tàm castæ, tàm integræ suscipient. Id. Res familiaris cùm ampla, tùm casta à cruore civili. Id. Ebur haud satis castum donum Deo. Id. Castus à culpâ. Plaut. Castus *has a more general sense than chaste in English.* Casti sacerdotes. Cic. *Virtuous priests.* Judex castus et integer. Id., *an upright and incorruptible judge.*—PUDICUS, *honest, modest, relates to manners only.* Pudica domus. Cic. Audiet C. Marius impudico homini servire nos, qui ne militem quidem habere voluit nisi pudicum. Id.—PUDENS, *a man full of honour, sense, and modesty.* Grave est pudenti homini petere aliquid magnum ab eo de quo se benè meritum putet. Cic. Pudens impudentem, perjurum castus fraudasse dicitur. Id. Pudens *is very properly applied to things.* Nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, nihil moderatum, nihil pudens, nihil pudicum. Cic. Risus pudens et liberalis. Id.—PUDIBUNDUS, *that actually blushes, bashful, shamefaced.* Matrona pudibunda. Hor. Ora pudibunda. Ovid.—VERECUNDUS, *circumspect in his words and deeds, cautious.* Nimis verecunda est, Plaut., *she is too scrupulous.* Verecundus est qui, ut benè audiat, erubescit, et pudet impudica loqui Cic. Tu ea in te admisisti, quæ à verecundo inimico audire non posses. Id. *Figuratively:* Verecunda translatio, Cic., *a metaphor not carried too far.*

453. *Casus. Eventus. Eventum. Exitus.*

CASUS, (*from* cadere) *a fall, adventure, fate.* Ille miser ignarus casûs sui. Cic. *Speaking of Phaëton.* Mirificus casus intervenit. Id.

Casus humanarum rerum varii sunt. Id.—EVENTUS, *event, what does happen.* Eventus est alicujus rei exitus. Cic. Consilia primùm, deindè acta, posteà eventus. Id. Quid casus, quid eventus, nisi cùm sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire aut aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit. Id. *Chance has not so much influence in* eventus, *as in* casus.—EVENTUM, *the issue of a thing, what did happen.* Causæ eventorum magis movent quàm ipsa eventa. Cic. —EXITUS, *properly a going forth or out, when synonymous with the others, signifies the issue or success of an affair.* Contigit exitus quem sperabamus. Cic. Si mihi alterutrum de eventu atque exitu promittendum esset. Id. Eventus, *says Popma,* successus rerum nondùm ad finem perductarum; exitus, finis rei, qui sequitur eventum, et absolvit.

454. *Catena. Vinculum. Laqueus.*

CATENA, *an iron or metal chain.* Stridor ferri tractæque catenæ. Virg. Graciles ex ære catenæ. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Plena catenarum quæstio. Cic. *A question full of difficulties.*—VINCULUM, (*from* vincire) *any thing that ties or fastens.* Linea vincula. Virg. Teneras arcebant vincula palmas. Id. *Figuratively:* Vincula propinquitatis et amoris. Cic. Vincula legum. Id.—LAQUEUS, *a noose, a string with a running knot, a halter.* Laqueis feras captare. Virg. Collum in laqueum inserere. Cic. *Figuraively:* Laquei disputationum. Cic. *Captious subtilties.* Laquei judiciorum. Id.

455. *Catulus. Pullus.*

CATULUS, (*from* canis) *properly a little dog, a whelp.* Sic canibus catulos similes, sic matribus hædos. Virg. *Poets have used* catulus *for the young of other animals.* Leæna catulorum oblita. Virg.—PULLUS, *the young of every animal.* Pulli generosi pecoris. Virg. Pullus columbinus. Cic. Caveâ liberati pulli. Id. Pullus equi. Virg.

456. *Caudex. Caulis.*

CAUDEX, *the trunk of a tree, the stem of a shrub, is only said of trees.* Quin et caudicibus sectis, mirabile dictu, truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno. Virg. *Figuratively: a blockhead, a stupid man.* Caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus. Ter.—CAULIS, *the stalk or stem of a herb, the quill of birds.* Caulis pennarum avium. Plin. *A cabbage, greens, roots.* Unge caules oleo. Hor. Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit horti. Id.

457. *Cavea. Cavus.*

CAVEA, *synonymous with* cavus, *a cage, a place where birds or wild-beasts are kept.* Avis inclusa caveâ. Cic. E caveâ leo missus. Id. —CAVUS, *a hole, a hollow place.* Macra cavum repetes quem macra subsisti. Hor. Excipere cavo. Id.

458. *Cavea. Circus. Consessus.*

CAVEA, (*from* cavus) *an amphitheatre, a large building of a round form, the inside of which divided into rows of seats surrounded the area, from which the combats of gladiators or wild-beasts were seen: It was likewise a place rising, formed of seats one above the other, opposite the theatre, from which the spectators might more commodiously see the spectacles.* Quid clamores totâ caveâ in hospitis et amici mei Pa-

cuvii fuerunt novâ fabulâ? Cic.—CIRCUS, *a large place in ancient Rome between mount Aventine and Palatine, wherein the people sat and saw the public games, chiefly horse- and chariot-races. This place was of an oval form.* Capax populi circus. Ovid. Nescis herì quartum in circo diem ludorum Romanorum fuisse. Cic.—CONSESSUS, (sedere cum) *an assembly sitting together.* Consessus curiæ. Cic. Consessum caveæ clamoribus implet. Virg.

459. *Cavere. Declinare.*

CAVERE, *to beware of.* Nihil credam et omnia cavebo. Cic. Tu quod cavere possis stultum est admittere. Id. Cavere *is the effect of foresight.*—DECLINARE, *to turn one's-self another way, in order to avoid.* Declinare ictum. Liv. *Figuratively:* A religione officii declinare. Cic. *To recede from one's duty.* Hùc declinabam non invitus. Id. *It is the point I wished to come to.* Cavemus quæ provideri possunt; furiosi hominis impetum declinare prudentiùs est quàm sustinere. *G. D.*

460. *Cavere aliquem. Cavere ab aliquo.*

CAVERE ALIQUEM, *to beware of somebody.* Ut considerares quibus crederes, et quos caveres. Cic.—CAVERE AB ALIQUO *is sometimes taken in the same sense.* Qui ab homine nefario non caverit. Cic. *Sometimes* cavere ab aliquo *signifies to ask for a security.* At tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi priùs à te cavero, ampliùs eo nomine neminem cui petitio sit, petiturum. Cic. *Dear Brutus, I shall not pay you till you give me a security that nobody having a right to the debt will disturb me again about it.*

461. *Caverna. Antrum. Specus. Spelunca. Spelæum.*

CAVERNA, (*from* cavus) *a cavity, a cave, a cavern.* Elicere ferrum ex cavernis terræ. Cic. Penitùsque cavernas ingentes, uterumque armato milite complent. Virg. *Speaking of the wooden horse of the Grecians.*—ANTRUM, *a cave, a den, is only used in poetry.* Abdita antra. Ovid. Exesæque arboris antro. Virg.—SPECUS, *a deep hole in the ground.* Ex infimo specu. Liv. Est specus in medio silvis et vimine densus. Ovid.—SPELUNCA *and* SPELÆUM, *in poetry, a retreat for deer, &c. It is seldom used but to express cavities made within rocks.* Spelunca alta fuit, vastoque immanis hiatu, scrupea. Virg. Ex speluncâ saxum in crura ejus incidit. Cic. Certum est in silvis inter spelæa ferarum malle pati. Virg.

462. *Cavillatio. Dicacitas.*

CAVILLATIO, *says Cicero,* genus facetiæ, quod fit mentiendo.—DICACITAS, *according to Quintilian,* est sermo cum risu aliquos incessens. *Cicero gives it the epithet of* scurrilis. Scurrilis oratori dicacitas magnoperè fugienda est. *The same author distinguishes the above two words thus:*—Cùm duo genera sint facetiarum, alterum æqualiter fusum in omni sermone, alterum peracutum et breve: illa à veteribus superior, cavillatio; hæc altera dicacitas nominata est. Cavillatio frivola est, dicacitas salsa.

463. *Caula. Ovile.*

CAULA, (*seldom used in the singular*) *the entrance into the sheep-*

fold; *and* Ovile, *the sheep-fold itself, the place wherein the sheep are shut up.* Ac veluti pleno lupus insidiatus ovili cùm fremit ad caulas. Virg.

464. *Causa. Ratio.*

There is this difference between causa *and* ratio, *that* Causa *is what produces an effect.* Semen et causa bellorum. Cic.—Ratio *is the order of things that results from the cause.* Nulla est ratio amittere ejusmodi occasionem. Cic. Nùm parva causa, aut parva ratio est? Traditus sum mulieri. Ter. *These two words have various significations.* Ratio *signifies* 1. *regard, consideration.* Habere rationem officii. Cic. 2. *reason.* Cujus rationis ratio non extat, ei rationi ratio non est fidem facere. Cic. 3. *a reckoning or account.* Rationem exactam habere. Cic. 4. *relation, intercourse.* Quæ ratio tibi cum eo intercesserat? Cic. Similium inter se ratio. Id. Causâ videndi, *in order to see.* Contumeliæ causâ. Ter. *With the purpose of offending.* Temporis causâ. Cic. *In regard to circumstances, to time.* Verbi causâ. Id. *For example.* Pro causâ faciendi. Cæs. *Under pretence of doing. It is not improper to remark in this place that good authors have rather made use of* causâ meâ, tuâ, vestrâ, suâ, &c. *than of* causâ mei, tui, vestri, &c. Quis est qui facit nihil, nisi suâ causâ? Cic. Te abesse meâ causâ molestè fero; tuâ gaudeo. Id.

465. *Causa. Lis.*

Causa, *synonymous with* lis, *is a formal plea or defence in law, an affair or business, a party.* Indictâ causâ damnari. Cic. In causam descendere, Id. *to come to the subject.* Tradere causam adversariis, Ter., *to give up the point to the adverse party.* Indormire causæ, Cic., *to neglect an affair.* Qui in eâdem causâ, in quâ ego, fuisset, Id., *who had taken the same part as myself.*—Lis, *process or action at law, a vehement contention.* Componere lites. Virg. Atris litibus implicitus. Hor. Adhuc sub judice lis est. Id. Lites sunt inter illos, Plaut., *there are vehement disputes amongst them.*

466. *Causam componere. Causam judicare.*

Causam componere, *to settle an affair in an amicable way.* Cùm domesticum tempus in cognoscendis componendisque causis, forense in agendis consumeret. Cic.—Causam judicare, *to judge an affair, to give sentence.* Est hæc causa quasi quædam appendicula causæ judicatæ atque damnatæ. Cic. Causam componit amicus; judicat magistratus. *G. D.*

467. *Causam dicere. Causam perorare.*

Causam dicere, *to plead a cause*; Causam perorare, *to conclude the pleading of it.* Dicta est à me causa, Judices, et perorata. Cic.

468. *Causam sustinere. Causam defendere.*

Causam sustinere, 1. *to support a cause, to take it upon one's-self.* Non putat se sustinere causas posse multorum. Cic. 2. *to stand under odium for a thing.* In quem ne, si insidiis quidem ille interfectus esset, caderet ulla suspicio; nunc verò cum de Magio constet, nonne furor ejus omnem causam sustinet? Cic.—Defendere causam, *to defend a cause.* Jus anceps novi, causas defendere possum. Hor.

469. *Causari. Pretexere.*

Causari, (*from* causa) *to pretend, or plead in way of excuse.* Morbum causari. Cic. Ætatem afferet, id est, causabitur? Id. *It also signifies, to begin a law-suit.* Nec causanti pupillo sic tutor irascatur, ut non remaneant amoris vestigia Quint.—Prætexere, (texere præ) *properly to put before any thing interwoven, to cover.* Prætexens pictâ ferrugine cœlum. Tibul. Quid referam Baias, prætexta littora velis? Ovid. *Figuratively: to palliate a thing, or cover it with excuse, to cloak under a pretence.* Non tamen Anna novis prætexere funera sacris germanam credit. Virg., *Anna does not suspect that her sister is preparing every thing for her own death, under the appearance of a sacrifice.* Hoc prætexit nomine culpam. Id.

470. *Cautio. Satisdatio. Satisdatum.*

Cautio, (*from* caveo) *a caution or taking heed.* A malis naturâ declinamus; quæ declinatio, si cum ratione fit, cautio appellatur. Cic. *It also signifies security, warranty.* Tua cautio, nostra cautio est. Cic. Est et ex conditione juris, et ex consuetudine cautionis firmissimum testimonium. Id. *It is a strong proof according to the dispositions of the law, and the usual practice of taking securities.* Cautiones fiebant pecuniarum. Id. *Securities or bonds were given in writing for the money received.*—Satisdatio, *a putting in sufficient security for performance.* Præstare satisdationem. Ulp. Sunt aliquot satisdationes secundùm mancipium in his, et Memmianorum prædiorum, vel Atilianorum. Cic.—Satisdatum, *the bond itself with sureties, the recognizance.* Illi turpe arbitror, eo nomine quòd satisdato debeat, procuratores ejus non dissolvere. Cic.

471. *Cautionem habere. Cautionem adhibere.*

Cautionem habere, *to have occasion for precaution, to require precaution.* Quæ provideri poterunt, non fallar in iis; quæ cautionem non habebunt, de iis non ità valdè laboro. Cic. Beneficentia habet multas cautiones; videndum est enim primùm, ne obsit benignitas, et iis ipsis quibus benignè videbitur fieri, et cæteris, de indè, &c. Id.—Cautionem adhibere, *to be cautious, to use great caution.* Ut privatis rebus meis adhibeam quandam cautionem. Cic. In rebus quæ cautionem habent, cautionem non adhibere, temeritatis est. *G. D.*

472. *Cautus. Consideratus. Providus.*

Cautus (*from* cavere) *cautious, that is aware.* Nemo minùs timidus, nemo cautior: res declarat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Consiliis cautioribus uti. Cic. Quò res mulieri esset cautior. Id. *That the property of the woman might be more safe, or more secure.* Cautos nominibus certis expendere nummos. Hor. *To take all possible securities in putting out one's money at interest.* Cauti nummi. *Money put out with care.*—Consideratus, *circumspect, considerate.* Quintus unâ in re paulò minùs consideratus. Cic. *It is used passively, speaking of things:* Considerata tarditas. Cic. Dare consilium consideratum. Id.—Providus, (videre pro) *foreseeing, provident.* Cautus et providus homo. Cic. Mens provida rerum futurarum. Id. Cautus periculum vitat; consideratus nihil temerè suscipit; futura providet providus. *G. D.*

473. *Celare. Silere. Tacere. Obticere. Reticere. Conticere. Obmutescere.*

Celare, *to conceal, not to acquaint with.* Non celavi te sermonem. Cic. De armis, de insidiis celare te voluit. Id. Celare hamos cibis. Ovid.—Silere, *to say nothing, to keep silence.* Muta silet virgo. Ovid. *Figuratively :* Inter arma silent leges. Cic.—Tacere, *to keep silence when one might or should speak.* Si cùm cæteri de nobis silent, non etiam nos taceamus, grave est. Cic. Enunciabo quod semper tacui. Id. Silete, atque tacete, atque animum animadvertite. Ter. *Figuratively :* Cùm tacet omnis ager. Virg.—Obticere, *to keep silence in a particular circumstance, not to dare to speak a word, to be struck silent.* Virgo conscissâ veste lacrymans obticet. Ter. Turpiter obticuit sublato jure nocendi. Hor.—Reticere, *to conceal something by one's silence.* Neque enim id est celare quidquid reticeas ; sed cùm quod tu scias, id ignorare emolumenti tui causâ velis eos, quorum intersit scire. Cic. Dolorem reticere. Propert.—Conticere, (tacere cum) *to keep a profound silence, to hold one's peace altogether.* Qui jam conticuêre penè ab ipso foro irrisi. Cic. Conticuêre omnes. Virg. *Figuratively:* Cùm obmutuisset Senatus, judicia conticuissent. Cic. Celare *is the reverse of* patefacere, publicare; tacet qui loqui desinit; qui silet, nondùm cœpit; conticet qui undiquè silentium præstat ; dolorem reticemus ; quorum nos pudet obticemus. *G. D.*—Obmutescere, *to become dumb, to be at a loss what to say.* Aspectu obmutuit amens. Virg.—*Figuratively : to be out of use.* Lydius lapis Sardibus emebatur, qui nunc obmutuit. Plin.

474. *Celebrare. Frequentare.*

Celebrare, *to publish, to celebrate.* Res clara atque omnium sermone celebrata. Cic. Natales celebrare. Hor. Viæ multitudine legatorum undiquè missorum celebrantur. Cic.—Frequentare, *to frequent, to resort much to, to give celebrity.* Frequentare commercium epistolarum. Sen. *To keep up a frequent correspondence of letters.* Frequentari domus dicitur, quæ à multis aditur, vel cum multis. Cic. Quem tamen populum nisi tabernis clausis frequentare non poteras. Id. *You could not assemble the people in great number, without causing the shops to be shut up.* Ad triumphum frequentandum deductos esse milites, qui egregiam navare operam Reipublicæ potuissent. Id. *To give more celebrity to the triumph,* &c.

475. *Celebratio. Celebritas.*

Celebratio, *a celebration, solemnizing, frequent going to.* Celebratio ludorum, *the celebration, the acting of public games* Cic. Quæ domus, quæ celebratio quotidiana, quæ familiaris dignitas ? Id. Celebrationem habere. Plin., *To be much frequented, visited, or of great solemnity.*—Celebritas, *celebrity, affluence.* In maximâ celebritate vivere. Cic. Celebritatem ludis addere. Liv. *To give celebrity to the games ;* celebrationem *would not do in this case.* Celebritas virorum ac mulierum. Cic. *A numerous assembly or concourse of men and women.* *In this meaning* celebritas *is opposed to* solitudo. Me hæc solitudo minus stimulat, quàm ista celebritas. Cic. Suâ celebritate aliquem honestare. Id. *To be in a person's retinue out of ho-*

nour to him. Celebratio ludorum *is the celebration of games*; celebritas *is their celebrity or solemnity.*

476. *Celerare. Festinare. Maturare. Properare.*

CELERARE, *to act with speed or quickness, to get forward.* Agere ac celerare statuit. Tac. Unum quod uno modo semper celeraret. Cic.—FESTINARE, *to make haste.* Quæ causa, cur Romam festinaret? Cic. Quid hæc tanta festinatio, celeritasque? Id. Mea autem festinatio non solum victoriæ avida est, sed etiam celeritatis. Id.—MATURARE, *properly to make ripe.* Uva primò est peracerba gustatu, deindè maturata dulcescit. Cic. *Figuratively: to do a thing with convenient speed.* Quod ut faceres, idque maturares, magnoperè desiderabat Respublica. Cic. Profectus cùm quantùm accelerare poterat, maturasset ad portum. Liv.—PROPERARE, *to do a thing in haste, to dispatch business quickly and speedily.* Rem properavi deducere in judicium. Cic. Indè ventis remisque in patriam omni festinatione properavit. Id. Multa forent quæ mox cœlo properanda sereno maturare datur. *There are many things to be done beforehand, which else would require to be done with great haste in fine weather.* Festinat quem urget necessitas, aut cupiditas; celerat qui moræ periculum sentit; properat qui citiùs, quàm diligentiùs conficit, ut aliud agat; maturat, qui rem tempestivè perfectam cupit. *G. D.*

477. *Cella. Sacrarium. Sacellum.*

CELLA, *taken for a sacred place, signifies a sanctuary or chapel in a temple.* Armatos in cellâ Concordiæ inclusit. Cic. In cellâ Jovis exul habitabat. Liv. SACRARIUM, *the place wherein holy things are laid, whether in a temple or in a house.* Sacrarium bonæ Deæ. Cic. Cui ille sacrarium scelerum domi suæ fecerat. Id. *It is also understood of an oratory or closet appointed in a house for divine worship.* Sacrarium erat apud Heium cum magnâ dignitate in ædibus à majoribus traditum. Cic.—SACELLUM *was nothing but a place consecrated and surrounded with a wall, without any roof to cover it.* Exiit in quoddam sacellum ominis capiendi causâ. Cic. *It is said of a small temple:* Modicum sacellum Jovi conservatori aramque posuit. Cic. Sunt sacella, quæ majores nostri perfugia periculi esse voluerunt. Id.

478. *Censere. Sentire.*

CENSERE, *to be of opinion after examining the exposition of a case.* De re istâ censeo ut C. Pansa. Cic. Censere *signifies, besides, to give an account and a declaration of one's property.* In quâ tribu ista prædia censuisti? Cic. *In what tribe did you give an account of these lands?* —SENTIRE, *to be thoroughly persuaded.* De cæteris rebus quid senserim, quidve sensuerim audisse te arbitror. Cic. Sentire *is said both of the body and soul.* Quidam morbo aliquo, et sensûs stupore suavitatem cibi non sentiunt. Cic. Animos hominum post mortem vigere et sentire. Id. Qui non sentit vim carminis. Phæd. Sentiet quem attentaverit. Id. *I will make him feel whom he is laughing at.* Multi inter deliberandum, quod alii censuerint, suffragio comprobant magis, quàm quid ipsi sentiant, aperiunt. Sentire *is never said of the sense of smelling.*

479. *Cento. Centunculus.*

CENTO, *a patched garment made up of several shreds of divers colours, a shroud or tarpawling to keep off stones or darts from soldiers in their approaches at the siege of a town.* Centones superinjecerunt, ne tela tormentis missa contabulationem perfringerent. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Quin tu alium quæras, cui centones farcias? Plaut., *Why do you not look out for somebody else whose head you may fill with your idle stories?*—CENTUNCULUS, (*diminutive of* cento) *a patched coverlet, a horse-cloth laid under the dorsers.* Mulis strata detrahi jubet, binisque tantùm centunculis relictis. Liv.

480. *Centuria. Decuria.*

CENTURIA, (*from* centum) *a company or band of a hundred men. The Roman people were subdivided into centuries or hundreds: each century gave their separate vote.* Ei paucæ centuriæ ad consulatum defuerunt. Cic. Renunciatur prætor centuriis cunctis. Id.—DECURIA, (*from* decem) *a company of ten men: or* (*from* de *and* curia) *a set or roll of judges* Lex promulgata est de tertiâ decuriâ judicum. Cic. Hunc hominem judicum numero habebimus? Hic alteram decuriam senatoriam judex obtinebit? Id.

481. *Centuriata lex. Curiata lex.*

CENTURIATA LEX, *a law made by the Roman people gathered by their hundreds in a general assembly*—CURIATA LEX, *a law approved of by the assemblies of every ward of Rome.* Centuriata lex censoribus ferebatur, cùm curiata cæteris patriciis magistratibus Cic. Centuriata lex *was considered the most authentic of all: Cicero takes pride in having been recalled from banishment* lege centuriatâ.

482. *Cerebrosus. Ceritus.*

CEREBROSUS, (*from* cerebrum) *a passionate and choleric man.* Senex hic cerebrosus est certè. Plaut. Donec cerebrosus prosilit unus, ac mulæ, nautæque caput lumbosque saligno fuste dolat Hor. —CERITUS, (*from* Ceres) *one distracted with the wrath and indignation of Ceres* (quasi à Cerere percussus), *mad, frantic.* Ceritus fuit, an commotæ crimine mentis? Hor.

483. *Cereus. Cerinus. Ceratus.*

CEREUS, (*from* cera) *made of wax.* Imago cerea. Hor. Effigies cerea. Id.—CERINUS, *of wax colour.* Cerinum vestimentum. Plaut. —CERATUS, *waxed, covered with wax.* Rates ceratæ. Ovid. Ceratæ tædæ. Id. *Torches.* Ceratæ tabulæ. Cic. *Writing-tables.*

484. *Certè. Certò. Sanè.*

CERTE, *undoubtedly, at least.* Certè aliquid boni attulimus juventuti, Cic., *Undoubtedly we have done some good to young people.* Homines mortem optare incipiant, vel certè timere desistant. Id. *Or at least let them cease to be afraid of it.*—CERTÒ, *certainly, sure enough.* De quo etiam nihil scribente me, te non dubitare certò scio. Cic. Certè scio illud, *It is certain I know that; whereas* certò scio illud *signifies, I know that for certain.*—SANE, 1. *is an adverb of affirmation.*

Sanè vellem obsequi voluntati tuæ. Cic. Sanè molestè Pompeium id ferre constabat. Id. 2. *It is used for granting something to an adversary, and signifies, Well, be it so.* Quid enim habet commodi, quid non potiùs laboris? sed habeat sanè. Cic.

485. *Certus. Compertus. Ratus. Exploratus.*

Certus, *certain, sure.* Incerta hæc si tu postulas ratione certa facere, nihilo plus agas. Ter. Per littora certos dimittam. Virg. Dein portat onus ignotum certis mensibus, Phæd., *which has a different meaning,—a certain number of months. In the same manner,* In certa verba jurant, Liv., *They take their oath according to certain formulæ.*—Compertus, *known by proofs, or for certain.* Manifestò compertum facinus. Cic. Nihil ipsos habuisse cogniti, nihil comperti. Id.—Ratus, 1. *Fixed.* Astrorum rati et immutabiles cursus. Cic. Aliquid ab omni æternitate certum fuisse, esse venturum rato tempore. Id. 2. *Allowed, confirmed, ratified.* Ista ipsa quæ te emisse scribis, non solùm mihi rata erunt, sed etiam grata. Cic. Testamentum ruptum aut ratum. Id.—Exploratus, *well and certainly known after a diligent searching and examination, that does not leave a shadow of doubt.* Benè provisa et explorata principia. Cic. A quo mihi exploratum est, nihil eum fecisse. Id.

486. *Cessare. Desinere. Desistere.*

Cessare, *to be doing nothing, or to have nothing to do, to loiter, to be idle.* Nunquam in studio suo cessavit. Cic. Cessare in præliis. Liv. Quid ita cessârunt pedes? Phæd. Cessas in vota precesque? Virg. At pueri etiam cùm cessant, exercitatione aliquâ delectantur. Cic.—Desinere, (sinere de) *to lay aside, to omit for a time.* Desine ei succensere. Cic. Artem desinere. Id. Illud jam mirari desino. Id. Desine mollium tandem querelarum, Hor., *which latter sentence is turned after the way of the Greek language.*—Desistere, (stare de) *to abandon, to give over, to desist.* Desistere bello. Liv. A sententiâ desistere. Cic. Mene incœpto desistere victam? Virg.

487. *Cessatio. Intermissio. Intercapedo.*

Cessatio, *a sitting still and doing nothing, total want of activity.* Cessatione torpere. Cic.—Intermissio, (intermittere) *a ceasing for a while, an interruption.* Ut nulla intermissio officii fiat. Cic. Ab actione sæpè fit intermissio, multique dantur ad studia reditus. Id.—Intercapedo, (carpere inter) *properly a space of time between.* Me non jam pœnitebat intercapedinem scribendi fecisse. Cic. Nulla est intercapedo molestiæ. Id. Cessatio pigrum et cunctantem arguit; intermissio est operis destinati, ut quiescas aut aliud agas; intercapedo esse potuit operis jam absoluti, aut continuatæ rei cujuslibet. *G. D.*

488. *Cestus. Zona.*

Cestus, *the girdle of Venus and Juno: some say it was likewise a girdle given by the husband to his wife on the wedding-day.* Spirans blando numine cestus. Claud.—Zona, (*from* ζωννύω, *to encompass*) *a girdle.* Brevis zona constringit sinus. Sen. Zonam solvere. Catul. *It is also a girdle and purse in it, according to the custom of the ancients.* Zonas quas plenas argenti extuli, eas ex provinciâ

inanes retuli. Gel. Quinque tenent cœlum zonæ. Virg. *The sky is divided into five parts or large spaces called zones.*

489. *Ceu. Sivè. Seu.*

Ceu, *as, (an adverb of comparison).* Adversi rupto seu quondam turbine venti. Virg. Animalia quæ semper defossa vivunt, ceu talpæ. Plin. *It also signifies, as if.* Ceu verò nesciam adversùs Theophrastum scripsisse fœminam. Plin.—Sive *and* Seu, *whether, or.* Sivè uxor, sivè soror, Ter., *Whether she be his wife or his sister.* Sivè dolo, seu jam Trojæ sic fata ferebant. Virg. Resistas, sivè etiam occurras negotiis. Cic.

490. *Chiragra. Podagra.*

Chiragra *(χεὶρ, a hand, and ἄγρα, pain) is properly the gout in the hands.* Postquam illi justa chiragra contudit articulos. Hor.—Podagra, *(πȣ̃ς, a foot, and ἄγρα, pain) the gout in the feet.* Ardere podagræ doloribus. Cic. Tollere nodosam nescit medicina podagram. Ovid. *Poets use either of the above two words indiscriminately.*

491. *Chirographum. Syngrapha.*

Chirographum, *(from χεὶρ, a hand, and γράφω, to write) a hand-writing, a sign-manual.* Quo me teste convinces? an chirographo? At litteræ sunt librarii manu. Cic. Mittere chirographo suo litteras. Id.—Syngrapha, *(from συν, with, and γράφω, to write) an obligation, bill, or bond, between two or more.* Per syngrapham alicui credere, Cic., *To lend to one upon his bond.* Ex syngraphâ agere, Id., *To sue one at law in consequence of his bond.* Chirographa, *says Asconius,* ab unâ parte servari solent; syngraphæ signatæ utriusque manu, utrique parti servandæ traduntur. Syngraphus *and* syngraphum, *as well as* chirographus, *are used by good authors.*

492. *Chorographia. Topographia.*

Chorographia, *(from χῶρος, region, country, and γράφω,* describere*) a description or map of a large country, such as a province or kingdom.*—Topographia, *(from τόπος, place, and γράφω) the description of a place.* Flumina orbe terrarum chorographis picta. Vitruv. Ripulæ topographia. Cic.

493. *Ciboria. Poculum. Cyathus. Cantharus. Scyphus. Cupa. Trulla.*

Ciboria, *the shell of the Ægyptian bean, used as a cup by the Ægyptians. Cups that had nearly the same form were called* ciboria. Oblivioso levia Massico ciboria exple. Hor.—Poculum, *a drinking-cup.* Poscere majoribus poculis, Hor., *To ask to drink out of bigger glasses. It is said of the liquor itself:* Infundere poculum alicui. Cic.—Cyathus, *(from κύαθος,) a sort of vessel used to measure the wine and water that were poured into the cups.* Tribus aut novem miscentur cyathis pocula commodis. Hor. *It is said of any thing to drink out of.* Qui musas amat impares ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet vates. Hor.—Cantharus *(from κάνθαρος) was a sort of cup a little bigger, a tankard: it was the cup of Bacchus.* Marius

post victoriam Cymbricam cantharis potasse Liberi patris exemplo traditur. Plin. *This cup had a handle.* Et gravis attritâ pendebat cantharus ansâ. Virg.—SCYPHUS, (*from* σκύφος) *a kind of bowl, without either foot or handle, used in ancient times to drink out of.* Natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis pugnare Thracum est. Hor.—CUPA, *a cup, or drinking vessel, used in taverns or other drinking-houses.* Post hoc ludus erat cupâ potare magistrâ. Hor.—TRULLA *was properly a large spoon with a long handle used in the kitchens.* Trulla excavata cum manubrio. Cic. *It is said of a drinking-vessel with a handle, used by common people.* Vejentanum festis potare diebus Campanâ solitus trullâ. Hor. *Our word trowel is derived from* trulla.

494. *Cibaria. Cibus. Alimentum. Esca.*

CIBARIA, (*from* cibus) *food, meat, victuals for men and animals.* Facta sunt uberiora cibaria caritate. Cic. Menstrua cibaria. Id.—CIBUS, *any kind of food.* Tantùm cibi et potionis adhibendum, ut reficiantur vires, non opprimantur. Cic. *Figuratively:* Omnia cibus invidiæ. Ovid. Animi cultus ei erat humanitatis cibus. Cic.—ALIMENTUM, (*from* alere) *nourishment, sustenance.* Fruges et cætera alimenta. Cic. Alimenta lactis dare puero. Ovid. Alimenta corporis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Atque ipsæ vitiis sunt alimenta vices. Ovid.—ESCA, (*from* edere) *the eating food.* Quæ prima iratum ventrem placaverit esca. Hor. Nux erat esca tibi. Ovid. Sus verò quid habet præter escam? Cic. *Figuratively:* Voluptates escæ malorum. Cic. Esca ignis. Liv. Ex collectis antè cibariis suppetit cibus in singulos dies; cibaria verò dicimus ea quibus vesci consueverunt homines, aut animalia; non autem escas omnes, quæ latiùs patent, et quarum nonnullæ vix quidpiam habent alimenti. *G. D.*

495. *Cidaris. Tiara.*

CIDARIS *was the head-ornament of the Persian kings.* Cidarim regium capitis vocant insigne. Q. Curt.—TIARA *and* TIARAS, *an ornament for the head, used by Phrygian priests and kings in sacrifices.* Phrygia vestitur bucca tiarâ. Juv. Sceptrumque sacerque tiaras. Virg.

496. *Cingulum. Cingula. Redimiculum.*

CINGULUM, (*from* cingere) *a girdle, or binding-band, a sword-belt.* Aurea subnectens exsertæ cingula mammæ. Virg.—CINGULA, *a band to bind horses, &c. with; a girth.* Et nova velocem cingula lædat equum. Ovid.—REDIMICULUM, (*from* redimire) *the attire or ornament of a woman's head or neck.* Aure leves baccæ, redimicula pectore pendent. Ovid. Hæc civitas mulieri redimiculum præbeat; hæc in collum, hæc in crines. Cic.

497. *Cinis. Favilla. Scintilla.*

CINIS, *ashes, cinders.* Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit. Virg.—FAVILLA, (quasi fovilla, *from* fovere,) *a hot ember, the white ashes wherein the fire is raked up.* Calens favilla. Hor. Candens favilla. Virg. Et neque jam cineres ejectatamque favillam ferre potest. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Venturi prima favilla mali. Propert.—SCINTILLA, *a spark of fire, a sparkle.* Cùm saxis pastores

saxa feribant, scintillam subitò prosiluisse ferunt. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Scintilla belli. Cic. Favilla *would convey quite a different idea.*

498. *Circà. Circùm. Circumcircà. Circiter.*

Circa *and* Circum *seem to be the same. It is however necessary to observe that* circà *better denotes, round about, at some distance, and* circum, *near about.* Cum Rullus Capuam et urbes circà Capuam occuparit. Cic. Circùm *might not be so accurate. In the same maner* Templa quæ circùm forum sunt. Id. Circà *might imply a greater distance.*—Circumcirca, *round about, on every side.* Cùm ab Æginâ Megarum versùs navigarem, cœpi regiones circumcircà prospicere. Cic.—Circiter, *about, nigh unto.* Circiter meridiem. Cæs. (ad *understood*). Loca hæc circiter excidit mihi. Plaut. (per *understood) I lost it thereabout.* In mediâ circiter urbe. Cæs.

499. *Circinare. Circulare.*

Circinare, (*from* circinus, *a pair of compasses*) *properly to compass round.* Circinata rotunditas. Plin. *It is taken in a general sense.* Inclinat cursus, et easdem circinat auras. Ovid.—Circulare, (*from* circulus) *to make a circle, to turn round, to encircle.* Videt oscitantem judicem, colloquentem cum altero, nonnunquam etiam circulantem. Cic.

500. *Circulator. Institor.*

Circulator, (*from* circùm, *and* fero, tuli, latum,) *a mountebank, a quack, who goes about from town to town in order to sell medicaments in public places.* Quod per quædam medicamenta circulatores faciunt. Cels. *Figuratively:* Circulator auctionum notissimus. Cic. *A very well-known auctioneer.*—Institor, (stare in) *a hawker, a pedlar.* Urbi frequentandæ multitudo incolarum, libertinorum et institorum, opificumque retenta. Liv. Institor ad dominam veniet discinctus emacem. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Institor eloquentiæ. Quint. *One who sells his eloquence to the highest bidder.*

501. *Circulus. Orbis. Orbita. Rota. Globus. Gyrus. Spira.*

Circulus, *a circle.* Circulos suos et orbes conficiunt celeritate mirabili stellæ. Cic. *Figuratively:* In circulis et in conviviis sermo liberior. Cic.—Orbis, *any round thing, imaginary or real.* In orbem volvi. Liv. *The universe, the world is called* orbis *on account of its being round. Figuratively:* In Thucydide orbem orationis desidero. Cic. *There is an orderly process wanting in the discourses of Thucydides.*—Orbita, (*from* orbis) *an orbit* (*in astronomy*), *a wheel-rut or track.* Ut vix impressam orbitam videre possis. Cic. Orbita lunæ. Virg. *The orbit of the moon.*—Rota, *a wheel.* Orbis rotarum. Plin. *The circumference of the wheels.* Summæ curvatura rotæ. Ovid.—Globus, *a globe.* Globus terræ. Cic. Ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus, aut orbis. Id.—Gyrus, (*from* γυρὸς,) *a circuit, a round turning.* In gyrum equum cogere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Simili gyro venient aliorum vices. Phæd. Homines secundis rebus effrænatos tanquam in gyrum rationis duci oportet. Cic. *Those must be brought again within the compass of reason, whom prosperity has rendered haughty and imprudent.*—Spira, *a winding about, a spiral line.* Spira *is very properly said of serpents.* Anguis

se colligit in spiram. Virg. Immensum spiris facientibus orbem. Ovid. Ut signarent astrorum orbes, varios in cœlo circulos Astronomi finxerunt, atque etiam orbitas, quamvis sol et luna non prorsùs in eosdem quotidiè gyros revolvi, sed in spiram ferri videantur. *G. D.*

502. *Circumstare. Circumsistere.*

Circumstare, *properly to stand about* Desinant circumstare tribunal Prætoris urbani. Cic. Ad circumstantes vertit sua brachia silvas. Ovid. *Figuratively :* Circumstant te summæ auctoritates, quæ te oblivisci laudis domesticæ non sinant. Cic In tot circumstantibus malis mansit aliquandiù immota acies. Liv.—Circumsistere, *to gather about (either to assail or defend).* Impeditumque hostes circumsistunt. Cæs. Hæc cùm maximè loqueretur, sex lictores circumsistunt valentissimi. Cic.

503. *Circumvenire. Circuire. Circumire Circumvadere.*

Circumvenire, *to come about, to surround or encompass.* Nostros circumvenerunt latere aperto. Cæs. *Figuratively :* Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda. Hor.—Circuire *and* Circumire, *to go round about.* Cæcina cùm circuiret prædium, venit in istum fundum. Cic Cùm equites nostrum cornu circuire vellent, recipere me cœpi. Id. Circumiri tentoria jussit. Tac. Circumire saucios, Id., *To visit the sick. Figuratively :* Circumire aliquem, Ter., *To deceive one.*—Circumvadere, *to seize or set upon on all parts. It is better used figuratively* Circumvasit urbem terror. Liv.

504. *Circumvenire. Circumscribere.*

Circumvenire (*figuratively*) *is again synonymous with* Circumscribere. *It signifies to impose upon, to over-reach, to cheat one.* Acerbum est ab aliquo circumveniri, acerbiùs à propinquo. Cic. Judicio inimicorum circumventus. Id.—Circumscribere *is properly to draw a circle round.* Circumscribere orbem. Cic. *Figuratively : to confine within certain limits, to entrap one.* Curriculum vitæ circumscripsit nobis natura. Cic. Prætorem circumscribere, Id., *To stop the enterprises of the Prætor.* Adolescentulos circumscribunt, Id., *They defraud young men of their property.*

505. *Cis. Citrà.*

Cis *and* Citra, *on this side with this difference, that* cis *is particularly used with names of rivers or mountains.* Cis Rhodanum, cis Ligerim, cis Alpes. Cic. *But* citrà *is used for all sorts of places.* Qui sunt citrà Rhenum. Cæs. Citrà forum, citrà templum. Cic. Natus citrà mare Hor. *Figuratively : without* Citrà Æmulum aliquid facere. Quint. Citrà senatûs populique auctoritatem. Suet.

506. *Citus. Properus. Præproperus Festinus. Rapidus. Velox. Celer. Levis. Pernix. Præpes. Alacer. Promptus.*

Citus, (*from* ciere) *quickly moved.* Incessus modò citus, modò tardus. Sall —Properus, *that makes haste, and is forced to be speedy.* Properam ancillam video venientem. Plaut. Properus cursus. Ovid. —Præproperus, *very hasty, over-hasty.* Ex tuis litteris cognovi præproperam quandam festinationem. Cic.—Festinus, *that hastens*

to do a thing. Cursu festinus anhelo. Ovid.—Rapidus, (*from* rapere) *swift, rapid, violent.* Venti rapidi. Virg. Rapidus amnis. Id. *Figuratively:* Nunquàm rapidam orationem coerceas. Cic.—Vēlox, *sprightly, fast, brisk*; *both in the proper and figurative sense.* Velox animus. Hor. Pedites velocissimi. Cæs. Nihil est annis velociùs. Ovid.—Celer, *active, expeditious.* Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undæ. Virg. Oderunt sedatum celeres. Hor. Animus celer. Virg.—Levis, *light, of no weight, nimble.* Levis exilit. Hor. Pondus leve. Ovid.—*Figuratively:* Homo levis. Cic. *An inconstant man, a fickle man.* Spes levis. Hor.—Pernix, (nisi per) *persisting, persevering.* Pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis. Virg. *Figuratively:* Et amata relinquere pernix. Hor.—Præpes, *swift in flying.* Avis præpes. Cic. Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cœlo. Virg.—Alacer, *merry, cheerful, pert.* Equus alacer. Cic. Ille enimverò adsilit donationis alacer certæ gaudio. Phæd.—Promptus, (*from* promere,) *drawn or brought forth, taken out.* Aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in linguâ promptum habere. Sall. *Figuratively: Ready, disposed, prompt.* Gallorum ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus. Cæs. Alacri et prompto ore ac vultu hùc atque illùc intueri. Cic. Facilis et prompta responsio. Id. Promptus *begins immediately, and hates delays.* Celer *does things one after another, and admits of no interruption.* Citus *is very active in employing every moment of time, and is an enemy to slowness.*

507. *Civicus. Civilis.*

These two words are often used without preference. Civica jura. Cic. Civilia jura. Id. Furor civilis. Id. Rabies civica. Id. *It is however to be observed, that* civicus *is more especially said of what relates to the inhabitants of a place*; *and* civilis *more particularly denotes what concerns the city itself, or the state.* Scientia civilis, Quint., *The knowledge necessary for governing a state.* Civica corona, Cic., *A garland of oak given to him who had saved a citizen.* Curæ civiles, Hor., *The cares attending the government of a state.* Civilis *also signifies, civil, courteous.* Agere se civilem, Suet., *To prove one's self very polite and civil.*

508. *Civis. Concivis. Popularis.*

Civis, (quasi coivis, *from* coeo,) *a citizen, one that inhabits the same town.* Colebatur à civibus, et ab omnibus advenis visebatur. Cic. Civis Atticus. Id.—Concivis *is a barbarous word: Good authors do not say* concives mei, *but* cives mei.—Popularis, 1. *Of or belonging to the people.* Cœtus populares. Cic. 2. *Delighting and pleasing the people.* Nec quisquam malis artibus posteà tam popularis esset. Liv. 3. *Of the same nation, town, or city.* Et hoc Anaximandro populari et sodali suo non persuasit. Cic. *Sallust has used* popularis *in the meaning of an accomplice.* Popularis conjurationis.

509. *Civis. Incola.*

Civis, *considered as synonymous with* Incola, *has a particular reference to political society, and denotes a member of the state.* Incola, *an inhabitant, relates only to the place of usual residence, either in a town or in the country.* Eques Romanus ex hac urbe, civis

hujus reipublicæ. Cic. Civis boni summa ratio et æquitas est, commoda civium defendere. Id. Socrates totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur. Id. Coloneus ille locus, cujus incola Sophocles fuit. Id.

510. *Civitas. Urbs. Oppidum.*

Civitas, (*from* coire,) *a corporation or assembly of people living under the same laws.* Cœtus hominum jure sociati, quæ civitates appellantur. Cic. *Julius Cæsar has used* civitas *in the meaning of a city.* Hoc idem fit; urbes incenduntur in reliquis civitatibus. *In this sense there might be several* urbes *in one city.*—Urbs *is a town and all its buildings.* Domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, mœnibus sepserunt. Cic. Liberasti et urbem periculo, et civitatem metu. Id.—Oppidum, (*from* opes) *a fortress, a strong hold.* Oppidorum appellationem usurpatione appellatam esse existimo, quòd opem darent. Cic. Oppidum *was said of all towns, except Rome, which was called* Urbs *the first of all*; *other towns in course of time were likewise called* urbes. Ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellarunt. Cic. Oppidum *is better used to express small towns.* Oppidum *and* urbs *have been said of the same place, and in the same sentence.* Pharæ, urbs Thessaliæ, in quo oppido, &c. Cic.

511. *Clades. Strages.*

Clades, (*from* κλάδος, ramus) *is properly said of the breaking of a branch, occasioned by the wind or any other cause. Figuratively: defeat, discomfiture, severe loss.* Mutium, cui posteà Scævolæ à clade dextræ manûs cognomentum inditum. Liv. Afferre magnam cladem populo. Cic. Clades exercituum. Tac.—Strages, (*from* sternere) *the felling or cutting down to the ground.* Strages arborum. Liv. *Figuratively: great ruin and fall, havoc, overthrow.* Quas ego pugnas, et quantas strages edidi? Cic. Similis ruinæ strages erat. Q. Curt.

512. *Clàm. Clanculùm. Occultè. Furtim. Furtivè. Obscurè. Secretò. Tacitè.*

Clam, *without one's knowledge.* Multa palàm domum suam auferebat; plura clàm de medio removebat. Cic. Clam, *a preposition, is used either with the ablative or accusative case.* Timens ne ejus facinora clàm vos essent. Sall. Clàm præceptore. Cic.—Clanculum, (*its diminutive*) *secretly, without noise.* Consecutus est me clanculùm ad fores. Plaut. Clanculùm, *a preposition, admits of the accusative case only.* Clanculùm patrem. Ter.—Occulte, (quasi ab occulo) *under-handed, far from sight.* Per istos, quæ volebat, in navem clàm imponenda, occultè exportanda curabat. Cic.—Furtim, (*from* fur) *by stealth, secretly.* Furtim tota Ægyptus Decemviris traditur. Cic. Facere aliquid furtim. Id.—Furtive, *privily, by stealth, speaking of a thing that has been done.* Certiorem esse te volui, ne quid furtivè accepisse censeas. Plaut.—Obscure, *darkly, not manifestly.* Serpit obscurè hoc malum. Cic. Non agam obscurè. Id.—Secreto, (seorsim cernere) *apart, in secret.* Secretò colloqui. Cic. Secretò ambulare. Sen.—Tacite *and* Tacito, *without noise, silently.* Fugam tacitò molitur. Cic. Clàm aut

clanculùm agit, qui palàm non audet; occultè serpit, molitur, qui detegi non vult; furtim adrepit, aufert, elabitur, qui reprehendi non vult; obscurè agit, qui lucem metuit; secretò peragit, parat aut colloquitur, qui testes aut conscios fugit; tacitè quidpiam agit aut meditatur, cui strepitus aut verba noceant. *G. D.*

513. *Clamare. Vociferari.*

Clamare, (quasi calamare, *from* calamus) *properly to imitate the noise of reeds agitated by the wind; it generally signifies to speak aloud.* Ego quod facio, me omnium vestrûm causâ facere clamo atque testor. Cic.—Vociferari, (vocem ferre) *to cry out aloud in great pain and indignation.* Vociferari palàm, lacrymas interdùm vix tenere. Cic. Talia vociferans, gemitu tectum omne replebat. Virg.

514. *Clamator. Declamator. Rabula.*

Clamator, *one who makes a noise, a bawling man.* Ut intelligi possit quem existimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuisse. Cic.—Declamator, *a declaimer: this name was given to professors of rhetoric amongst the ancients, because they taught the art of declamation in their schools.* Non eum declamator aliquis ad clepsydram latrare docuerat. Cic.—Rabula, (*from* rabies) *a pleading advocate that brawls in delivering his discourses, and says nothing right.* Rabulæ qui et indocti planè, aut inurbani, aut rustici fuerunt. Cic. Non declamatorem aliquem de ludo, aut rabulam de foro quærimus. Id.

515. *Clamosus. Clamatorius.*

Clamosus, *clamorous, that speaks shrilly* Clamosi ferè sunt qui litteras nesciunt. Quint. Altercator clamosus et turbidus Id. Clamosus circus. Juv. Clamosum theatrum. Stat.—Clamatorius, *pertaining to the exercise of declamation.* Clamatorium genus. Cic.

516. *Claritas. Claritudo.*

Claritas *and* Claritudo, *according to Festus and Nonnius, are the same. It must however be observed,* 1. *That* claritas *is used both in the proper and figurative sense:* Claritas solis. Plin. Claritas vocis, Cic., *Clearness of the voice* Claritas vitæ, Tac., *Magnificence of life.* Nascendi claritas, Quint., *Nobleness of birth.* Claritudo *is only used figuratively.* Ad omnem claritudinem sublatus. Tac. Familiæ claritudo. Id. 2. Claritudo *is better used to express something habitual and durable It would be very proper to say:* Egregiè factorum claritate claritudinem adeptus est Nelsonus. *G. D.*

517. *Clarus. Manifestus.*

Clarus, *clear, bright.* Clarus dies. Cic. Clara lucerna. Hor. *Figuratively:* Res clara. Cic. Vox clara. Id —Manifestus, (quasi manu factus) *manifest, plain, evident* Cædes manifesta. Cic. Manifestas littèras quæris. Id. Clarus *is opposed to* obscurus; *and* manifestus *to* latens.

518. *Clarus. Illustris. Insignis. Nobilis Celebris. Inclytus.*

Clarus (*considered as synonymous with the other words*) *signifies famous, remarkable.* Genere et factis clarus Cic —Illustris, (*from*

lux) *lightsome, well lighted.* Via illustris et lata. Sall. *Figuratively: illustrious, renowned for laudable actions.* Homo illustris honore et nomine. Cic. Factum illustre notumque omnibus. Id.—INSIGNIS, (*from* signum) *marked naturally.* Maculis insignis et auro. Virg. *Figuratively:* Insignis genere. Cic. Notis omnibus turpitudinis insignis homo. Id. Insignior contumelia. Liv.—NOBILIS, (*from* nosse) *known, well known.* Tibi nunquam nobilis fui. Plaut. Vir nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ. Cic. Locus nobilis. Id. *It is sometimes taken in a bad sense.* Qui nunquàm sunt tàm genere insignes, quàm vitiis nobiles. Cic.—CELEBRIS *or* CELEBER, *renowned, very much frequented* Celebris homo, *says Valla,* qui celebratur, qui frequentatur ab honoratis personis. Locus celebris. Cic. Forum celebre. Id. Vicini furis celebres vidit nuptias Æsopus, Phæd., *where many people were present.*—INCLYTUS, (*from* κλύω *to hear*) *of great renown.* Armis inclytus. Virg. Inclytum divitiis templum. Liv. Illustris *supposes a merit that causes one to be known and esteemed.* Celebris *is founded on an excellence of talents honourable to the person.*

519. *Classiarii. Classici.*

CLASSIARII, *marines.* Classiarios convocat. C. Nep.—CLASSICI, *seamen.* Tandem remis pertinaciùs everberatum mare, veluti eripientibus navigia classicis, cessit. Q. Curt.

520. *Classis. Tribus.*

CLASSIS, *a class or rank of citizens. Servius Tullius divided the Roman people into five classes: that order of classes was according to their incomes.* Pro modo censûs, ità ut prima classis primum octoginta centuriarum fuerit, ex iis constans, qui in censu centum millia æris, aut eo ampliùs habebant, permixtim ex senioribus et junioribus; reliquæ ex minoribus deinceps censibus usque ad quintam classem. Liv.—TRIBUS, *a tribe. Livy says that Rome was divided into four parts called tribes,* à tributo. *There were, according to the same author,* tribus urbanæ *and* tribus rusticæ. *The number of tribes was increased to thirty-five.* Aliæ atque aliæ initio urbis fuerunt; sed Ciceronis ætate triginta quinque. Plin.

521. *Classis. Schola.*

CLASSIS, *synonymous with* schola, *signifies a class, or the order in which scholars are placed in a school, according to their different abilities.* In classes distribuere pueros. Quint. Classem ducere, Id., *To be the first of the class.*—SCHOLA, (*from* σχολή, *leisure*). Schola dicta est, justa laboriferis tribuantur ut otia Musis. Auson. *It signifies a school or college where sciences are publicly taught.* Exercitationes scholarum. Quint. Frequentia scholarum. Id. *It is also said of disputations or dissertations at school.* Dierum quinque scholas in totidem libros contuli. Cic. Vertes te ad alteram scholam, disseres de triumpho. Id.

522. *Claudere. Obserare. Obturare. Obstruere. Oppilare Obsepire.*

CLAUDERE, (*from* clavis) *to shut.* Fores cubiculi claudere Cic. Transitum claudere. Liv. *Figuratively:* Claudere verba pedibus, Hor.. *To make verses* Ætas claudit octavum lustrum, Id., *He is*

forty years old.—Obserare, (*from* ob *and* sera) *to lock.* Abi, atque ostium obsera intùs. Ter. *Figuratively:* Obseratis auribus preces fundere. Hor.—Obturare, *to stop up, to stop with a bung.* Obturem patulas impunè legentibus aures. Hor. Os alicui obturare. Cic.—Obstruere, (*from* ob, *and* strues, *a heap,*) *to raise any thing high against.* Luminibus alicujus obstruere, Cic., *To stop up the view to one, by raising a building against his.* Qui iter Pœnis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt. Cic.—Oppilare, (*from* ob *and* pila) *to oppose a security or defence.* Nisi ille se sub scalas tabernæ librariæ conjecisset, hisque oppilatis impetum tuum compressisset. Cic. *Figuratively:* Jam mihi oppilabit suâ vaniloquentiâ aures, Ter., *He is going to fill my ears with his useless talk.*—Obsepire, (*from* ob, *and* sepes, *a hedge*) *to plant a hedge before, to shut up with a hedge.* Obsepire viam alicui. Cic. Obsepire iter. Liv.

523. *Claudicare. Titubare. Vacillare.*

Claudicare, (*from* claudus) *to limp, to hobble.* Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Si quid in oratione claudicet. Cic.—Titubare, *to stagger, to reel.* Ille mero somnoque gravis titubare videtur. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Testes, si verbo titubaverint, quò vertantur non habebunt. Cic.—Vacillare, (quasi bacillare, *from* baculus) *to move to and fro, to waggle.* Curio in utramque partem toto corpore vacillans. Cic. *Figuratively:* Res tota vacillat et claudicat. Cic. Epistola scripta vacillantibus litterulis. Id. *Cicero was just recovered from a severe illness.* Partìm etiam sumptibus in vetere ære alieno vacillabant. Id. Claudicare *is applied to a man who has one leg shorter than the other*; titubare *is particularly said of the feet, of the steps;* vacillare *is applied to all the limbs, to the whole body.*

524. *Clavis. Claustrum. Pessulus. Repagulum. Sera.*

Clavis, *a key to shut or open a door.* Cæcuba centum servata clavibus. Hor.—Claustrum, *a bar, any manner of thing that shuts up, or incloses.* Infringi fores, revelli claustra jussit. Cic. Laxat claustra Sinon. Virg.—Pessulus, (*from* πάσσαλος) *a bolt.* Anus foribus obdit pessulum. Ter.—Repagulum, (retrò pangere) *a bar put behind a door to keep it strongly shut up.* Portæ repagula ceciderunt. Ovid. Occludit ædes pessulis, repagulis. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Repagula juris perfringere, Cic., *To infringe or transgress the laws.* Recludere iram repagulis, Id., *To vent one's passion, or anger; to break all barriers that kept it in subjection.*—Sera *does not signify a lock made like ours, but a kind of lever which was taken off when the door was to be opened.* Excutere seram portæ. Ovid. Abi, atque ostium obsera intùs. Ter.

525. *Clemens. Misericors. Indulgens. Placidus.*

Clemens *is a dispassionate man, a man whose soul is undisturbed.* Clementia est per quam animi temerè in odium alicujus concitati comitate retinentur. Cic. Castigatio clemens. Id. Clemens, nulli lædere os. Ter.—Misericors, *merciful, compassionate, tender-hearted.* Misericordia est ægritudo ex alterius rebus adversis. Cic. Cùm hi quibus ignovisti, nolint te in alios esse misericordem. Id.—

Indulgens, *indulgent, that refuses nothing.* Obsequium multo molestius, quòd peccatis indulgens præcipitem amicum ferri sinit. Cic. Pater nimis indulgens quidquid ego adstrinxi, relaxat. Id.—Placidus, *calm, peoceful, both in its natural and figurative sense.* In morem stagni placidæque paludis. Virg. Aliquem iratum, placidum ac mollem reddere. Cic. Placida senectus. Id. Placidus arridere omnibus. Ter. Placidus *is also used in the meaning of favourable.* Adsis ô, placidusque juves. Virg. Clemens *is contrary to* iracundus, ultionis et vindictæ cupidus; indulgens, *to* severus; placidus, *to* procellosus, agitatus, iratus, infestus; misericors, *to* durus. Clemens animo. Placidus vultu. *G. D.*

526. *Clibanus. Furnus.*

Clibanus, (*from* κλίβανος, *an oven*) *a portable oven, a pan to bake pies in.*—Furnus, *an oven to bake bread in.* Cortices quoque decussi ligni cibanis et furnis præbent usum. Plin. A furno et lacu redeuntes. Hor.

527. *Clientela. Tutela.*

Clientela, (*from* cliens) *the relation of clients to their patrons, protection granted by a patron to his clients.* Se in Chrysogoni fidem et clientelam contulerunt. Cic. *It is said of the clients themselves.* Si te fautore usus erit, amplissimas clientelas acceptas à majoribus confirmare poterit. Cic.—Tutela, (*from* tueri) *guardianship, the authority invested in one by the law, or the magistrate, in order to take care of the person and property of one under age.* Ut enim tutela, sic procuratio Reipublicæ, ad utilitatem eorum qui commissi sunt, non ad eorum quibus commissa est, gerenda est. Cic. *It means also protection, support, defence.* Salutem hominum in Dei tutelâ esse, Cic., Rerum tutela mearum cùm sis. Hor. In clientelâ alicujus esse, Cic., *To be under the patronage of somebody.* In tutelâ alicujus esse, Id., *To be under the guardianship or protectionship of somebody.*

528. *Clitellæ. Ephippia.*

Clitellæ, *a pannel, a pack-saddle.* Hinc muli Capuæ clitellas tempore ponunt. Hor. Clitellæ bovi sunt impositæ: non est nostrum onus, sed feramus, Cic., *This is a pack-saddle on the back of an ox: we are unequal to the burden, but we will bear it.*—Ephippia, (*from* ἐπὶ *and* ἵππος, *a horse*) *the horness of a horse, a saddle.* Optat ephippia bos, optat arare caballus. Hor. *Every one wishes to change his condition.*

529. *Clypeus. Parma. Scutum. Umbo. Pelta. Ancile.*

Clypeus, (*from* γλάφω, γλύφω, *to make hollow, to engrave.*) Scutis continebantur imagines, unde et nomen habuêre clypeorum. Plin. Clypeus *was the round and hollow shield: it covered the whole breast.*—Parma *was likewise a round shield or buckler, but smaller than* clypeus: *it was used by both horse and foot soldiers.* Ense levis nudo, parmâque inglorius albâ. Virg. Cuspide parmâque innixus. Liv.—Scutum (*from* σκυτὸς, *skin, leather,*) *was the long shield.* Scutis protecti corpora longis. Virg. Scutum pro clypeo secundæ classi datum est, quòd sine loricâ essent, ut scutum et clypei et loricæ loco esset, et totum corpus protegeret. Liv. *Servius says*

(*without any foundation*) *that* clypeus *was for infantry, and* scutum *for cavalry.*—UMBO *is properly the boss of the shield.* Et summo clypei nequicquam umbone pependit (telum). Virg.—PELTA, (*from* πέλτη,) *a very short buckler, in form of a half-moon, used by the Amazons.* Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis. Virg. Pelta *was smaller than* parma.—ANCILE, *a kind of short oval shield, which was used only by the priests of Mars to dance with up and down the city in the month of March.* Ense levi scutum versatum leniter aurâ decidit; à populo clamor ad astra venit: idque ancile vocat, quòd ab omni parte recisum est. Ovid. Lapsa ancilia cœlo. Virg. *It was believed amongst the ancient Romans that the* ancile *had fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, as a token of the protection of the Gods.*

530. *Coagmentare. Conglutinare. Compingere.*

COAGMENTARE *is properly said of pieces of timber that are joined together; to join, or assemble together.* Opus ipsa suum eadem quæ coagmentavit, natura dissolvit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Verba verbis quasi coagmentare. Cic. Docebo ne coagmentari quidem pacem posse. Cic.—CONGLUTINARE, (*from* cum *and* gluten) *to glue together.* Vulnus conglutinant folia vitium, Plin., *The leaves of vine-trees shut up the opening of a wound. Figuratively:* Si utilitas amicitias conglutinaret, eadem mutata dissolveret. Cic. Homo ex libidine, crudelitate, petulantiâ conglutinatus. Id.—COMPINGERE, (*from* cum *and* pangere, *to strike in,*) *to press close, to join together with a great effort, to compact.* Septem compacta cicutis fistula. Virg. Quid in operibus manu factis tàm compositum, tàmque compactum, et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. *Figuratively:* In Apuliam se compegerat. Cic. Detrudere et compingere in pistrinum. Id. Apta conglutinamus, ut in unum coalescant; varia coagmentamus, ut in formam aliquam conveniant; laxiora compingimus, ut arctiùs cohæreant. *G. D.*

531. *Coarguere. Redarguere.*

COARGUERE, *to prove manifestly, to convince or convict.* Fuga laboris desidiam coarguit. Cic. Eam occasionem, ut litteræ legatis darentur, quæ deprehensæ rem coarguere possent, expectabat. Liv. Coarguere reum testibus. Cic. Alicujus coarguere mendacium. Id. —REDARGUERE, (retrò arguere) *to convict of forgery, to confute.* Redargue me, si mentior. Cic. Hæc ego non eo consilio disputo, ut homines eruditos redarguam. Id. Inconstantiam alicujus redarguere, Id., *To blame one for his inconstancy.* Advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis verba redargueret, Virg., *The day is come wherein the warlike exploits of a woman have brought down your pride.*

532. *Cochlea. Concha.*

COCHLEA, *a fish called a cockle, the shell of it.* Cochlea abscondens et retentans se se, quo sit tuta, comeditur. Cic.—CONCHA, *a shell-fish with two shells, as an oyster.* Ostreaque in conchis tuta fuêre suis. Ovid. Pisciculi in concham hiantem innatant. Cic.

533. *Cocles. Luscus. Strabo. Pætus. Lippus.*

COCLES, *that is born with one eye only.* Qui altero lumine orbi

nascerentur, coclites vocabantur. Plin.—Luscus, *blind of one eye by accident.* Cùm Getula ducem portaret bellua luscum. Juv. *Annibal was not born with only one eye.*—Strabo, *goggle eyed one who looks awry, squint eyed.*—Pætus, *that has little leering or unfixed eyes; or, according to others, that has one eye smaller than the other.* Strabonem appellat pætum pater. Hor.—Lippus, *blear-eyed.* Omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus. Hor. *Figuratively:* Cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum? Hor.

534. *Codex. Codicillus.*

Codex, *a table covered over with wax, a book made of these tables, and written upon with an iron style.* Codicis extrema cera. Cic. Codex accepti et expensi, Id, *A book of receipts and expenses.*—Codicillus, (*diminutive of* codex,) 1. *A little table-book covered over with wax* Exarare in codicillis exemplum epistolæ. Cic. Referre in codicillis dicta. Id. 2. *Letters patent containing a gift granted by a prince.* Datorum officiorum codicilli, Suet., *The letters patent of the offices granted by a prince.* 3. *Private orders of a prince under the royal seal.* Lectis codicillis, Suet., *Having read the order of the prince under the royal seal.*

535. *Cœlestis. Divinus.*

Cœlestis, *heavenly, of or from heaven.* Cœlestis ira. Liv. Cœlestia prodigia. Virg.—Divinus, *appertaining to or coming from God.* Ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus. Ovid. Animos hominum esse divinos. Cic. Cœlestes iræ, divinæque legiones. Id. Rem divinam facere, Ter., *To sacrifice, to be at prayers.* Divinus *likewise expresses, very great, admirable.* Senatus frequens divinus fuit in supplicatione Gabinio denegandâ. Cic.

536. *Cœlum. Polus. Olympus.*

Cœlum, (*from* κοῖλος, *concave*) *is taken for the whole of the upper hemisphere that appears concave, and for the space contained therein.* Forma cœli undiquè sideribus ornata. Cic. Cœlum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres, ventique coguntur. Id. *It is said of the air.* Athenis tenue est cœlum. Cic.—Polus, (*from* πολεῖν, verso,) *the pole, the end or point of the axletree whereon astronomers imagine heaven to be turned: there are two poles, called the Arctic and Antarctic.* Quoniam terra à verticibus duobus, quos appellaverunt polos, centrum cœli est obliquè inter eos siti. Plin. *Poets use* polus *to express heaven itself* Humentemque aurora polo dimoverat umbram. Virg.—Olympus, Olympus, *a mountain in Macedonia very high, and that appears to hide its summit in the clouds; from whence poets have used* olympus *to express heaven, the seat of the Gods.* Viam affectat olympo. Virg. Vasti rector olympi. Ovid.

537. *Cœna. Prandium. Comessatio.*

Cœna (*from* κοῖνος, *common*) *was the evening meal amongst the ancients, when all the family met.* Cœnato mihi et jam dormitanti. Cic.—Prandium (*from* παρὰ ἔνδιον, meridianum) *is what we call dinner, a repast or refreshment at noon.* Quid ego istius prandia et cœnas commemorem? Cic.—Comessatio *is what the Greeks called*

κωμάζειν, to go and pay a visit to Comus, a revelling, when after supping at home people went out somewhere else to resume drinking and to make themselves merry. Ad mediam noctem comessationem cum aliis extendere. Suet. Epulas trifariàm semper, interdum quadrifariàm dispertiebat, in jentacula, in prandia, et cœnas comessationesque. Id.

538. *Cœna munda. Cœna lauta.*

Cœna munda, *a simple and decent repast.* Plerùmque gratæ divitibus vices, mundæque cœnæ parvo sub lare pauperum. Hor.—Cœna lauta, *a splendid and elegant repast.* Cœna magnifica et lauta. Cic.

539. *Cœnaculum. Cœnatio. Triclinium.*

Cœnaculum *is generally said of the upper chambers, the upper stories of a dwelling-house.* Roma cœnaculis sublata atque suspensa. Cic. *These rooms were commonly let to poor people. Hence Juvenal says:* Rarus venit in cœnacula miles.—Cœnatio, *a place in the lower part of the house, wherein the better sort had their meals.* Algentem rapiat cœnatio solem. Juv. Cœnationes laqueatæ tabulis eburneis versatilibus. Suet.—Triclinium, (*from τρεῖς, three, and κλίνη, a bed,*) *beds for guests to lean along upon, three on each.* Rogatus est à Maximo, ut triclinium sterneret. Cic. *The dining-room itself where they were set.* Lecti tricliniorum. Cic. Triclinium capax quindecim convivarum. Plin.

540. *Cœnum. Lutum. Limus.*

Cœnum, (*from κοῖνος, impure*) *mire, a muddy place.* Cœno cupiens evellere plantam. Hor. Malè olet omne cœnum. Cic.—Lutum, (*from λύω,* solvo) *diluted earth.* Fictus ex argillâ et luto homunculus. Cic.—Limus, *slime, sediment that is formed at the bottom of water.* Sive gravis veteri crateræ limus adhæsit. Hor.

541. *Cogere. Colligere.*

Cogere, (cum agere) *to assemble together, to thicken.* Tityre, coge pecus. Virg. Cogere senatum, milites. Cic. Frigore mella cogit hyems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit. Virg. *Figuratively:* In semi-horæ curriculum cogere, Cic., *To restrain within the space of half an hour.* Ex his, quod volumus, cogitur, Id., *The consequence we wish for is unavoidably drawn. It also signifies, to force, to compel.* Nûm te coegit, qui ne hortatus quidem est? Cic. Vis ventorum in portum navem coegit. Id.—Colligere, (legere cum) *to gather, to collect.* Fructus colligere. Hor. Colligere exercitum ex desperatis senibus. Cic. Capillos colligere in nodum. Ovid. Colligere naufragia fortunæ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Colligere animos, Liv., *To come again to one's senses.* Colligere ventos omnes rumorum, Cic., *To listen to all the reports that are spread abroad.* Colligere iram, Hor., *To fall into a passion.* Ex eo colligere potes quantâ occupatione distineor, Cic., *You may conclude from that how busy I am.* Colligere rationes, Plaut., *To draw up one's accounts.* Colligere rationes, Cic., *To get many arguments together.*

542. *Cogitare. Excogitare.*

Cogitare, (*from* agitare cum, *or, according to Varro, from* co-

gere; mens plura in unum cogit, undè deligere possit) *to think, to revolve in one's mind.* De te dies noctesque cogitans. Cic. Quantò magis, magisque cogito. Ter. *In the like meaning Cicero said:* In Ciliciam cogitabam (ire *understood*). Malè de aliquo cogitare. Id. *To entertain a bad opinion of one, to expect nothing good of him.*—EXCOGITARE, *to think or consider thoroughly, to find out by thinking upon.* Excogitare quæ tua ratio sit non possum. Cic. Cogita, vel potiùs excogita. Cic.

543. *Cogitatè. Cogitatò.*

COGITATE, *with previous and good consideration.* Cogitatè verba facere, Plaut., *To speak after one has seriously thought upon it.* Accuratè cogitatèque scribere, Cic., *To write after using much care and reflection.*—COGITATO, *on purpose, designedly.* Permultùm interest, utrùm perturbatione aliquâ animi, an consultò et cogitatò fiat injuria. Cic. Cogitatè verba facere prudentis est oratoris; cogitatò injuriam facere, improbi hominis est. *G. D.*

544. *Cogitatio. Cogitatum.*

COGITATIO, *the act of thinking, of reflecting.* Liberæ sunt cogitationes nostræ, et quæ volunt sic intuentur, ut ea cernimus quæ videmus. Cic.—COGITATUM, (*properly an adjective*) *what is thought, the thought itself.* Hæc per Deos immortales utrùm esse vobis cogitata sapientum, an optata furiosorum videntur? Cic. Homo cogitatione cæteris animantibus præstat; solus cogitata eloqui potest. *G. D.*

545. *Cogitationem figere in aliquâ re. Cogitationem abjicere in aliquam rem.*

COGITATIONEM FIGERE IN ALIQUA RE, *to apply one's thoughts to serious things.* Cogitationem tuam figas in omnium laude consequendâ. Cic.—COGITATIONEM ABJICERE IN ALIQUAM REM *is always taken in a bad sense*; *to apply one's thoughts to mean things.* Nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suscipere possunt, qui suas omnes cogitationes abjecerunt in rem tam humilem atque abjectam. Cic. Juvenis benè cordatus cogitationem suam figit in virtute comparandâ; insipiens cogitationes abjicit in res turpes. *G. D.*

546. *In cogitationem cadere. In cogitationem venire.*

IN COGITATIONEM CADERE *is said of things* Quod ne in cogitationem quidem cadit. Cic.—IN COGITATIONEM VENIRE *is said of persons.* Illius vicem, credo, doles, quoties in eam cogitationem necesse est ut tu veneris. Cic. Libenter venimus in cogitationem earum rerum quæ in cogitationem cadunt, si modò jucundæ sunt. *G. D.*

547. *Cognitor. Quæsitor.*

COGNITOR, *one that takes cognisance of and examines an affair, as he does who reports a cause.* Sthenius invenire neminem Siculum potuit, qui pro se cognitor fieret. Cic. Ascribere alicui cognitorem in rem aliquam. Id. Sis cognitor ipse. Hor. *Cicero has used it in a different sense, speaking of Roman citizens going to a foreign country:*

Neque semper cum cognitoribus esse possunt. *And in another place:* Civem Romanum, qui cognitores homines honestos daret, sublatum esse in crucem: *That is to say, that a Roman citizen had been crucified, although he had called to his character honest people that had certified they very well knew him to be a Roman citizen, and made themselves answerable for the truth of it.*—Quæsitor, (*from* quærere) *an examiner of capital offences, he who makes an inquest.* Sapiens judex, æquus quæsitor. Cic. Hunc quæsitorem ac judicem fugiebant atque horrebant ii quibus periculum creabatur. Cic. Vitasque et crimina discit quæsitor Minos. Virg.

548. *Cognoscere. Agnoscere. Dignoscere. Recognoscere.*

Cognoscere, *to know a person or thing unknown before, to know again several things at once.* Potestas dominis res suas cognoscendi facta. Liv. Cùm priùs omnes sua signa cognovissent. Cic.—Agnoscere, *to know again what was known before.* Et veterem Anchisem agnoscit amicum. Virg.—Dignoscere, *to discern, to distinguish.* Curvo dignoscere rectum. Hor.—Recognoscere, (rursùs cognoscere) *to call or bring to remembrance, to revolve a thing in one's mind.* Se non tam illa discere, quàm reminiscendo recognoscere. Cic.

549. *Cognoscere de re aliquâ. Cognoscere ex aliquâ re.*

Cognoscere de re aliqua, *to take cognisance of a thing.*—Cognoscere ex aliqua re, *to know by a thing. The following example fully illustrates the difference.* De meâ benevolentiâ ergà te potes cognoscere ex amicorum litteris. Cic.

550. *Cohærere. Congruere.*

Cohærere, (hærere cum) *to stick or hang together.* Neque enim materiam cohærere potuisse. si nullâ vi contineatur. Cic. Ad cohærendum omnia duo tertium anquirunt. 1. *Figuratively:* Vix cohæret oratio. Cic. Non cohærent, Ter., *These things are inconsistent*—Congruere, (*perhaps from* cum *and* grus, *a crane; because cranes always are in a flock,*) *to agree with, to accord.* Congruit mulieri mulier magis. Ter. Lex quæ congruit cum judicio senatûs. Cic. Congruunt dicta factis, Id., *The actions agree with the words.* Congruunt et cohærent cum causâ. Id. Ea mihi congruere videntur quæ ad unum et idem similitudine magis accedunt; res nexu quolibet aut glutine cohærent *G. D.*

551. *Collis. Clivus. Mons. Jugum. Tumulus. Agger.*

Collis, *a little hill, an easy ascent.* Exercent vomere colles. Virg. Collis paululùm ex planitie editus. Cæs.—Clivus, (*from* κλίνω, *to bend downwards*) *the ascent or descent of a hill.* Descendere per clivum. Ovid. Quâ se subducere colles incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo. Virg.—Mons, *a mountain, a great heap of any thing.* Altitudo montium. Cic. Præruptus aquæ mons. Virg. Montes auri. Ter.—Jugum, (*from* jungere) 1. *A yoke.* Demere juga fatigatis bobus. Hor. *Figuratively:* Grave servitutis jugum. Cic. 2. *As* jugum *is placed on the head of oxen, it figuratively signifies the top of a mountain.* Summum jugum montis ascendere. Cæs. 3. *A pair of any thing.* Jugum boum. Col. *Cicero said in*

the like meaning: Jugum hominum impiorum. 4. *The seat in a ship whereon the rowers sit.* Inde alias animas, quæ per juga longa sedebant, deturbat. Virg. 5. *A weaver's beam.* Tela jugo est juncta. Ovid.—Tumulus, (*from* tumere) *a rising ground, any raised place.* Tumulus terræus. Cæs. Est urbe egressis tumulus. Virg.—Agger (*from* gerere) *is said of a heap of earth, of a terrace.* Fossas aggere complent. Virg. Tepidoque onerabant aggere terræ (ossa), Id., *They covered the bones with a soil still smoking.*

552. *Cohibere. Continere. Coercere. Comprimere. Frænare. Compescere. Inhibere.*

Cohibere, (habere cum) *to restrain.* Crinem cohibere nodo. Hor. Cohibere lapsu. Cic. *Figuratively:* Assentionem cohibere à rebus incertis. Cic.—Continere, (tenere cum) *to hold together.* Exercitum castris continuit. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Tacitum continere gaudium. Liv.—Coercere, (arcere cum) *to stop, to lie by.* Clausa domo teneor gravibusque coercita vinclis. Ovid. Mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet. Cic. *Figuratively:* Temeritatem coercere. Cic. Comprimere, (premere cum) *to press together, to keep close.* Aliquid comprimere morsu. Cic. Comprimere dentes. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Comprimere seditionem, turbas. Cic.—Frænare, *to bridle, to curb a horse.* Instructus frænatusque equus. Liv. *Figuratively:* Cùm ejus animum conscientia sceleris frænaret. Cic. Exigua cùm frænaret materia impetum. Phæd.—Compescere, (*from* cum *and* pascere) *properly to keep within the same pasture: it is very seldom used but figuratively, to moderate, to repress.* Hunc frænis, hunc tu compesce catenâ. Hor. Mappâ compescere risum. Id. Quæ mare compescant causæ. Id. Qui dissolutos mores vi compescuit. Phæd.—Inhibere, (habere in) *to hold in, to keep back.* Sponte suâ properant; labor est inhibere volantes. Ovid. Inhibere remos, Cic., *is used in another sense: Cicero informs his friend that he knew only the day before the energy of this word; till then he had thought that* inhibere remos *was* sustinere remos, *instead of which it was* alio modo remigare, *to row in a different way, to a different part. Livy has said;* Retrò navim remis inhibere. *It also signifies, to threaten.* Supplicia alicui inhibere. Cic. Imperia inhibita ultrò citròque, Liv., *They threatened every one that they would make use of their authority.* Cupiditates vel mediocres cohibe; erupturas contine; erumpentes, obluctantes coerce; liberiores comprime; indociles fræna; excurrentes compesce. *G. D.*

553. *Colaphus. Alapa.*

Colaphus, (*from* κόλαφος) *a blow with the hand, either open or shut.* Homini misero plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi. Ter. Colaphis tuber est totum caput. Id.—Alapa, *a blow or slap on the cheek with the open hand.* Ridere potest qui Mamercorum alapas. Juv. Infligere alapam. Phæd. Dignus eras alapis. Mart.

554. *Collegium. Gymnasium. Palæstra. Academia.*

Collegium, (legere cum) *a company of those that have an equal authority, an assembly of colleagues, a college.* Collegium pontificum. Cic. Collegium decemvirale. Id. Per collegium consulatûs,

Tac., *By our being consuls at the same time.* Ambubajarum collegia. Hor. Scire se nihil concordi collegio ad Rempublicam tuendam firmius esse. Liv.—Gymnasium, (*from* γυμνάζω, exerceo) *a place of exercise.* Is Laodiceæ in gymnasio interfectus est. Cic. Cùm omnia gymnasia philosophi teneant. Id. Gymnasium plenum pueris. Quint.—Palæstra, (*from* πάλη, lucta) *a place amongst the Greeks for wrestling and other exercises.* Illi statim hominem duxerunt in palæstram, atque ei pueros ostenderunt multos magnâ præditos dignitate. Cic. *It is also used to express the exercise itself.* Exercent patrias oleo labente palæstras. Virg. *It is very seldom said but of bodily exercises.*—Academia (*from* Academus, *a nobleman who gave to the citizens of Athens a park planted with all sorts of fine trees, adorned with statues, and surrounded with porticoes*). *It became famous for Plato's school, whose disciples were called* Academici. Constituimus inter nos ut ambulationem postmeridianam conficeremus in Academiâ. Cic. Academia *is also said of the society or sect itself.* Nobis autem nostra academia magnam licentiam dat, ut quodcumque maximè probabile occurrat, id nostro jure liceat defendere. Cic.

555. *Collum. Cervix.*

Collum, (*from* κολλάω, jungo) *the neck, the part of the body whereby the head is joined to the body.* Collum secuit hominis. Cic. Procerum et tenue collum. Id.—Cervix, *the hinder part of the neck, the hollow part that is between the head and the nape of the neck.* Impendet cervici gladius. Cic. *It is elegantly used in the plural:* Abscindere cervicibus caput, Cic., *To cut off the head from the shoulders. It is also said of animals.* Natæ ad jugum boum cervices. Cic. *Figuratively:* In cervicibus bellum est, Liv., *We are threatened with war.* Sustinere collo et cervicibus pœnam avaritiæ, Cic., *To be punished for the avarice of another. In the plural it also signifies, pride, firmness.* Qui erant tantis cervicibus, Cic., *Who had firmness enough.* Frangere cervices, Id., *To subdue the pride of a man.*

556. *Coloniæ Romanæ. Coloniæ Latinæ.*

Colonia, (*from* colere) *a colony, a number of men and women that are sent to dwell in an uninhabited place, with an allowance of land for their tillage.* Deducere novas colonias, renovare veteres. Cic. *Among the Romans the colonies were of two sorts;* Romanæ *and* Latinæ. *They were all composed of Roman citizens, with this difference, that* Romanæ coloniæ *were free of Rome, with all the privileges of Roman citizens, and the right of suffrages at elections.* Videtur in suffragiis multùm posse Gallia. Cic. *Speaking of Roman colonies. The* coloniæ Latinæ *were free of Italy only, and enjoyed less privileges than the* Romanæ coloniæ; *hence Cicero, in his oration for Balbus, says:* Multos ex coloniis Latinis cives esse factos.

557. *Colonus. Colonicus.*

Colonus, *an adjective,* (*from* colere) *fit to be tilled.* Uti consules agnoscerent, qui ager colonus esset, quò milites veterani deducti essent. Cic.—Colonicus, *pertaining to a colony.* Cohortes colonicæ. Cæs.

558. *Color. Pigmentum. Fucus.*

Color *signifies colour in general.* Crebra coloris mutatio. Cic. *Figuratively:* Urbanitatis color. Cic. Descriptas servare vices operumque colores, Hor., *To preserve the different characters, and to represent each part of a work with its proper features and colours.*—Pigmentum, (*from* pingere) *painters' colours, colours for painting.* Aspersa temerè pigmenta in tabulâ oris lineamenta efficere possunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Orationis pigmenta, Cic., *The ornaments of a discourse.*—Fucus, *a sort of plant used in dyeing, wherewith women painted their cheeks; paint.* Color non sanguine diffusus, sed fuco illitus. Cic. Vetulæ vitia corporis fuco occultant. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Sine fuco et fallaciis. Cic.

559. *Colorare. Tingere. Intingere.*

Colorare, (*from* color) *to colour, to give colour to.* Cùm in sole ambulem, fit naturâ ut colorer. Cic. *Figuratively:* Colorata oratio. Cic. *An ornamented and graced discourse.*—Tingere, *to dye, to dip in colour.* Tunica sanguine Centauri tincta. Cic. *Figuratively:* Tinctus arte, elegantiâ, litteris. Cic. Poculis tingere aliquem, Hor., *To make one drink hard, to subdue one with too much drink.*—Intingere, *to dip or steep in.* Intingere calamum. Quint. *Figuratively:* Arte intinctus. Cic. Tinctus *would be less expressive.*

560. *Columen. Fultura. Fulcrum.*

Columen (*from* culmus, *a stem, or* columis, *safe*) *is properly a perpendicular beam, that supports the whole structure of a house. Figuratively: support, help.* Columen Reipublicæ. Cic. Rerum mearum columen cùm sis. Hor. Columen actionis, Cic., *The strongest part of an accusation.*—Fultura, (*from* fulcire) *a stay, a prop or support.* Fulturæ ac substructiones non tam firmæ mihi, quàm sumptuosæ videntur. Plin. *Figuratively:* Ingens accedet stomacho fultura ruenti. Hor.—Fulcrum *is properly what supports a thing. It is commonly said of the back of a bedstead.* Adhibebant omni cœnæ liberos suos cum pueris puellisque nobilibus, qui more veteri ad fulcra tororum sedentes vescerentur. Suet. Lucent genialibus altis aurea fulcra toris. Virg.

561. *Columna. Pila.*

Columna, *a column, a round pillar that bears up or adorns a building.* Marmoreæ columnæ. Cic. Vastis innixa columnis templa. Ovid.—Pila, *a pilaster, a square pillar that generally is part of the wall, and is placed behind the columns.* Nulla columna meos habeat neque pila libellos. *It is also said of a mole or stone bank at the entrance of a harbour, to break the course of water, and make ships more safe.* Qualis in Euboico Bajarum littore quondam saxea pila cadit. Virg. *There is, besides, this difference,* inter columnas et pilas, quòd columnæ uno scapho constant, id est, lapide oblongo, perpetuo; pilæ autem structurâ constant aut lapideâ, aut cæmentitiâ, aut lateritiâ. Budæus.

562. *Coma. Capillus. Crinis. Cæsaries. Cincinnus.*

Coma, (*from* κόμη) *a head of hair either dressed or not.* Cala-

mistrata coma. Cic. Processit madenti comâ. Id.—CAPILLUS, (quasi capitis pilus) *the hair in general.* Lenit albescens animos capillus. Hor. Promissus capillus. Liv.—CRINIS, (*from* κρίνω, discerno) *is said of the hair when set in order or platted.* Serus adulteros crines pulvere collines. Hor. Hæc civitas mulieri redimiculum præbeat, hæc in collum, hæc in crines. Cic. Majores natu capite aperto erant, capillo pexo, vittisque innexis crinibus. Var.—CÆSARIES, (*from* cædo) *is particularly said of a man's head of hair, because women's heads of hair never were cut.* Pectere cæsariem. Hor. Promissa cæsaries. Liv.—CINCINNUS, (*from* κίκιννος) *a curl of hair.* Erant illi compti capilli, et madentes cincinnorum fimbriæ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Cincinni oratorii, *farfetched ornaments in a discourse.*

563. *Comes. Socius. Sodalis.*

COMES (ire cum) *is properly a fellow-traveller.* Comes quieto sequitur et placido gradu. Phæd. Ipse comes Niso graditur. Virg. —SOCIUS, *a companion of fortune.* Periculorum socius. Cic. Cujus fugientis comes, Rempublicam recuperantis socius esse debeo. Id. Cùm se victoriæ Pompeii comitem esse mallet, quàm socium Cæsaris in rebus adversis. Id. *Figuratively:* Tùm enim vitæ socia virtus, inertis comes gloriæ fuisset. Cic.—SODALIS, *a companion at pastimes or pleasure; and* socius, *a companion in serious matters.* Epulabar cum sodalibus omninò modicè. Cic. Plancus in petitione habuit multos cupidos sui et gratiosos; quos si tu sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinas criminoso. Id. Socius agentem adjuvat; comes sequitur euntem. *G. D.*

564. *Comessator. Comessabundus.*

COMESSATOR, *he who eats and drinks out of meal-time, a reveller.* Alia subselliorum ratio, alia lectorum; non idem judicum comessatorumque conspectus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Comessatores conjurationis, Cic., *Revelling conspirators* (*alluding to those that come when a repast is over*). Comessator *is said of the habit, and* COMESSABUNDUS, *of the very act, of revelling* Temulento agmine comessabundus incessit. Liv. Item in vehiculis comessabundus exercitus, Q. Curt., *The whole army followed in waggons, eating and drinking in a dissolute manner.*

565. *Cominùs. Propè.*

COMINUS, (cum manu) *nigh at hand, hand to hand.* Cum hoste cominùs ense pugnare. Cic. Quid dicam jacto qui semine cominùs arva insequitur, cumulosque ruit malè pinguis arenæ? Virg. *Sometimes the husbandman is obliged to break the lumps of earth with a pick-axe and a great deal of labour. Figuratively:* Nunc cominùs agamus; experiamurque, &c. Cic.—PROPE, *near.* Intueri propè. Cic. Bellum tàm propè à Siciliâ. Id. Cominùs *would be improper. Figuratively:* Propè factum est, ut exirent. Liv. Propè urbis muros adolescentes quidam petulantes circulatorem cominùs incessabant baculis. *G. D.*

566. *Comis. Humanus. Urbanus.*

COMIS, (*from* κόσμος, ornatus) *courteous, affable, civil, complai-*

sant. Comis in uxorem. Hor. Comes esse dicuntur, qui erranti comitèr monstrant viam. Cic.—HUMANUS, *humane, obliging, kind.* Comis et humanus erga alios. Cic.- URBANUS, *of or belonging to a city.* Urbanus mus. Hor. Vir urbanus *among the Romans signified a courteous man, as ἀστεῖος among the Greeks; what we generally call a courtier,* because in republics the capital city is properly the residence of the court.* Comis et urbanus. Hor. Comis *is contrary to* injuriosus; humanus *to* ferus; urbanus *to* rusticus, agrestis, rusticanus.

567. *Comitari. Stipare.*

COMITARI, (comes ire) *to accompany: it is generally said of an inferior going along with a superior.* Pastorem comitantur oves. Virg. Palæmon Herilem filium dùm comitatur in scholas, litteras didicit. Suet. *Figuratively:* Cætera quæ comitantur huic vitæ. Cic. —STIPARE, (*from* στύπη, *tow*) *to stop with tow.* Stipare per tabulata. Col. *It is used for to thicken, to condense, to heap up.* Aut cùm liquentia mella stipant (apes). Virg. Stipatque carinis ingens argentum. Id. *Figuratively: To attend upon, to be in the train or retinue of, to escort* Antonius Senatum stipavit armis. Cic. Non usitatâ frequentiâ stipati sumus. Id. *A footman accompanies his master,* comitatur; *when the master has guards with him,* stipant.

568. *Comitia. Concilium. Concio. Cœtus. Conventus.*

COMITIA, (*from* coire) *an assembly of the people for the election of consuls and other magistrates, or for making laws* Venio ad comitia, sive magistratuum, sive legum. Cic.—CONCILIUM, (*from* cum *and* calo, *to call*) *the assembly of the people in order to deliberate.* Concilium populi datur à magistratibus. Liv. *It is especially said of the assembly of the Gods, of the great ones.* Concilium Deorum. Cic. Concilium ducum. Id.—CONCIO, (ciere cum) *an assembly of the people, or of the soldiers. Livy has very well pointed out the difference between* concio *and* concilium. *After having mentioned an assembly of soldiers, that was followed by a court-martial, he says:* Dimissâ concione, concilium habitum. Concio *however is sometimes used for an assembly of great people:* Principum conciones. Cic. Concilium *is likewise said of an assembly of the people* Hunc pater senex concilium plebis habentem de templo deduxit. Cic.—CŒTUS, (*from* coire) *any assembly or meeting whatever.* Cœtus matronarum. Cic. Cœtus nefarii. Id.—CONVENTUS *is said of people assembled within the same place.* Siracusani festos dies agunt celeberrimo virorum et mulierum conventu. Cic. Comitia sunt liberorum civium, ut magistratus eligantur, aut lex aliqua sanciatur; concilium est principum, ut aliquid decernatur; concio plebis aut militum, ut audiatur oratio; cœtus est paucorum aut plurium ad negotium quodlibet, aut etiam ad oblectationem; conventus fit aut statis aut indictis diebus, sive ad festum celebrandum, sive ad mercaturam, sive ad audiendum prætorem jus in suâ provincia dicentem. *G. D.*

569. *Comitium. Curia. Forum. Senatus.*

COMITIUM, *the place where the assembly of the people met.* Ad comitium veniant, ad stantem judicem dicant. Cic. *The* comitium *formed one of the sides of the public place at Rome. The* rostrum *had*

been placed on that spot.—CURIA, *the state-house where the senate assembled.* Venit in curiam frequens senatus. Cic. *It is used for the senate itself.* Jubet curia. Cic. *It also signifies a consecrated place.* Saliorum curia erat in palatio. Cic. Pompeiana curia, in quâ Pompeii simulachrum erat. Id.—FORUM, *considered as synonymous with the other words, was the common place where courts were kept, and matters of judgement pleaded, at Rome; and those courts were kept under the porticos of the forum.* Forum litibus orbum. Hor. Cùm forum, comitium, curiam multâ de nocte armatis hominibus ac servis plerisque occupassent. Cic.—SENATUS, *the senate, either the whole body of senators, or the place wherein they assembled to treat of the affairs of the Roman republic.* In senatum venit. Cic. Senatus est convocatus, frequensque convenit. Id.

570. *Comitialis. Comitiarius.*

COMITIALIS, *appertaining to an assembly of the people.* Consecuti sunt dies comitiales, per quos senatus haberi non poterat. Cic. Mensis comitialis. Id. Comitiales homines, Plaut., *Litigious people constantly attending courts.* Comitiale vitium, Sen., *has a very different meaning: it signifies the falling-sickness, epilepsy: The Romans broke up their assemblies when any body was taken ill of the falling-sickness.*—COMITIARIUS, *after the manner of a public assembly or convocation of the people.* In hâc comitiariâ jam duorum exercituum statione principes Nolanorum nuntiant Marcello nocturna colloquia inter plebem et Pœnos fieri. Liv.

571. *Commeare. Migrare. Immigrare. Remigrare.*

COMMEARE, (meare cum) *to go and come, to go to and fro, to travel.* Ultrò citròque commeant. Liv. Te illam navem parare, quæ ad ea furta, quæ reliquisses, commearet. Cic. *Figuratively:* Cujus in hortos jure suo libidines omnium commearent. Cic.—MIGRARE, *to remove from one place to another; to shift one's habitation.* Migrare domo. Cic. Migratum est Romam. Liv. *Figuratively:* Voluptas migravit ab aure. Hor.—IMMIGRARE (migrare in) *relates to the place whereunto one is going.* In suas ædes immigrare. *Figuratively:* Immigrare in ingenium suum, Plaut., *To live after one's own way, without control.*—REMIGRARE, (rursùs migrare) *to go back, to return to one's first dwelling-place.* Remigrare in domum veterem de novâ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret. Cic

572. *Commemoratio. Mentio.*

COMMEMORATIO, *a mentioning and putting in mind of a thing past or well known.* Antiquitatis commemoratio. Cic. Commemoratio hujus rei magnam mihi lætitiam attulit. Id. Verres in assiduâ commemoratione omnibus omnium vitiorum fuit. Id. *Every body was continually mentioning Verres, as rendered infamous by all sorts of vices.*—MENTIO, *mention, remembrance.* Facere mentionem de pecuniâ. Cic. Casu in eorum mentionem incidi. Id. Multos rerum à se gestarum ita commemoratio delectat, ut vix alienæ virtutis mentionem ullam fieri patiantur. *G. D.*

573. *Commendare. Committere.*

Commendare, (mando cum) *to recommend to one's favour or care.* —Committere, *to intrust with, to commit to one's care.* Ego me tuæ commendo et committo fidei. Ter. Omne vobis ergà meam dignitatem studium et judicium non modò commissum, verùm etiam commendatum esse arbitrabantur. Cic.

574. *Commendare aliquem alicui. Commendare aliquem apud alterum.*

Commendare aliquem alicui, *to recommend one to another, to place one under another's protection.* Ille tibi moriens nos commendavit senex. Ter.—Commendare aliquem apud alterum, *to praise one to, and get him the esteem of, another.* Commendo te regi, *I recommend you to the king, I put you under his protection.* Commendo te apud regem, *I praise you to the king, I speak well to him of you. In this last sense Cicero said:* Multis monumentis ad omnem memoriam commendari.

575. *Commentari. Meditari.*

Commentari, *to employ one's thoughts upon doing a thing, to devise a plan, a work.* Orationem commentari. Cic. Cum litteratis commentari. Id. *It is also said of reflecting upon a thing.* Commentari secum futuras miserias. Cic. Commentari aliquem, Plaut., *is used in a different sense, and signifies, to ape, to mimic one.*—Meditari, (*from* μέδεω, μέδω, curam gero) *to meditate, to pay a particular attention to, and seriously reflect on what ought to be said or done.* Meditabar quomodò cum illo loquerer. Cic. Meditor esse affabilis. Ter. *Figuratively:* Meditaris arundine carmen. Virg.

576. *Commentatio. Commentum.*

Commentatio, *meditation, attentive consideration.* Subitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facilè vincit. Cic. Is sese quotidianis commentationibus exercebat. Id. Tota philosophorum vita commentatio mortis est. Id.—Commentum, *a feigned story, a false tale.* Opinionum commenta delet dies. Cic. Idem sua et commenta et scripta, et, nullo referente, omnia adversariorum dicta meminerat. Id.

577. *Commissio. Commissum.*

Commissio, (mittere cum) *properly a setting together of two for trial of mastery in any exercise. It is generally said of the art of engaging in battle, of beginning public games, and of setting people together by the ears.* Ab ipsâ commissione ludorum. Cic.—Commissum, *an offence or fault committed.* Post mihi non simili pœnâ commissa luetis. Virg. Turpe commissum. Hor. *It also signifies a secret, a trust.* Commissa tacere, prodere. Hor. *It is properly an adjective.*

578. *Commissura. Compages.*

Commissura, *a joint of any thing closed and open, the setting of one thing in another.* Digitorum commissuræ. Cic. Quid dicam de ossibus, quæ mirabiles commissuras habent? Id. *Figuratively:* Commissura verborum, Cic., *The connection of words.*—Compages,

(*from* cum *and* pangere) *a close joining of several parts into a whole.* Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum. Ovid. Dùm sumus in his inclusi compagibus. Cic.

579. *Commodare. Mutuum dare.*

Commodare, *properly to make commodious or convenient.* Omnibus in rebus se alicui commodare. Cic. Patientem culturæ commodet aurem. Hor. *In this sense we say:* Commodare aurum, argentum, frumentum, ædes, Cic., *To lend gold, silver, corn, a house.*—Mutuum dare, *to lend* Huic dedit magnam pecuniam mutuum. Cic. *It ought to be observed here that good authors do not say* mutuo dare, sumere, accipere, &c. *but* mutuum dare, &c. *We find in Cicero* mutuò facere, *but quite in a different sense.* Te ut diligas me, si mutuò me facturum putas, rogo, *if you think I will give you like for like.* Commodare *is more general than* mutuum dare; *it signifies* utendum dare. *We very properly say* commodare equum, ædes; *but we cannot say with any propriety* mutuas dare ædes, mutuum dare equum.

580. *Commoditas. Commodum. Utilitas.*

Commoditas, *commodity, convenience, facility.* Vitæ commoditas jucunditasque. Cic. Externæ commoditates. vineta, segetes, oliveta, &c. Id. Commoda *would admit of a different sense.*—Commodum, *advantage.* Valetudinis commodum. Cic. Ex incommodis alterius sua comparare commoda. Id. Quod commodo reipublicæ facere possis. Id.—Utilitas, (*from* uti) *utility.* Natura provida utilitatum omnium. Cic. Non abhorret ab utilitate auditorum hæc mea oratio. Id.

581. *Commodus. Opportunus. Utilis*

Commodus, *commodious, fit for.* Commodum anni tempus. Cic. Non commoda terra Baccho. Virg Commoda oratio Cic. *An agreeable speech.*—Opportunus, (*from* ob *and* portus) *favourable, meet for.* Urbs portu opportunissima. Cic. Tempus opportunum. Id Opportunus injuriæ, Liv., *Against whom an injustice may easily be committed.* Opportunus criminibus, Id, *Against whom accusations are easily believed* Ad omnia hæc magis opportunus nemo est, Ter, *Nobody is fitter for all those things than he is.*—Utilis, *useful, advantageous.* Cibus utilis ægro. Ovid. Nunquam est utile peccare, quia semper est turpe. Cic.

582. *Commodus Facilis.*

Commodus, *synonymous with* facilis, *is a complaisant man, a man who never contradicts other people's tempers.* Commodis moribus. Cic. Sibi commodus uni, Hor., *One good to nobody but himself.*—Facilis, *easy, who easily grants.* Si faciles nos habuerint ad concedendum. Cic. Faciles deos habere Ovid. Facilem populum habere. Cic. Facilis ad eum privatorum aditus. Id Volens facilisque sequetur, Virg., *You will easily pull it out* (*the golden bough*).

583. *Commotio. Commotiuncula*

Commotio, (movere cum) *emotion, agitation.* Commotio animi. Cic. Commotionem quidam accipi volunt temporarium animi

motum, sicut iram, pavorem. Quint.—COMMOTIUNCULA, (*diminutive of* commotio) *a small motion.* Tentationes et commotiunculæ non morbi sunt, sed morborum initia. Cic.

584. *Communicare. Partiri. Participare. Impertiri.*

COMMUNICARE, (*from* communis) *to communicate, to share a thing with another.* Ego provinciam cum Antonio communicavi. Cic. Causam doloris sui cum aliquo communicare. Id.—PARTIRI, *to divide, to share out.* Bona sua partiri. Cic. Neque hoc partiendæ invidiæ, sed communicandæ laudis causâ loquor Id.—PARTICIPARE, (*from* pars) *to give a share of, to receive a share of.* Suas laudes cum aliquo participare. Liv. Qui alteri exitium parat, eum scire oportet sibi paratam pestem, ut participet parem. Cic. -IMPERTIRE *and* IMPERTIRI, (*from* in *and* partiri) *to give part to another, to make partaker of.* Fortunas aliis impertiri. Cic. Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem. Id. *This verb varies in its syntax.* Aliquem malis impertiri. Ter. Sæpè idoneis hominibus indigentibus de re familiari impertiendum est. Cic. Plurimâ salute Parmenionem impertit Gnato. Ter. Ut si quam præstantiam virtutis consecuti sunt, impertiant eam suis, communicentque cum proximis. Cic. *It might be properly said:* Fortunas cum fratre meo partitus, tibi non modò libenter impertior aliquid, ut participes; sed ultrò tecum omnia communicabo. *G. D.*

585. *Communicatio. Communio. Communitas.*

COMMUNICATIO, *communication, making of a thing common to several.* Nunquam à majoribus nostris intermissa est largitio et communicatio civitatis Cic. Communicatio utilitatum. Id. Suavissima sermonis communicatio. Id.—COMMUNIO, *mutual participation, an equal enjoyment of the same thing.* Communio parietis, Tac., *A partition-wall.* Communio sanguinis, Cic., *Consanguinity* Communio beneficiorum, Id., *Mutual good-offices* In communionem tuorum bonorum bona ac fortunas meas contuli. Id.—COMMUNITAS, *community, society.* Communitas cum improbis. Cic. Naturalis communitas, Id., *A natural union.* Communitas vitæ atque victûs. Id. Vitæ communitas, et utilitatum communicatio non rarò arctiùs jungunt homines, quàm communio sanguinis. Per communicationem paria fiunt inter singulos jura; per communionem id tantùm quisque habet quod ipsi ex legibus, aut institutis usu venit. *G. D.*

586. *Comœdus. Comicus. Histrio. Mimus. Ludius. Ludio.*

COMŒDUS, (*from* κωμὴ, *a village, and* ᾠδὴ, *a song*) *a comedian, an actor of comedies. Comedies were acted in villages, with much singing.* Sed comœdum in tragœdiis, et tragœdum in comœdiis admodùm placuisse videmus. Cic.—COMICUS, *belonging to comedies, comic.* Poëta comicus Cic. Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult. Hor.—HISTRIO, (ab hister, *a Tuscan word*) *a buffoon, a dancer on the rope or on the stage, a juggler.* Qui ne in novissimis quidem erat histrionibus, ad primos pervenerat comœdos Cic.—MIMUS, (*from* μιμεῖσθαι, *to mimic, to imitate*), *a mimic, a scurrilous buffoon* Mimi Isidori filia. Cic.—LUDIUS *and* LUDIO *were young men who, in public games, danced in the circus before any others did.* Ludiones ex Etru-

riâ acciti ad tibicinis modos saltantes. Liv. Ludius æquatam ter pede pulsat humum. Ovid.

587. *Comparabilis. Comparandus. Comparativus.*

Comparabilis, *that may be compared, comparable.* Comparabile est quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem obtinet. Cic.—Comparandus, *to be compared with.* Minimè cum his qui sedeant comparandus. Cic.—Comparativus, *wherein is comparison, used to make a comparison.* Judicatio comparativa. Cic. Comparativus gradus, Quint., *The comparative degree (in grammar).*

588. *Compendiarius. Compendiosus.*

Compendiarius, (*from* cum *and* pendere) *brief, short, abridged.* Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam, et quasi compendiariam esse dicebat, si quis id ageret, ut qualis haberi vellet, talis esset. Cic.—Compendiosus, *profitable, useful, advantageous.* Quod per partes nonnunquam damnosum est, in summâ tamen fit compendiosum. Cic.

589. *Compes. Manica. Nervus.*

Compes, (quasi continens pedes) *a fetter or shackle for the feet of criminals. It was very heavy.* Durâ compede perustus crura. Hor. Tardæ passurus compedis orbes. Claud.—Manica, (*from* manus) *manacles to tie the hands.* In manicis et compedibus sævo te sub custode tenebo. Hor. Manica *properly signifies a sleeve.*—Nervus, (*from* νεῦρον, *a nerve or sinew,*) *the string of an instrument.* Nervi in fidibus ita sonant, ut à digitis pulsi sunt. Cic. *Hard and dry nerves were used to make a pair of stocks for the neck, hands, or feet, in torture.* Corpus in nervum et supplicia dare. Liv. In nervum ire. Ter.

590. *Compilare. Expilare.*

Compilare (*from* πιλεῖν, *to pile up*) *and* Expilare *differ in this, that* compilare *conveys the idea of many persons pillaging and plundering together, or of many things stolen together.* Alii omnia quæ possunt fana compilant. Cic. Uno impetu totum oppidum compilavit. Id. Ne te compilent servi. Hor.—Expilare *is not only to pillage, to plunder, but also to carry off the spoil.* Dionysius fanum Proserpinæ Locris expilavit. Cic. Expilare thesauros, Liv., *To carry off treasure. Figuratively:* Expilatque genis oculos: facit ira valentem. Ovid.

591. *Compita. Trivium.*

Compita, (*from* cum *and* petere) *a place where several ways meet.* Manat per compita rumor. Hor.—Trivium, (tres viæ) *a place where three ways meet.* Ut in atriis auctionariis potiùs quàm in triviis aut in compitis auctionentur. Cic.

592. *Complementum. Supplementum.*

Complementum, (*from* cum *and* plenus) *a complement or completion.* Inculcata reperias inania quædam verba, quasi complementa numerorum. Cic. Omnium accusationum complementum. Id—Supplementum, *a supplement, a supply of men for the navy or army.* Decem millia novorum militum scripta in supplementum. Liv. Complementum rem perficit; supplementum id quod deerat adjicit. *G. D.*

593. *Complexio. Complexus. Comprehensio.*

Complexio, (*from* cum *and* plectere) *the act of interlacing or twisting one with another, of joining together.* Unâ complexione devincire omnia. Cic. Mira verborum complexio, Id., *A fine series of expressions, a beautiful period.*—Complexus, *an embrace, the joining together the same thing.* Continet omnia complexu suo mundus, Cic., *The world contains all things within its compass.* Complexus gentis humanæ, Id., *The whole of mankind.*—Comprehensio, (prehendere cum) *the laying hold, or seizure, of a person.* Comprehensio sontium, mea: animadversio, Senatûs fuit. *Figuratively: the understanding of a thing.* Cogitationes comprehensionesque rerum, Cic., *A period.* Comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet). Id. Comprehensio numerosè et aptè cadat. Id.

594. *Complures. Plures. Complusculi. Multi.*

Complures, *a great many.* (*Without a comparison.*) Dies complures cum Pompeio versatus sum. Cic. *In the neuter gender,* complura *and* compluria. Ambiguorum complura sunt. Cic. Scyphorum paria compluria. Id.—Plures *generally implies a comparison.* Plures discent quemadmodùm hæc fiant; quàm quemadmodùm his resistatur. Cic. Plures nimio simultates exercuerunt. Liv. *It is sometimes used without comparison.* Summus dolor plures dies manere non potest. Cic. Complures *would express a greater number of days.*—Complusculi, *some, a certain number.* Dies complusculos benè conveniebat sanè inter eas. Ter.—Multi, *a great many people.* Unus è multis orator non fuit Callidius, potiùs inter multos propè singularis fuit. Cic. Multi fortissimi atque optimi viri. Id. Multi *is contrary to* pauci; plures *to* unus; complures *to* pauciores; complusculi *to* nulli.

595. *Componere. Scribere. Scriptitare.*

Componere, (ponere cum) *to put together.* Componens manibusque manus, atque oribus ora. Virg. *Figuratively:* 1. *to compose.* Componere librum ex alienis orationibus. Cic. Res gestas componere, Hor., *To write the history of wars; by doing which several events are put together.* 2. *To regulate, to appease.* Animos nostros ratio componat, Cic., *Reason ought to be our ruler.* Cur non vides inter nos, si hæc potiùs cum bonâ ut componantur gratiâ. Ter.—Scribere, *to write, is said of both the hand and the mind.* Erat scriptum ipsius manu. Cic. Orationes, poëmata scribere. Id.—Scriptitare, (*frequentative of* scribo) *to write often.* Ad me scribas velim, vel potiùs scriptites. Cic.

596. *Componere. Conferre. Comparare.*

Componere, *synonymous with the others, is to compare: the objects of comparison are put together, in order to examine what relation may be between them.* Parvis componere magna solebam. Virg.—Conferre, (ferre cum) *properly to carry together.* Signa conferre. Liv. *It signifies comparing; because, as it were, the objects compared are brought together.* Conferre novissima primis. Cic. Conferre *has a more extensive signification.* Conferre sermonem, Cic., *To discourse with one.* Consules veluti deliberabundi capita conferunt, Liv., *The consuls have an interview to deliberate.*—Comparare, (*from* cum *and*

par) *to compare, to point, to point out the relation of similitude.* Similitudines comparare. Cic. Comparare hominem cum homine, et tempus cum tempore, et rem cum re. Id Comparare (*from* cum *and* parare) *signifies to hoard up.*

597. *Compos. Potens.*

Compos, (potiri cum) *that has obtained his desire or purpose* Compotem patriæ facere aliquem. Liv. Compos libertatis. Plaut. Compos sui. Liv. Compos prædâ exercitus. Id. Compos scientiâ. Cic. Compos miseriarum. Plaut.—Potens, *synonymous with* compos, *powerful, master.* Diva potens Cypri. Hor. Potens regni. Liv. Horum adventus consules imperii potentes fecit, Id., *Their arrival restored the consuls to all their authority.* Sui potens. Cic. Voti aliquem potentem facere. Ovid. Compos *and* compotem *would not be improper in the two last examples; but* potens *rather signifies the habit, and* compos *the act.*

598. *Compos voti. Reus voti. Damnatus voti.*

Compos voti, *is one who has obtained his desire.* Aliquem voti compotem facere. Liv.—Reus voti, *that is bound by a vow or promise.* Vobis lætus ego hoc candentem in littore taurum constituam ante aras voti reus. Virg.—Damnatus voti, *that is obliged to fulfil his vow, having obtained the effect of his prayer.* Tibi vota quotannis agricolæ facient; damnabis tu quoque votis, Virg., *The husbandmen will offer you their vows every year; you will hear them favourably, and thereby oblige them to fulfil their promises.*

599. *Compositè. Compositò.*

Composite, *in order, orderly.* Oratoris est compositè, ornatè, copiosè eloqui. Cic. Agere aliquid compositiùs quam festinantiùs. Tac.—Composito, *of set purpose, for the nonce.* Composito rumpit vocem et me destinat aræ, Virg., *In concert with Ulysses, he broke silence, and devoted me to the altar as a victim.*

600. *Compromissum. Repromissio.*

Compromissum, (promittere cum) *a compromise, a bond or engagement wherein two parties oblige themselves to stand to the arbitration or award of the umpire or umpires.* Compromisso et jurejurando impediri, Cic , *To be bound by a compromise and oath.* Compromissum facere, Id., *To give bond to an award, to put to arbritration.* Compromissum dicitur, *say the lawyers,* eò quòd uterque, litigator simul promittat se arbitrisententiæ pariturum.—Repromissio, *a reciprocal promise, a mutual engagement.* Cautione et repromissione id Fannius Roscio debebat. Cic. Quæro à te quid ita de hac pecuniâ compromissum feceris, arbitrum sumpseris ; quantò æquiùs et meliùs sit dari repromittique? Id.

601. *Conari. Niti. Moliri.*

Conari, *to endeavour.* Conari manibus pedibusque, Ter., *To strive tooth and nail.* Conari *signifies also to form great designs, to meditate grand things.* Magnum opus et arduum conari. Cic.—Niti, *to lean or rest upon, to be supported.* Nituntur radicibus suis arbores. Cic. Alis niti. Virg. *Figuratively:* Niti præsidio alicujus. Cic.

Divinatio nititur in conjecturâ. Id.—MOLIRI, (*from* moles) *to move a thing with great labour and difficulty.* Nùm montes moliri suâ sede paramus? Liv. *Figuratively: To do a toilsome work, to make great preparations.* Discordiam Optimatum moliri. Cic. Moliri arcem. Virg. Dùm moliuntur, dùm comuntur, annus est. Ter. (*Speaking of coquettes whilst they are dizening,* &c.)

602. *Concavus. Convexus.*

CONCAVUS, *concave, hollow on the inside.* Ventus concava vela tenet. Ovid. Speluncarum concavæ altitudines. Cic.—CONVEXUS, *convex. We only understand by* convexus *the outside surface of any thing that is bending downwards; but the ancients meant likewise by it the curve even of the inside surface.* Aspice convexo nutantem pondere mundum. Virg. Tædet cœli convexa tueri. Id.

603. *Concedere. Tribuere. Cedere.*

CONCEDERE, *to grant as a favour.* Multa multis de jure suo concedere. Cic. Concedere amicis quidquid velint. Id. Multi sæpè in judicando liberûm peccata parentum misericordiæ concesserunt. Id. *It also signifies, to yield out of complaisance.* A me sic diligitur, ut tibi uni concedam, prætereà nemini. Cic.—TRIBUERE, *to give a thing which is due, or that seems just.* Suum cuique tribuere. Cic. Tribuenda est opera Reipublicæ. Id.—CEDERE, *to give up, to leave.* Cedere fortunæ. Id. *And in a more general sense,* cedere domo, vitâ, &c. Cic. Horæ quid cedunt et dies Id. Cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno. Virg. Pœna cessit in vicem fidei, Liv., *Their punishment passed instead of payment; or (as some translate it) they pay him average instead of money.*

604. *Concentus. Harmonia.*

CONCENTUS, (canere cum) *a concert of music, the harmony of several voices or instruments, or of two only.* Avium concentus. Cic. Hic est, inquit ille, sonus, qui intervallis conjunctus imparibus, sed tamen pro ratâ portione distinctus impulsu et motu ipsorum orbium efficitur, qui acuta cum gravibus temperans, æquabiliter concentus efficit. Id. *Figuratively:* Nunc agè, quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi. Hor.—HARMONIA, (ἁρμονία,) *harmony, melody, a due proportion of sounds.* Harmoniam ex intervallis sonorum nosse possumus, quorum varia compositio etiam harmonias efficit plures. Cic. *Good authors never use this word figuratively.* Concentu difficilia peragimus; harmoniâ demulcentur aures. *G. D.*

605. *Concertare Controversari.*

CONCERTARE, *to contest, to dispute together, to debate.* Concertare verbis cum aliquo. Cic.—CONTROVERSARI, (vertere contra) *to be of a different opinion, to controvert.* Nunc à vobis postulo, ut de isto concedatis alter alteri, et inter vos de hujusmodi rebus controversemini, non concertetis, Cic., *You may differ in point of opinion on the subject; but do not quarrel.*

606. *Concertatorius. Concertativus.*

CONCERTATORIUS, *belonging to a pleading in suits and trials at law, controversial.* Genus dicendi concertatorium, Cic., *The judi-*

cial style used in law.—CONCERTATIVUS, *contentious, recriminating, impeaching one another.* Mutua accusatio, quam nostri vocant concertativam. Quint.

607. *Concidere. Corruere.*

CONCIDERE, (cadere cum) *to fall together, to sink with too much weight.* Venti concidunt, Hor., *The winds are abating.* Tota domus concidit. Cic. Sub onere concidere, Liv., *To sink under a burden. Figuratively:* Concidere animis, Cæs., *To be faint-hearted.* Simul animus cum re concidit. Cic. Artes concidunt, Id., *The arts fall to decay.*—CORRUERE, (ruere cum) *to fall violently together, to tumble down.* Tabernæ mihi duæ corruerunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Uno meo fato et tu et omnes mei corruistis. Cic. Et penè ille timore, ego risu corrui. Id.

608. *Conciliare. Reconciliare.*

CONCILIARE, *to conciliate, to unite.* Ipsius virtus debet te conciliare illi. Cic. Hoc statuo esse virtutis conciliare animos hominum. Id. Conciliare *does not suppose any breach of peace; but* RECONCILIARE (rursus conciliare) *always implies variance.* Quòd scribis de reconciliandâ nostrâ gratiâ, non intelligo cur reconciliatam esse dicis, quæ nunquam immutata est. Cic. Quibus eadem Respublica me reconciliavit, quæ alienaverat. Id.

609. *Concinere. Occinere.*

CONCINERE, (cum *and* canere) *to accord in one song or tune.* Omnia tristia concinuerunt aves. Tibul. Ubi certis numeris ac pedibus velut factâ conspiratione consensit, atque concinuit chorus. Cic. *Figuratively: to agree well together.* Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis discrepare. Cic.—OCCINERE, (canere ob) *to hoot or sing inauspiciously, as an owl does.* Si pulli non pascentur, si tardiùs ex caveâ exierint, si occinuerit avis. Liv.

610. *Concinnitas. Elegantia.*

CONCINNITAS, (*from* cinnus, *a curl of hair*) *neatness, regularity.* Sententiarum concinnitas. Cic. Verborum concinnitas. Id. Collocata verba habent ornatum, si aliquid concinnitatis habent. Id.—ELEGANTIA, (legere è) *good taste, propriety, elegancy. Elegancy consists in nobleness of thoughts and purity of expression.* Elegantia sermonis. Cic. Agricultura abhorret ab omni politiore elegantiâ. Id. Annos celans elegantiâ. Phæd.

611. *Concio. Oratio.*

CONCIO, *synonymous with* oratio, *a harangue: It is generally addressed to the people or to the soldiers.* Dux concionem habuit ad milites. Liv. *It is said of the place whence the harangue is delivered.* Ascendi in concionem, concursus est populi factus. Cic.—ORATIO, *an oration. is generally prepared for solemn and public occurrences.* Isocrates orationis faciendæ ac ornandæ auctor locupletissimus. Cic. *A commander addresses* concionem *to his soldiers, in order to raise their courage: an academician delivers* orationem.

612. *Concionalis. Concionarius.*

CONCIONALIS, *of or belonging to assemblies.* Clamor concionalis. Cic. Concionalis senex, Liv., *An old man fond of speaking in assemblies.* Concionale genus causarum, Quint., *A deliberative style used in assemblies.*—CONCIONARIUS, *which is often in or comes to assemblies.* Concionarius populus. Cic.

613. *Concitare. Excitare. Incitare. Instigare. Extimulare.*

CONCITARE, (*from* ciere) *to move, to stir, both in the proper and figurative sense.* Eurus aquas concitat. Ovid. Equum concitare, Liv., *To prick forward a horse.* Divino instinctu concitatur animus à corpore abstractus. Cic.—EXCITARE, *to make one go off.* Excitare mortuos ab inferis. Cic. Homines qui sequi possent, sedibus excitabat. Liv. Concitabat *would have a different meaning.* Excitare vapores, Cic., *To raise vapours.*—INCITARE, *to incite, to push forward, to spur on.* Dormientem excitare, currentem incitare. Cic. Ad studium et laborem incitandi juvenes. Id. *Figuratively:* Exercitatio eloquendi celeritatem incitat. Cic.—INSTIGARE, (*from* στίζω, pungo) *to instigate, to egg on, is more forcible than* incitare: *it is mostly used figuratively.* Incensi et irati Romanos in Annibalem instigabant. Liv. Variis instigant clamoribus alas. Virg.—EXTIMULARE, (*from* stimulus) *to urge an action already begun, to do all in one's power to prevent the slackening of it.* Dictis extimulare aliquem. Ovid. Fame extimulata tigris. Instigare *is to inspire or to rouse again.*

614. *Conclave. Cubiculum.*

CONCLAVE, (*from* cum *and* clavis) *a private room shut up with a key, a study.* Cùm pater cœnatus cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus filiis isset. Cic. Est mihi ultimis conclave in ædibus quoddam retrò. Ter.—CUBICULUM, (*from* cubare) *a bed-room.* Is, cùm iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est. Cic. *Plautus has made use of* conclavium : Et conclavium mihi pervium facitis.

615. *Conclusio. Consequens. Consequentia. Consecutio.*

CONCLUSIO, (claudere cum) *a conclusion, the inference drawn from a reasoning.* Conclusio autem rationis ea probatur, in quâ, ex rebus non dubiis, id quod dubitatur efficitur. Cic. Conclusio *signifies also the finishing or termination of a thing.* In extremâ parte et conclusione muneris et negotii tui diligentissimus sis. Cic.—CONSEQUENS, (sequi cum) *that follows, that is meet or fit.* Homo rationis particeps perquàm consequentiâ cernit, causas rerum videt. Cic. *Logicians call* consequens *the position drawn from the premises, a necessary consequence of which it is.*—CONSEQUENTIA, *an orderly following.* Qui cursum rerum eventorumque consequentiam diuturnitate notaverunt. Cic. Consequentia, *in logic, is the connexion of the conclusion with the premises.*—CONSECUTIO, *what comes after.* Detractio modestiæ consecutionem affert voluptatis. Cic. Mens quæ et causas rerum et consecutiones videat. Id.

616. *Concordare. Quadrare.*

CONCORDARE, (*from* cum *and* corda) *to agree, to accord.* Et sen-

sit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent, concordare sonos. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Animi sanitas dicitur, cùm ejus judicia opinionesque concordant. Cic.—Quadrare, (*from* quatuor) *properly to square, or make square.* Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum. Liv. Agmen quadratum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Omnia in istum quadrare aptè videntur, Cic., *Every thing suits him very well.* Visum est mihi hoc ad multa quadrare, Id., *This seemed to me to serve for many purposes.* Res aptà inter se formâ et compositione quadrant; ea verò concordare videntur, è quibus unum quidpiam existit, aut efficitur. *G. D.*

617. *Concordia. Unanimitas.*

Concordia, *agreement, concord.* Concordia et conspiratio omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem. Cic. Si ad concordiam res adduci posset. Id. Concordiâ parvæ res crescunt; discordiâ maximæ dilabuntur. Sall.—Unanimitas, (unus animus) *agreement of mind and will.* Fraterna unanimitas. Liv. Concordiâ jucundè vivimus; unanimitate semper eàdem amplectimur aut aversamur. *G. D.*

618. *Concrescere. Glaciare. Rigere.*

Concrescere, (crescere cum) *to thicken, to grow thick.* Aqua concrescit nive pruinâque. Cic. Concrevit frigore sanguis. Virg. —Glaciare, *to congeal, to turn to ice.* Cùm glaciantur aquæ. Ovid. Positas ut glaciet nives puro lumine Jupiter. Hor. *Figuratively:* Curio nitribunatus glaciat, Cic., *Curio is quite idle during his tribuneship.*—Rigere, *to stiffen, to grow stiff.* Rigere gelu. Liv. Vestes ostro auroque rigentes. Virg. Rigent frigore partes mundi incultæ. Cic.

619. *Concubia nox. Intempesta nox.*

Concubia nox, (cubare cum) *when people are in bed and in their first sleep.* Qui ut cœnati quiescerent, concubiâ nocte visum est in somnis ei qui erat in hospitio, &c. Cic.—Nox intempesta, (non tempus, *because the time of the night is not employed in working*) *at an unseasonable time of the night.* Nocte intempestâ nostram devenit domum. Liv. Repentè nocte intempestâ servorum armatorum fit concursus. Cic.

620. *Concubina. Pellex. Meretrix.*

Concubina, (*from* cum *and* cubare) *a concubine, a kept mistress who lives with a man either married or unmarried.* In concubinæ locum duceretur. Cic.—Pellex (*from* pellicere) *denotes almost always a woman who withdraws the affection of a husband from his wife.* Pellex *has a reference to the injured female, not to the man with whom the* pellex *is connected* Filia matris pellex, tibi jucundior atque obsequentior, quàm parenti par est. Sall. *It is sometimes, but very seldom, used in reference to an injured husband.* Mater filiæ pellex, Cic., *A mother that seduces her own daughter from her affection for her husband.* Reginæ pellex, Suet., *Who has seduced the queen*—Meretrix, *a common prostitute, a whore, a courtezan.* Stat meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis auro. Ovid.

621. *Concurrere. Concursare.*

Concurrere, (currere cum) *to run together.* Concurrit ad me maxima multitudo. Cic. *Figuratively:* Concurrunt multæ opiniones.

Cic. Tot concurrunt verisimilia, Ter., *So many things authorize the suspicion.* Concurrunt nomina, Cic., *As much is due to me as I owe.*—CONCURSARE, (*frequentative of* concurrere) *to run up and down, hither and thither.* Qui armati noctes diesque concursabant. Cic. Concursabant barbatuli juvenes. Id.

622. *Concursus. Concursio. Concursatio.*

CONCURSUS, *a concourse of people.* Concursus est ad eum factus. Cic. *Figuratively :* Litterarum asper concursus. Cic. Calamitatum concursus. Id.—CONCURSIO, *a meeting together, a beating one against another.* Fortuita atomorum concursio. Cic. Vocalium concursio. Id.—CONCURSATIO, (*frequentative of* concursio) *a running of people together up and down, hither and thither.* Quid puerorum ista concursatio? Cic. *Figuratively:* Perturbationum concursatio. Cic. Somniorum concursatio. Id. Exagitatæ mentis concursatio, Sen., *The confusion of an agitated mind.*

623. *Concutere. Discutere. Excutere.*

CONCUTERE, (quatere cum) *to shake, to jog.* Concutit arces ballista. Ovid. Et acres concussit equos. Virg. *Figuratively :* Te ipsum concute, Hor., *Examine yourself.* Fœcundum concute pectus, Virg., *Call together all your abilities.* Quæ totam luctu funditùs urbem concussit, Id., *This event filled the town with consternation.*—DISCUTERE, (diversim quatere) *to agitate or shake in divers parts.* Discutere lateritium murum. Cæs. *Figuratively :* Caligo discussa est. Liv. Periculum discutere, Cic., *To escape danger.* Captiones discutere, Id., *To unravel captious subtleties.*—EXCUTERE, (quatere ex) *to shake off.* Illum excussit equus. Liv. Et excuti juberent pallium. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Hanc excutere opinionem mihimet volui radicitùs. Cic. Excute intelligentiam tuam, ut videas, Id., *Rouse your senses, that you may see.*

624. *Conditio. Condimentum.*

CONDITIO, (*from* condire) *a seasoning, the way of making it.* Compositiones unguentorum, ciborum conditiones. Cic.—CONDIMENTUM, *the seasoning itself.* Coquos equidem minùs demiror, qui tot utuntur condimentis. Plaut. *Figuratively :* Sapientiæ ætas condimentum est, sapiens ætati cibus est. Plaut. Condimentum amicitiæ suavitas morum et sermonum. Cic. Condimento humanitatis mitigare severitatem. Id. Cibi condimentum est fames, potionis sitis. Id.

625. *Conditio. Status.*

CONDITIO, (*from* condere) *condition, relates particularly to the rank we hold in the divers classes of a state.*—STATUS, *state, is better said of our trade or profession.* Conditio atque fortuna infimi generis. Cic. Contrà periculosissimas hominum potentias conditioni omnium civium providere. Id. Conditio regia. Id. Me de vitæ meæ statu lacrymis suis deduxerunt. Id. Conditio omnium nostrûm, locus quo quisque natus est . . . . hunc vitæ statum usque ad senectutem obtinere. Id. De statu nostræ dignitatis nobis non est recedendum. Id.

626. *Conditionem offerre, proponere, ferre.*

CONDITIONEM OFFERRE, *to offer a condition.* Illis conditionem pacis obtulit, si id facere vellent. Cic.—CONDITIONEM PROPONERE, *to point out a condition.* Hanc conditionem supplicii majores in bello timiditati militis propositam esse voluerunt. Cic.—CONDITIONEM FERRE, *to impose as a condition.* Hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut optet utrùm malit. Cic. Conditionem offerimus non petenti; proponimus inferiori; victo ferimus. *G. D.*

627. *Confertim. Conglobatim.*

CONFERTIM, (*from* cum *and* farcire) *close, in a crowd.* Quo acriùs et confertim magis utrinque pugnabatur. Liv.—CONGLOBATIM, (*from* cum *and* globus) *in lumps, in a round lump.* Conglobatim pugnam ineunt. Liv.

628. *Confertus. Refertus. Differtus. Plenus. Repletus.*

CONFERTUS, (cum farcire) *crammed in, stuffed up.* Confertus cibo. Cic. *Figuratively:* Vita conferta voluptatum omnium varietate. Cic. Turba conferta iter clausit. Liv. Ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis prœliarentur. Cæs.—REFERTUS, (*from* re *and* farcire) *replenished, full.* Insula Delos referta divitiis. Cic. Ærarium refertum. Id. Refertus plenum significat, Confertus verò densum.—DIFFERTUS, (diversim farcire) *filled up on all sides.* Indè forum Appii differtum nautis, cauponibus atque malignis. Hor. Confertum *and* refertum *would not be so proper. However, Tacitus says,* Odoribus differtum corpus conditur, *The body is buried after having been embalmed.*—PLENUS, *full.* Cadus à summo plenus. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Grave et plenum carmen. Cic. Plenus ingenii. Id. Plenior vox, Id., *Full voice. What is full cannot contain any more.*—REPLETUS, *filled.* Referto foro repletisque omnibus templis. Cic. Plenus *particularly relates to the capaciousness of the vessel; and* repletus *to the quantity which can be received within that capaciousness.*

629. *Conficere. Patrare. Perpetrare.*

CONFICERE, *to finish, to make an end of.* Bellum conficere. Cic. Cursus annuos sol conficit. Id.—PATRARE, (*from* pater) *to perform, to effect, to execute.* Incœpta patrare. Sal. Facinus patrare. Cic. Decreta patrare. Id.—PERPETRARE, *to go through with, to achieve.* Perpetratis omnibus quæ ad pacem divûm pertinent. Liv.

630. *Confingere. Effingere.*

CONFINGERE, (fingere cum) *to form, to make together.* Apes favos confingunt et ceras. Plin. *Figuratively: To invent, to forge, to feign.* Confinxerunt dolum. Plaut. Confingunt de industriâ hunc rumorem. Cic.—EFFINGERE, (fingere è) *to represent after an original.* Effingere casus in auro. Virg. *Figuratively:* Tullius effinxit vim Demosthenis. Quint. Formas et mores, et plerosque status et motus effingunt à parentibus liberi. Cic.

631. *Confirmare. Corroborare.*

CONFIRMARE, (*from* firmus) *synonymous with* corroborare, *to strengthen, to fortify*; *and* CORROBORARE, (*from* robur) *to corrobo-*

rate, to make strong. These two verbs differ in the manner wherein they express the increase of strength. Confirmare *is rather said of a convalescent person.* Cura igitur te, et confirma, *says Cicero to a friend in a state of recovery. Figuratively :* Erige te et confirma, si quæ subeunda dimicatio erit. Cic. Veteranum ac tironem militem opere assiduo corroboravit. Suet. *Figuratively :* Se corroborare, et virum inter viros esse. Cic. Conjurationem nascentem non credendo corroborare. Id. Milites corroborantur opere et exercitatione ; corpora alimentis, aëris salubritate ; animi, dictis confirmantur. *G. D.*

632. *Configere. Defigere. Refigere.*

CONFIGERE, (figere cum) *to thrust into a thing, to fasten together, to pierce.* Pereunt confixi à sociis. Virg. Confixus clavis, Cæs., *Nailed up. Figuratively :* Confixus est ducentis Senatûs-consultis. Cic. Cogitationes in Reipublicæ salute configere. Id.—DEFIGERE, (figere de) *to drive or thrust into.* Terræ defigitur arbos. Virg. Gladios jugulo defigere. Liv. Crucem defigere, Cic., *To plant a cross. Figuratively* : Posita et defixa spes omnium in te. Cic. Furta alicujus in oculis populi defigere, Id., *To expose to public sight the robberies of any one.* Tacita mœstitia ita defixit omnium animos, ut, &c. Liv.—REFIGERE, (*from* re, *an adversative or iterative particle, and* figere) *to pull down what was fastened.* Quamvis clypeo Trojana refixo tempora testatus, Hor., *Though he gave as a proof the shield which he had taken from Juno's temple.* Refigere *is also properly used for thrusting a second time into.* Nam sive propè truncum defigitur palus, pedali tamen spatio refigendus est. Col.

633. *Conflictio. Conflictus.*

CONFLICTIO, (*from* cum *and the old word* fligo) *a dashing of one against another.* Duorum inter se corporum conflictio. Quint. *Figuratively :* Contrariorum et dissimilium et inter se pugnantium conflictio. Cic.—CONFLICTUS, *the dashing itself, the friction.* Lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus. Cic. Nubium conflictus. Id.

634. *Confluere. Influere. Profluere.*

CONFLUERE, (fluere cum) *to flow together.* Fibrenus æqualiter latera hæc alluit, rapidèque dilapsus citò in unum confluit. Cic. *Figuratively :* Ad hæc studia plures confluxerunt. Cic. Causæ pleræque ad nos confluunt.—INFLUERE, *to flow into.* Ligeris influit oceanum, Cæs., *The river Loire falls into the ocean. Figuratively :* Influere in animos, Cic., *To insinuate oneself into the affections.* Ex hâc lenitate ad hanc vim influat aliquid necesse est. Id.—PROFLUERE, (fluere pro, porrò) *to run down towards, to run abundantly.* Lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxit. Cic. *Figuratively :* Ego ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic., *These are the ways whereby I got fame.* Ad libidines profluere, Tac., *To give one's self up to one's passions.* Cujus ore sermo melle dulcior profluebat. Cic.

635. *Confugere. Perfugere.*

CONFUGERE, (fugere cum) *properly to fly together. It generally signifies, to go for refuge, to have recourse to.* Priamum, cùm ad aras

confugisset, hostilis manus interemit. Cic. Ad te confugimus, à te opem petimus. Id. *Figuratively:* Confugit ad stultitiam, adolescentiam, vim, persuasionem. Cic.—PERFUGERE, *properly to fly away: its proper signification is, to fly into a place of safety.* Jam Tarquinii ad Lartem Porsenam perfugerant. Liv. Hic locus est unus, quò perfugiant; hic portus, hæc arx, hæc ara sociorum. Cic.

636. *Confundere. Miscere. Turbare. Perturbare.*

CÓNFUNDERE, (fundere cum) *properly to flow or pour out together.* Arethusa Siculis confunditur undis. Virg. *Figuratively:* Confundere sermones in unum, Liv., *To talk all at once.* Confundere vera falsis. Cic. Vultus confusus, Ovid., *A look of fright and dismay.*—MISCERE, *to mix, to mingle.* Qui alteri miscet mulsum ipse non sitiens. Cic. *Figuratively:* Totam quia vitam miscet dolor et gaudium. Phæd. Procax libertas miscuit civitatem. Id.—TURBARE, (*from* turba) *to trouble, to disturb, to embroil.* Eversæ turbant convivia mensæ. Ovid. Zephyro turbantur arenæ. Virg. *Figuratively:* Turbare pacem. Liv. Omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit. Cic.—PERTURBARE, *to turn topsy-turvy, to throw into confusion, both in the proper and figurative sense.* Perturbata et confusa onusti cibo et vino cernimus. Cic. Seditionibus perturbata civitas. Id. De Reipublicæ salute magis quàm de suâ perturbari. Id. Si aquam et oleum confuderis, vix ea nisi turbata et agitata misceri possunt. *G. D.*

637. *Confutare. Refutare. Refellere.*

CONFUTARE, (*from* cum *and the old verb* futare, *frequentative of* fundere, *which signified to pour often, or drop by drop, cold water into boiling water; whence the vessel used for that purpose was called* futum). Coquus ubi ahenum fervit, paullâ confutat truâ. Nonn. Confutare *generally signifies to calm, to convince in reasoning.* Confutavi verbis admodùm iratum patrem. Ter. Dolores maximos alicujus rei recordatione confutare. Cic. Audaciam confutare. Id.—REFUTARE *expresses more, and signifies to repel, to repress, to refute.* Refutare bello. Liv. Refutare conatum alicujus. Id. Refutare testes, Cic., *To refuse witnesses.* Refutatio orationis dicitur in quâ est depulsio criminis; confutatio est locorum contrariorum dissolutio. Id.—REFELLERE, (*from* re, *an adversative or reciprocal particle, and* fallere) *to contradict other people's sentiments, to prove them false.* Cùm tu horum nihil refelles, vincam scilicet. Cic. Refellere sine pertinaciâ, et refelli sine iracundiâ, parati sumus. Id *Figuratively:* Eorum vitâ refellitur oratio, Id., *Their way of living contradicts their speeches. Although these three words may be promiscuously used, the difference of their meanings is pointed out in the following example.* Iratum confutare, moderati hominis est; incurrentem refutare aut impugnantem, fortis et animosi; dolo aut errore vana fingentem refellere, prudentis et acuti. *G. D.*

638. *Congiarium. Donativum.*

CONGIARIUM, (*from* congius, *a Roman measure*) *a largess given to the people.* Multitudinem imperitam congiariis lenire. Cic.—DONATIVUM, (*from* donum) *a largess to soldiers.* Congiario donabatur populus, sic donativo milites donabantur. Sen. Additum

nomine Neronis donativum militi, congiarium plebi. Tac. Congiarium *consisted in corn, wine, oil, vegetables*, &c. *It is also said of the present of a prince to a private man.* Plancus magno congiario donatus à Cæsare. Cic.

639. *Conglobare. Glomerare.*

Conglobare, (*from* cum *and* globus) *to gather into a ball.* Terra undique in se nutibus suis conglobata. Cic Conglobatur undique mare. Id. *Figuratively:* Definitiones conglobatæ, Cic., *Accumulated definitions.* Ubi nunquam conglobari hostes compertum est, Tac., *As they perceived the enemy were nowhere rallying.*— Glomerare, (*from* glomus) *to wind upon a bottom in the form of a ball.* Lanam glomerabat in orbes. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Glomeratæ clades. Cic. Ventus incendia glomerat, Virg., *The wind raises a terrible conflagration.* Jam legiones in testudinem glomerabantur. Tac.

640. *Congressio. Congressus.*

Congressio, (gradior cum) *the act of coming together or meeting with one.* His de causis hoc malum, quòd te non vidi, minùs acerbum fuit, quàm fuisset tùm congressio, tùm verò digressio nostra. Cic.—Congressus, *the coming together or meeting itself.* Aut scribam ad te aliàs, aut in congressum nostrum reservabo. Cic. *It is also said of a conflict, of a fight.* Multi in eo congressu perierunt. Sal. Tres uno congressu neci mittit. Virg. Adolescentes ab improborum congressione prohibent magistri, ne eorum congressu corrumpantur. *G. D.*

641. *Conjugare. Copulare. Conjungere. Colligare. Connectere. Constringere.*

Conjugare, (*from* cum *and* jugum) *to yoke or couple together.* Conjugare boves. Col. *Figuratively:* Jucundissima amicitia est, quam similitudo morum conjugavit. Cic. Conjugata verba, Id., *Words derived from the same origin, as* sapiens, sapientia, sapienter.—Copulare, (*from* copula) *to couple, to join together.* Copulare uno vinculo. Liv. Copulant hominem cum belluâ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Copulare concordiam, Cic., *To cement concord.* Honestatem cum voluptate copulare. Id.— Conjungere, (jungere cum) *to join together.* Calamos cerâ conjungere. Virg. *Figuratively:* Summa miseria summo dedecore conjuncta. Cic.—Colligare, (ligare cum) *to tie together.* I, lictor, colliga manus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Colligare uno libro omnia. Cic. Verbis sententias colligare. Id.—Connectere, (nectere cum) *to connect, to link.* Nodi connexi. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Amicitia cum voluptate connectitur. Cic.—Constringere, (stringere cum) *to bind fast, to tie tightly together.* Quæ dissipata sunt aut divulsa constringere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ut se virtuti tradat ad constringendam voluptatem. Cic. Constringi necessitate. Id.—Paria conjugamus, ut similiter moveantur, agant et sentiant; convenientia copulamus, ut se mutuò juvent; conjungimus separatâ, ut unà consistant; propiora connectimus, ne soluta divagentur; simul posita colligamus, ut firmiter constent; conjuncta constringimus, ne divellantur. *G. D.*

642. *Conjunctè. Conjunctìm.*

Conjuncte, *jointly.* Conjunctissimè versati sumus. Cic. Con-

junctissimè cum aliquo vivere. Id.—Conjunctim, *together; it is opposed to* separatìm. Hujus omnis pecuniæ conjunctìm ratio habetur, fructusque servantur. Cæs.

643. *Conjuratio. Conspiratio. Coitio.*

Conjuratio, (jurare cum) *a confederacy, a compact.* Conjuratio quæ jurejurando firmatur. Sal. Conjuratio nobilitatis, Cæs., *It is generally understood in a bad sense.* Nefanda in omne facinus ac libidinem conjuratio. Liv.—Conspiratio, (spirare cum) *conspiracy, union, generally taken in a good sense.* Conspiratio omnium ordinum ad defendendam Rempublicam. Cic. *Cicero has however said:* Sceleratissima conspiratio. *Figuratively:* Conspiratio virtutum. Cic. —Coitio, (ire cum) *an interview.* Senex adest, vide quid agas: prima coitio est acerrima. Ter. *It is generally taken for a plot, a cabal, an assembling of men together for some secret crime.* Dubitatis quin coitio facta sit, cùm, &c. Cic. Quòd audisti in candidatorum consularium coitione me interfuisse, falsum est. Id. Cùm per coitiones potentiorum hominum injuria fieret. Liv.

644. *Conjux. Sponsus.*

Conjux, (jungere cum) *properly signifies married:* vir *is understood for the husband, and* uxor *for the wife.* Quis te casus dejectam conjuge tanto excipit? Virg. Egregia conjux. Cic. *Cicero applies* conjux *to the wife.*—Sponsus, (*from* spondere) *one who has promised marriage to a woman in a public and solemn manner:* vir *or* adolescens *is understood; as* virgo *in* sponsa. Cognito super humeros paludamento sponsi. Liv. Hùc venisti sponsam præreptum meam. Plaut.

645. *Conniti. Eniti.*

Conniti, *to try to the utmost.* Toto corpore connixus. Virg. Connixus omnibus copiis Ancus aciem primam vicit. Liv. *Virgil has used* conniti *to express the bringing forth of twins.* Namque gemellos, spem gregis, ah! silice in nudâ connixa reliquit.—Eniti, *to make painful efforts.* Sic velim enitare quasi in eo sint omnia. Cic. Quantùm viribus eniti potero. *It also signifies to ascend with effort.* Aggerem *and* in aggerem eniti. Tac. *It means, besides, to be brought-to-bed.* Plures partus enixa. Liv.

646. *Connubium. Conjugium. Matrimonium. Nuptiæ.*

Connubium, (nubere cum) *an alliance by marriage.* Connubia patrum et plebis. Liv. Sequuntur connubia et affinitates. Cic.—Conjugium, (jungere cum) *marriage, the conjugal union.* Conjugia virorum et uxorum. Cic. *It is said of animals.* Sæpè sine ullis conjugiis vento gravidæ, Virg., *speaking of mares.*—Matrimonium, (matris munus) *wedlock, matrimony.* Matrimonii jus castum et legitimum. Cic.—Nuptiæ, *the wedding, the marriage solemnities.* Cœnare apud aliquem in nuptiis. Cic. Nuptiæ non matrimonii dignitate, sed sceleris societate conjunctæ. Id. Matrimonia copulant nuptiarum solemnibus. Arnob.—Nuptiæ sunt matrimonii celebratio, quæ legitimum esse conjugium testificatur; connubium verò jus legitimi matrimonii. *G. D.*

647. *Conscientia. Memoria.*

Conscientia, (*from* cum *and* scire) *knowledge, the testimony of one's own mind.* Magna vis est conscientiæ in utramque partem, ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et pœnam ante oculos versari putent qui peccârint. Cic. Maleficiorum conscientiæ stimulant. Id. Constrictam jàm horum omnium conscientiâ teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? Id.—Memoria, *the memory, the remembrance of what has been seen or heard, and not forgotten: it is a free attention of the mind to ideas which it still retains, though it be not continually bent upon them.* Memoria est per quam mens repetit illa quæ fuerunt. Cic. Omnia bella quæ nostrâ memoriâ fuerunt. Id.

648. *Conscius. Testis. Index.*

Conscius, (scire cum) *conscious, privy to, an accomplice.* Mens sibi conscia recti. Virg. Qui si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset. Cic. Meorum omnium consiliorum conscius. Id. Temeritatis alicujus et mendacii conscium esse. Id.—Testis, *a witness.* Testis et spectator. Cic. Testis et conscius alicujus rei. Id.—Index, *a discoverer, a shower.* Hæc omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt. Cic. Imago animi vultus, indices oculi. Id. *It is also taken for an index, or table of a book.* Librorum indicibus decipi. Cic.

649. *Conscribere. Inscribere. Perscribere.*

Conscribere, (scribere cum) *to write many things together.* Conscribere volumen. Cic. Conscribere milites, Id., *To enlist soldiers: Their names were set down in a register.*—Inscribere, (scribere in) *to write in or upon, to inscribe, to put an inscription.* Qui vestris monumentis nomen suum inscripsit. Cic. Inscribi jussit in fastis, Cæsari dictatori perpetuo. Id. Liber qui Œconomicus inscribitur. Id. *Figuratively:* Inscribere in animo orationem. Cic. —Perscribere, *to write at large, to write throughout.* Dicta omnia judicum perscribere. Cic. Pleniora atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribebant, Id., *They wrote to their friends at Rome long and full accounts of what was doing. And in another sense:* Pecuniam in ædem sacram reficiendam se perscripsisse dicunt, Cic., *They say they have ordered all that money for the rebuilding of a temple.*

650. *Consecrare. Dedicare. Inaugurari.*

Consecrare, (sacrare cum) *to consecrate, to dedicate to God with solemn rites.* Consecrare, *say grammarians,* è profano sacrum facere, non verbis modò solemnibus, sed etiam manu. Aram Deo consecrare. Cic.—Dedicare, *to dedicate, to consecrate to divine worship.* Smyrnæi delubrum Homero dedicarunt. Cic. Consecrare *has a more religious cast than* dedicare. Consecrare est Deo publicè dedicare; *and* dedicare, Deo dicendo dare atque dicare. An consecratio nullum habet jus, dedicatio est religiosa? Cic. Consecratur quod profanum est; dedicatur Deo quod illi debetur. Dedicare *is often said of profane things.* Librum exarabò tertium Æsopi stylo, honori et meritis dedicans illum tuis. Phæd.—Inaugurari *and* Inaugurare, *properly to consult auguries.* Palatinum Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt. Liv. *It also signifies to consecrate a place or person after the consult-*

ing of auguries. Locum inaugurari. Liv. Cur non inaugurare? Sume diem: vide qui te inauguret. Cic.

651. *Consignare. Obsignare.*

Consignare, *say grammarians,* signo impresso occludere; Obsignare, testificandi gratiâ signum imprimere: consignantur litteræ, pecunia, quòd in sacculo ligneo trajecto, signisque ceræ impressis olim deponebatur: obsignari item litteræ, testamenta, cum testium subscriptione et annulis signatoriis firmabantur. Has tabulas obsignatas, consignatas quas fero. Plaut. *The above two words have been promiscuously used.* Lagenas etiam inanes obsignabat, ne dicerentur inanes aliquæ. Cic. Tabulæ signis hominum nobilium consignantur. Id. Consignare *moreover signifies, to register and record.* Iisdem litteris illius prætura, et tua quæstura consignatæ sunt. Cic. Hanc commendationem, quam his litteris consignare volui, scito omnium esse gratissimam. Id. *Figuratively:* Consignatæ in animis notiones. Cic.

652. *Consilium. Sententia.*

Consilium, 1. *counsel, advice.* In consilio capiendo prudentia, in dando fides requiritur et religio. Cic. Ire in consilium, Id., *To gather the votes.* 2. *A design, a project.* Consilium est aliquid faciendi, non faciendive excogitata ratio. Cic. Optimus est portus pœnitenti, mutatio consilii. Id.—Sententia, 1. *A decided opinion.* De quibus tres video ferri sententias, quarum nullam probo. Cic. 2. *An extra-judicial deliberation and judgement.* Facere non potui, quin tibi et sententiam, et voluntatem declararem meam. Cic. Amicus dat consilium de animi sententiâ. *G. D.*

653. *Consobrinus. Sobrinus.*

Consobrinus, *a cousin-german; the children of brothers and sisters are* consobrini. Ne cum Tito Broccho avunculo suo, ne cum ejus filio consobrino suo vivat. Cic.—Sobrinus, *a second cousin.* Sequuntur fratrum conjunctiones, post consobrinorum sobrinorumque. Cic.

654. *Consolabilis. Consolatorius.*

Consolabilis, *that may be comforted or appeased.* Est omninò vix consolabilis dolor: tanta est rerum omnium amissio, et desperatio recuperandi. Cic.—Consolatorius, *consolatory, that comforts.* A Cæsare litteras accepi consolatorias de urbe augendâ. Cic.

655 *Consolari. Solari.*

These two words seem alike: it is however to be observed that Solari *is rather used in poetry, and* Consolari *in prose.* Dictis solatur amicis. Virg. *Figuratively:* Famem metumque solari. Virg. Longum cantu solata laborem Id. Consolari afflictos. Cic. Conscientiâ optimæ mentis se consolari. Id. *Figuratively:* Brevitatem vitæ posteritatis memoria consolatur. Cic. *Ovid has said* consolantia verba.

656. *Consolatio. Solatium. Solamen.*

Consolatio, *the act of consoling, the motive made use of for that purpose.* Levat dolorem consolatio. Cic. *It is also taken passively.*

Magna est consolatio, cùm recordare te rectè verèque sensisse. Cic.—SOLATIUM *is the consolation inwardly felt.* Vacare culpâ magnum est solatium. Cic.—SOLAMEN *has the same meaning as* solatium, *and is only employed in poetry.* Mali solamen. Virg. Quisquis honos tumuli, quicquid solamen humandi est largior. Id. Hoc decus illi, hoc solamen erat. Id.—Cicero scripsit librum de consolatione ad Tulliam, ex cujus lectione non leve solatium reportavit Tullia. *G. D.*

657. *Consors. Particeps.*

CONSORS, (*from* cum *and* sors) *a partaker or sharer of the same condition.* Fratres consortes mendicitatis. Cic. Quid tibi consorti mecum temporum illorum respondebo? Id.—PARTICEPS, (partem capiens) *that participates or shares with.* Feci omnes participes meæ voluptatis. Cic. Conjurationis particeps. Id.—Prædæ participes esse non debent, qui periculorum consortes non fuerunt. *G. D.*

658. *Conspicere. Circumspicere.*

CONSPICERE, (*from* cum *and the obsolete word* spicere) *to take a view of several things together, to look forwards.* Cùm omnia diligentissimè conspexerit. Cic. Infestis oculis omnium conspici. Id. —CIRCUMSPICERE, *to look about.* Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit. Virg. *Figuratively:* Nunquàmne, homo amentissime, te circumspicies? Cic.

659. *Constans. Firmus. Stabilis. Solidus. Durabilis.*

CONSTANS, (stare cum) *constant, always the same,* (*both in the proper and figurative sense.*) Constantissimus motus lunæ. Cic. Constans et perpetua vitæ ratio. Id. Vir constans et gravis. Id. Constantes rumores. Id.—FIRMUS, *firm.* Poplite nondum firmo constitit. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Firma et perpetua amicitia. Cic. Accusator firmus et verus. Id.—STABILIS, (*from* stare) *steadfast, stable.* Terminus stabilis. Cic. *Figuratively: that does not vary.* Firmus et stabilis, et constans amicus. Cic. Stabilis opinio. Id.— SOLIDUS, *solid, that resists the shock of bodies and the injuries of time.* Solida columna. Cic. *Figuratively:* Solidum gaudium. Cic. Solidam veramque laudem quærere. Id.—DURABILIS, *durable, of long continuance.* Quod caret alternâ requie, durabile non est. Ovid.—Eum constantem arbitror, qui solâ ratione potest à statu suo aut à proposito dimoveri, et cujus facta dictave anteactis usque congruunt; illud firmum est quod æquabili quodam vigore semper agit aut consistit; solidum est cujus partes inter se firmiter cohærent absque ullâ continui solutione. *Figuratively:* Durabile, quod verum et permansurum est; Stabile, quod ita constitutum aut collocatum est, ut non facilè possit everti. *G. D.*

660. *Constantia. Firmitas. Firmitudo. Perseverantia.*

CONSTANTIA, (stare cum) *constancy, an even conduct.* Nihil est quod tam deceat, quàm in omni re gerendâ consilioque capiendo servare constantiam. Cic.—FIRMITAS, *firmness, strength* Firmitas materiæ sustinebat ictum. Cæs. Corporis firmitas. Cic. *Figuratively: that firmness of mind and resolution that prevents us from giving up our pursuits, and from being deterred by any aggression*

whatever. Sapientis firmitas. Cic. Animi firmitas. Id.—Firmitudo *denotes an habitual and permanent firmness*; *and* firmitas, *a firmness actually existing, without any relation to duration.* Firmitudo gravitasque animi. Cic. Firmitudo vocis. Id.—Perseverantia, *perseverance.* Perseverantia est in re benè consideratâ stabilis et perpetua permansio. Cic.—Inter dubios et temerè agentes eminet viri sapientis constantia; inter factiosos et obluctantes plurimùm valet animi firmitas; multos commendavit in incœpto laudabili perseverantia. *G. D.*

661. *Consternare. Consternere.*

Consternare, *to affright, to dismay.* Consternare animos. Liv. Pavida et consternata multitudo. Id. In fugam consternari, Id., *To be routed or put in disorder.*—Consternere, *to strew, to cover all over loosely.* Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes. Virg. Forum corporibus civium Romanorum constratum. Cic. Consternere contabulationem lapidibus lutoque. Cæs. Consternere terram corpore, Cic., *To prostrate one's self.*

662. *Constitutum. Constituta. Constitutio.*

Constitutum, (tempus *understood*) *a certain time agreed upon between parties for the trial of a suit at law.* Ad constitutum venire. Cic. *Figuratively:* Si quod constitutum habes cum podagrâ, fac in alium diem differas. Cic.—Constituta, *statutes, decrees, ordinances.* Constituta et acta alicujus tollere. Cic.—Constitutio, *the establishing of a thing, institution, constitution.* Constitutio religionum. Cic. Firma constitutio corporis. Id.

663. *Consuetudo. Mos. Mores. Usus.*

Consuetudo, (suescere cum) *acquaintance, habitual intimacy.* In consuetudinem alicujus venire. Cic. *To keep company with.* Consuetudo naturæ vim obtinet, quasi altera natura. Id. Familiaritas quotidianâ consuetudine augetur. Id.—Mos, *fashion, custom.* Sed quia mos est ita faciendi. Cic. Meo more. Id. Varium cœli prædiscere morem. Virg. In morem fluminis, Id., *As a river generally does.* Mos *and* consuetudo *admit of another sense.* Consuetudo, *according to grammarians,* jus quoddam non scriptum, tacito populi consensu et voluntate utentium introductum; Mos est ipse actus et usus inveteratus, ex quo consuetudo induci solet. Contrà morem consuetudinemque civilem. Cic. Non mos consuetudoque servata. Id.—Mores *is generally moral virtue or vice, manners.* Labuntur ad mollitiem mores. Cic. Morum doctus imitator. Hor. *It is also said of the established customs.* In patriis est moribus multorum causas gratuitò defendere. Cic.—Usus, *usage, practice.* Adjungatur usus frequens qui omnium magistrorum præcepta superat. Cic. *It also signifies advantage, benefit.* Ex usu meo est, Ter., *It is for my advantage.* Alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit. Cic. *What is in use amongst the greater number of men,* consuetudo est; *what has been in use for a long while,* mos est.

664. *Consulere. Consultare. Consiliare.*

Consulere, (*from* cum *and* salio) *to consult, to ask counsel or advice.* Per litteras consulere aliquem. Cic. Jam vos consulo quid

mihi faciendum putetis. Id.—Consultare, *to consult or debate together.* Omnes ferè Galliæ civitates de bello consultabant. Cæs. Octavius consultabat utrùm, &c. Cic.—Consiliare *and* Consiliari, *to give counsel.* Ille bonis faveat, et consilietur amicis. Hor. Gratum elocutâ consiliantibus Junone Divis. Id. *Which may be understood of the Gods either giving counsel to Juno, or being assembled to consult together.*

665. *Consulere alicui. Consulere in aliquem.*

Consulere alicui, *to take care of, or to regard, somebody.* Obliviscere illum aliquandò familiari suo, tuo adversario, voluisse consultum. Cic. Deligant quem maximè populo Romano consulturum putent. Id. Consulere saluti suæ. Id. Tempori, paci consulere. Id.—Cousulere in aliquem *is quite the reverse, and signifies to act against.* Pessimè in te atque in illum consulis, Ter., *You do a great deal of harm both to him and yourself.* In humiliores libidinosè crudeliterque consulebatur. Liv. In medium, in commune consulere, *in Cicero and Livy, signify to do and provide for the common good.* Sed oro te ut in medium consulas, *in Terence, signifies, I beg you will have the matter examined in common for both parties. Pliny junior said,* Intermissum tandiù morem in publicum consulendi reducere, *in a different sense: To re-establish the custom, so long interrupted, of proposing one's thoughts to the senate. The ancients said* boni consulere, *to approve, to find proper: this is the interpretation of Quintilian.*

666. *Consultatio. Deliberatio.*

Consultatio, *a consultation.* Respondere consultationi. Cic. —Deliberatio, (*from* libra, libella) *a deliberation, a consideration.* Inciditur omnis deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri. Cic. Sapientem et bonum virum quærimus; de ejus deliberatione et consultatione quærimus. Id. Habet res deliberationem, Id., *The subject requires deliberation.* Ubi inciditur deliberatio, jam nulla est consultatio. *G. D.*

667. *Consultè. Consultò.*

Consulte, *wisely, discreetly, warily.* Consultè, doctè atque astutè cavere. Plaut. Avidiùs quàm consultiùs, Tac., *With more eagerness than prudence.*—Consultò, *deliberately, purposely.* Philosophia multitudinem consultò fugiens. Cic. Consultè agere prudentiæ est; consultò agere, nonnunquam temeritatis. *G. D.*

668. *Consultor. Consultus.*

Consultor, (*from* consulere). 1. *One who asks counsel.* Consultoribus respondere. Cic. 2. *One who gives counsel, a counsellor.* Simul ab eo petiit, ut fautor consultorque sibi adsit. Sall.—Consultus, 1. *Consulted with.* Consulti medici responderunt nihil esse periculi. Cic. 2. *Learned, of whom counsel may be asked.* Naturâ, non disciplinâ consultus. Cic. Vir consultissimus omnis divini humanique juris. Liv. *I can hardly believe that the* inconsulti abeunt *of Virgil may signify that the men retired without an answer or without counsel.* Inconsultus *cannot have an active signification: it is opposed to* consultus, *which signifies skilful; and consequently* inconsultus *must signify unskilful, foolish.*

669. *Contagio. Contagium. Contactus.*

CONTAGIO, (tangere cum) *a communication.* Quæ potest igitur contagio ex infinito penè intervallo pertinere ad lunam? Cic. Societas et contagio corporis et animi. Id. *It is said of catching disorders. Figuratively:* Latiùs patet illius sceleris contagio, quàm quisquam putat. Cic. Contagio belli. Id. Ne cujus facti dictive contagione præsens violer, Liv., *Lest being caught here, I should be thought an accomplice.*—CONTAGIUM *is the same: but it is only used in poetry.* Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia lædent. Virg. *Figuratively:* Contagio lucri. Hor.—CONTACTUS, *a touching.* Contactuque omnia fœdant immundo. Virg. Infecti quasi valetudine et contactu. Tac.

670. *Contaminare. Inquinare. Polluere.*

CONTAMINARE, *in its proper sense is to touch with dirty hands: it is only used figuratively.* Integra contaminatis opponuntur. Cic. Veritatem mendacio contaminare. Id. Contaminare se vitiis. Id.—INQUINARE, *to defile, to cover with filth, is said of stinking and infectious matters that stick to the outside.* Aurum tempus inquinavit ære. Hor. Merdis caput inquiner albis. Id. Inquinari nolo ignavo sanguine. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Famam alicujus inquinare. Cic.—POLLUERE, *to pollute, to distain, to corrupt.* Lues impura ludos polluit. Hor. Jura nefario scelere polluere. Cic. Polluere consulatum, Sall., *To render the consulate contemptible.*

671. *Contendere. Certare. Decertare.*

CONTENDERE, (tendere cum) *properly to stretch.* Contendere tenacia vincla. Ovid. Contendere tormenta. Cic. *Figuratively:* Contendere vocem. Cic. Contendere Romam. Sal. (iter *understood.*) Contendere aliquid cum re aliquâ, Id., *To compare one thing with another.* Contendere, *synonymous with the others, signifies to struggle against others for a thing, to endeavour to get it, to contest with.* Contendunt inter se verbis, non pugnis. Cic. Civiliter contendere. Id. Jurgio contendere. Id.—CERTARE, *to fight, both in the proper and figurative sense.* Certare armis. Liv. Benedictis si certasset, audisset benè. Ter. Certare maledictis. Id. Certare mulctam, Liv., *To contest before a judge about a fine.* Certare inter se jure, Cic. Foro, Hor., *To go to law one with another, to sue one another.*—DECERTARE, *to contend about, to fight for, both in the proper and figurative sense.* Decertare manu. Cic. Demosthenes et Æschines inter se decertare soliti sunt. Id.

672. *Contentiosus. Litigiosus.*

CONTENTIOSUS, (*from* contendere,) *vehement, contentious, stubborn.* Oratio de quâ loquor, pugnax et contentiosa est. Plin. jun. Avidissimam moriendi cupiditatem contentiosâ mendicitate fallebam. Quint.—LITIGIOSUS, (*from* lis *and* agere) *litigious, fond of law, and likewise a thing in dispute.* Quid huic tam loquaciter litigioso responderet ille non habebat. Cic. Ager litigiosus, Id., *A field about which there is a dispute.*

673. *Contestatio. Contentio. Disputatio. Concertatio.*

Contestatio, (*from* cum *and* testis) *entreaty, strong solicitation.* Petivit à me maximâ contestatione, ut, &c. Cic. *Good authors never use it in the sense of contestation and quarrel.*—Contentio, (tendere cum) *an effort.* Vehementissima contentio animi, ingenii, virium. Cic. *It is said of a contestation, dispute, &c.* Contentio disceptationibus tribuatur judiciorum. Cic. *It also signifies a comparison or putting of things together.* Sed si contentio quædam et comparatio fiat. Cic.—Disputatio, (diversim putare) *a disputation or debate on a particular matter, between two persons of a different opinion.* Disputationem de re aliquâ instituere. Cic.—Concertatio, (certare cum) *contention, chicanery.* Nunquàm vidi iniquiùs concertationem comparatam, Ter., *I never saw a more unequal contest.* Disputationes plenæ concertationum. Cic. Disputandi prudentiam imitatur concertatio. Id.

674. *Contiguus. Vicinus. Vicinalis. Confinis. Finitimus.*

Contiguus, (*from* cum *and* tangere) *contiguous, adjoining.* Contiguas habuêre domos. Ovid—Vicinus, (*from* vicus) *a neighbour.* Vicini homines. Cic. Vicinæ ædes. Id. *Two houses may be* vicinæ, *without being* contiguæ. *Figuratively:* Mala sunt vicina bonis. Ovid. Latona ad pariendum vicina. Cic.—Vicinalis, *of or belonging to neighbours or the neighbourhood.* Lintres ad vicinalem usum paratæ. Liv. Vicinalibus bellis assiduè vexati. Just.—Confinis, (*from* cum *and* finis) *next to, bordering.* Quæ gens confinis Cappadociæ est. C. Nep. Confinis ager, Cic., *A field separated from another by the same limits.*—Finitimus, (*from* finis) *bordering upon, adjacent to.* Finitimæ civitates. Liv. *Figuratively:* Pertinacia perseverantiæ finitima est. Cic. *Two fields separated by the same limits are* confines; *if they are on the confines of a country, they are* finitimi.

675. *Continuatio. Continuitas.*

Continuatio, (cum tenore) *continuation, the action by which a thing is continued, and its duration.* Quasi fatalis et immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni. Cic. Continuatio et series rerum. Id. Continuatio imbrium. Cæs.—Continuitas, *the continuity or joining without interruption of the parts, or whole length of a thing: it is said of extension.* Collum et juba continuitate spinæ porrigitur. Plin.

676. *Continuò. Statim. Confestim. Actutùm. Ilicet. Illicò. Protinùs. Repentè. Derepentè. Subitò. Extemplò. Oppidò.*

Continuo, (cum tenore) *without any interval.* Haud mora, continuò perfectis sanguine votis, &c. Virg.—Statim, (*from* stare) *on the spot, without leaving the place.* Nec recedit de loco, quin statim rem gerat. Plaut.—Confestim, (cum festinatione) *quickly, eagerly.* Mulier confestim hùc advolavit. Cic.—Actutum, (*from* agere) *with activity.* Aperite aliquis actutùm ostium. Plaut.—Ilicet, (ire licet) *you may go when you like, you may depart when you will, the business is over.* Hoc nihil est. Phædria, ilicet; quid hìc

conterimus operam frustrà? Ter. *It generally signifies at first, immediately.* Ilicet obruimur numero. Virg.—ILLICO, (in loco) *in that very place.* Otiosè nunc jam illicò hìc consiste. Ter. *It is said of time; presently.* Simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultûs, artes illicò nostræ conticescunt. Cic.—PROTINUS, (porrò tenùs) *at the first, instantly, without delay.* Rogo te ut Romam protinùs pergas. Cic.—REPENTE, (*from* repere) *all on a sudden: it is opposed to* sensim. Amicitiam magis decet sensim dissuere, quàm repentè præcidere. Cic.—DEREPENTE *raises above the idea of* repentè. Si cùm hoc domi faceremus, tu derepentè erupisses, &c. Cic.—SUBITO, (ire sub) *quickly: it expresses less surprise than* repentè. Mihi scriptum est te in febrim subitò incidisse. Cic.—EXTEMPLO *originally related to auguries: but custom has given to it the signification of immediately.* Extemplò convocato concilio. Liv.—OPPIDO, *according to Festus and Donatus, had the following origin. Anciently, when somebody was asked, whether he had got a good harvest, he used to answer, when such was the case, that he had got corn enough to provide a whole town,* quantùm vel oppidò satis esset, *to signify that his harvest had been very plentiful.* Oppidò *signifies, very much.* Mimus oppidò ridiculus. Cic. Præterquàm oppidò pauci, Id., *Except very few people. It also signifies, immediately.* Perdidi operam fabrorum illicò, oppidò venit ignavia. Plaut. Omne argentum oppidò reddidi, Id., *may signify, I did immediately return the money, or I did return the money to the last farthing.*

677. *Contrà. E contrario. Contrariè.*

CONTRA, (*an adverb*) *on the contrary.* Non is sum qui obtrectem libenter, sed contrà qui laudem omnia. Cic. Si hæc contrà ac dico essent omnia. Id. Illi contrà beati. Id. Contrà, (*a preposition*) *signifies opposite or over against, against.* Italiam contrà, Virg., *Opposite to, or over against, Italy.* Aspice contrà me, Plaut., *Look at me.* Contrà officium. Cic. Contrà spem. Id. Hæc res contrà me est, Id., *This is against me, weakens my cause.* E contrà *is bad Latin.* E CONTRARIO *is the proper expression.* E contrario tibi sum amicus. Cic.—CONTRARIE, *contrarily, in a contrary manner.* Contrariè scriptum aut ambiguè. Cic. Alio se eâdem de re contrariè scripto defendere. Id.

678. *Controversia. Disceptatio. Altercatio. Rixa. Lis. Jurgium.*

CONTROVERSIA, (vertere contrà) *variance, dispute, contest.* Controversia mihi cum illo est rei familiaris. Cic. Est inter auctores de numero annorum controversia. Id.—DISCEPTATIO, (*from* δὶς *and* σκέπτομαι, *to weigh*) *examination, discussion.* Disceptatio et cognitio veritatis. Cic. Juris disceptatio. Id.—ALTERCATIO, (*from* alter) *altercation, contestation between two or more persons.* E disceptatione altercationem fecerunt. Liv. Altercantur inter se mulierum ritu. Id.—RIXA, *a quarrel.* Consulum intercursu rixa sedata est. Liv.—LIS, *a process or action at law.*—JURGIUM, *a contestation between friends.* Jurgare lex putat inter se vicinos, non litigari. Cic. Si jurgant, benevolorum concertatio, non lis inimicorum, jurgium dicitur. Id. Cùm hodiè litibus et jurgiis supersederi æquum sit. Liv.

679. *Controversiam facere. Controversiam intendere.*

Controversiam facere, *to give matter or cause for contestation.* Nihil ambigi potest, in quo non aut res controversiam faciat, aut verba. Cic.—Controversiam intendere, *to excite a quarrel, to contest.* Vitiosum est intendere controversiam propter nominum differentiam. Cic. Qui controversiam intendit de rebus iis quæ controversiam non faciunt, pestis est societatis. *G. D.*

680. *Controversiosus. Controversus.*

Controversiosus, *that is the subject of a contestation.* Quem enim hoc privatæ rei judicem fecisse, ut sibi controversiosam adjudicaret rem? Liv.—Controversus, *speaking of persons, litigious, fond of contestation.* Sicula, acuta gens et controversa naturâ, Cic., *speaking of things, full of litigation, disputed.* Controversum jus, Cic., *Contentious laws.*

681. *Contumacia. Pertinacia. Pervicacia. Obstinatio.*

Contumacia, (*from* tumere) *scornful and insolent resistance, contumacy.* Itaque illi fastidio ferè, et contumaciâ efferuntur. Cic. Potentissimorum hominum contumaciam nunquam tuli. Id. Contumacia *is not always taken in a bad part.* Eam contumaciam non à superbiâ, sed magnitudine animi ductam. Cic.—Pertinacia (*from* per *and* tenere) *is the effect of a mistaken constancy, which does not permit us to retract what we have said or done; an obstinacy in maintaining what we have done, said, or undertaken.* Quæ pertinacia quibusdam, eadem aliis constantia videri potest. Cic. *It may also be understood in a good part.* Vicit tamen omnium pertinax virtus. Liv. Pertinax recti. Tac.—Pervicacia (*from* per *and* vincere) *seems to originate from a kind of refractory disposition, that prevents us at all times to give up a point; an obstinate determination to get the better of others, right or wrong.* Perdurandi pervicacia. Plin. Pervicacem dici me esse, et vincere facilè patior; pertinacem nihil moror. Sen. —Obstinatio, (*from* ob *and* tenere) *a stubborn self-will.* Obstinatio sententiæ. Cic. Obstinatio fidei. Tac.—Pluribus nocuit in opinione tuendâ, vel retinendo jure levissimo pertinacia; sed tùm id quidam tulêre pervicaciâ, quod nunquam ipsorum modestiæ concessum fuisset; neminem offendit contumaciâ vir sapiens, nisi malum ut avertat offensione graviuŝ. Obstinatum à proposito non abducas; pertinacem ab incœpto non retrahas; pervicacem à contentione non deterreas. *G. D.*

682. *Convalescere. Consanescere.*

Convalescere, *to recover health after a sickness.* Ex morbo convalescere. Cic. Ne ægri quidem omnes convalescunt. Id. *Figuratively*: Convaluit civitas. Cic.—Consanescere, *to be healing, speaking of a wound.* Nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa quæ consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt. Cic.

683. *Conveniens. Consentaneus.*

Conveniens, (venire cum) *beseeming, convenient, suitable.* Aptum et inter se conveniens. Cic. Sibi convenientia finge. Hor. Benè convenientes amici. Cic.—Consentaneus, (sentire cum)

consentaneous, conformable. Mors consentanea vitæ sanctissimè actæ. Cic. Consentaneum cum iis litteris. Id.

684. *Convertere. Invertere.*

Convertere, (vertere cum) *to turn with, together.* Convertere ora et oculos in aliquem. Cic. *Figuratively:* Se totum ad otium pacemque convertere. Cic. Convertere Græca in Latinum. Id. Convertere spem in fidem alicujus. Id. In admirationem omnes convertere. Liv.—Invertere, (vertere in) *to turn inside out, to turn upside down.* Campum fractis glebis invertere. Virg. Cùm annulum ad palmam converteret, à nullo videbatur; ipse autem omnia videbat; idemque rursùs videbatur, cùm in locum annulum inverteret. Cic. *Figuratively:* Negotium invertere, Cic., *To invert or change an affair, to give it a different turn.* Nos virtutes ipsas invertimus, Hor., *We give a bad turn to the very virtues and good qualities of our friends.* Ordinem invertere, Id., *To put things out of order, in confusion.* Viator, ortâ pluviâ, inversâ togâ ambulare solet; aut iter ad domum proximam convertit. *G. D.*

685. *Convincere. Revincere.*

Convincere, *to convict, to prove, by judicial and sufficient proofs, a man to be guilty of the charge laid against him.* Quo me teste convinces, si negem? an chirographo? Cic. Testimoniis convinci. Id. Convincit ratio ipsa et veritas. Id.—Revincere, *to conquer in turn.* Vires revictæ. Lucret. *Figuratively: To confute, to put to a nonplus.* Revincere crimen aut verbis aut rebus. Liv. Quære argumenta, si potes: nunquam enim hic neque suo, neque amicorum judicio revincetur. Cic.

686. *Convincere. Persuadere.*

Convincere, (*synonymous with* persuadere,) *to prove manifestly.* Convincere facta alicujus turpia. Cic. Convincere errores. Id.—Persuadere, *to persuade, to induce one to follow advice.* Suasi tibi, sed persuadere non potui. Cic. Hoc mihi non solùm confirmavit, sed etiam persuasit. Id. Persuadere *is an acquiescence founded on proofs apt to determine by moving the heart.* Convincere *does not exactly correspond with what we call To carry conviction.*

687. *Conviva. Convictor. Convivator.*

Conviva, (vivere cum) *he or she that is invited to one's table, a guest.* Hilares ac benè accepti convivæ. Cic.—Convictor, *a messmate, a fellow-boarder.* Me convictore usus amicoque à puero est. Hor. Familiares et quotidiani convictores. Cic.—Convivator, *an entertainer, a feaster.* Est autem res simillima cœnæ Chalcidensi, sciti convivatoris, apud quem comiter accepti, &c. Liv.

688. *Convivere. Convivari.*

Convivere, (vivere cum) *to eat and drink together.* Convivere cum adolescentibus. Quint. Misisti ad navim Sosiam, ut hodiè tecum conviveret. Plaut.—Convivari, *to feast, to banquet together.* Quotidiè solitum esse non solùm in publico, sed etiam de publico (*at the public charge*) convivari. Cic.

689. *Convivia tempestiva. Convivia intempestiva.*

CONVIVIA TEMPESTIVA *were entertainments of a particular society on certain days: they were repasts of pleasure and diversion.* Ego propter delectationem sermonis tempestivis conviviis delector. Cic. Quantum temporis alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis, &c. Id.—INTEMPESTIVA CONVIVIA *were repasts protracted to a very late hour of the night.* Intempestivi convivii, amœni loci, multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio. Cic. *Some people believe that* convivia tempestiva *were suppers which began sooner than the usual time.*

690. *Convivium. Epulum. Epulæ.*

CONVIVIUM, (vivere cum) *a feast, a repast of several people together.* Benè Majores accubationem epularum amicorum, quia vitæ conjunctionem haberet, convivium nominarunt. Cic.—EPULUM, *a solemn banquet given to the people on account of public rejoicings, or of a religious ceremony.* Is cùm epulum populo Romano daret. Cic. Epulum funebre, Id., *A funeral feast* —EPULÆ, *a banquet, an entertainment.* Regum epulæ. Hor. Ità enim illud epulum est funebre, ut munus sit funeris, epulæ quidem ipsæ dignitatis. Cic. *It is said of the food itself.* Mensæ conquisitissimis epulis extruebantur. Cic. *Figuratively:* Mens saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis. Cic. Avidum hominem ad has discendi epulas recepi. Cic.

691. *Coquere. Torrere.*

COQUERE, *to cook or dress victuals.* Coquere cœnam. Plaut. Coquere lateres, Catul., *To bake bricks.* Coquere rastra, Juv., *To forge rakes.* Coquere cibum, Cic., *To digest or concoct in the stomach.* Glebas coquat solibus æstas, Virg. *Figuratively:* Coquere bellum, Liv., *To machinate a war.* Coquere consilia, Id., *To hatch designs.* Coquit me cura, *I am consumed with sorrow.* Benè coctus et conditus sermo. Cic.—TORRERE, *to toast, roast, or broil.* Solis ardore torreri. Cic. Torreri in tauro Phalaridis ignibus succensis. Id. Fruges torrere igni. Virg. Caro tosta. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Me torret face mutuâ, Hor., *I am in love with him, and he with me.* Artus torrentur febribus. Ovid.

692. *Coràm. Antè.*

CORAM, *in presence of, by word of mouth.* Coràm Publio Caspio tecum locutus sum. Cic. Mihi promiserunt coràm, et absenti mihi scripserunt. Id.—ANTE, *before: it is said of place, time, and persons.* Ante focum, si frigus erit. Virg. Ante lucem. Cic. Causam intereà ante eum diceret. Id.

693. *Cordi mihi est. In animo mihi est.*

ILLUD CORDI MIHI EST, *that pleases me very much; I have no greater desire than to do that.* Idque mihi eò magis cordi est, quòd, &c. Cic. Forma virginibus cordi est. Ovid.—ILLUD IN ANIMO MIHI EST, *I intend, I purpose.* Erat mihi in animo proficisci. Cic. In animo est mihi, hyeme exactâ, rus repetere; idque mihi eò magis cordi est, quòd, &c. Id.

694. *Cornus. Cornum.*

CORNUS, *the cornel tree.* Et bona bello cornus, Virg., *because javelins were made of the wood of this tree.*—CORNUM, *the fruit of the cornel tree.* Autumnalia corna Ovid. Lapidosa corna. Virg.

695. *Corona. Sertum.*

CORONA, *a crown, an ornament made of flowers, boughs of trees, or the like, as a token of honour, or a sign of joy.* Verno fecit de flore coronam. Ovid. Corona laurea illi à Senatu decreta. Cic. Corona aurea. Id. Coronas victoribus imposuerunt, Id. *It is said of a circle of men standing about one, or sitting round in a ring.* Tibi ipsi pro te erit maximâ coronâ causa dicenda. Cic. Sub coronâ vendere, Cæs., *To sell for slaves, as prisoners of war were, with garlands on their heads*; *or, according to others, because kept with a guard of soldiers round about them.*—SERTA, (*from* serere, serui, sertum, *to entwine, to interweave, to join,*) *garlands of flowers, wreaths, festoons, crowns of flowers.* Sertis redimiti. Cic. Si coronas, serta, unguenta jusserit ancillam ferre Veneri aut Cupidini. Plaut. Textilia serta. Mart.

696. *Corona classica* or *rostrata. Corona navalis.*

CORONA CLASSICA or ROSTRATA *was the crown given to a commanding officer who had gained a great victory at sea.* Insigne coronæ classicæ, quo nemo unquam Romanorum donatus erat, hoc bello Agrippa singulari virtute meruit. Suet.—CORONA NAVALIS, *a crown formed like beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's ship.* Tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronâ. Virg.

697. *Corona obsidionalis, vallaris, castrensis, muralis, civica.*

CORONA OBSIDIONALIS, *a crown made of the grass that grew in the place besieged, and given to him who had caused the siege to be raised.* Secundùm consulis donationem legiones gramineam coronam obsidionalem, clamore donum approbantes, Decio ponunt. Liv. —CORONA VALLARIS *or* CASTRENSIS, *a crown given to him who first entered the enemy's works or camp.* Vallari insignes coronâ. Liv.—MURALIS CORONA, *a crown given to him who first scaled the walls and entered the town.* Cedunt iis (obsidionalibus) murales, vallaresquæ coronæ. Plin.—CORONA CIVICA, *a crown given to a person that saved the life of a citizen in killing his enemy, by him who was so saved.* Civica corona appellatur, quam civis civi, à quo servatus est in prælio, testem vitæ salutisque perceptæ dat. Gell.

698. *Corporeus. Corporalis.*

CORPOREUS, *that has a body, corporeal, material.* Corporeum et aspectabile, itemque tractabile. Cic. Ignis corporeus. Id. Deus quod erat corporeum substraxit animo. Id.—CORPORALIS, *of the body, belonging to the body.* Corporalia bona. Gell. *Seneca has used* corporalis *instead of* corporeus. Quod est, aut corporale est, aut incorporale. Sen.—Lapis est res corporea; pulchritudo, robur, divitiæ bona sunt corporalia. *G. D.*

699. *Corrigere. Emendare.*

CORRIGERE, (regere cum) *properly to make straight what is*

crooked. Miloni athletæ malum tenenti nemo digitum corrigebat, Plin., *When Milo had got hold of an apple, no one could unbend his finger.* Martellum de sinu proferens vitrum correxit aptissimè, Id., *Taking a small hammer out of his girdle, he very cleverly made the glass straight. Figuratively:* Ea quæ corrigere vult mihi quidem depravare videtur. Cic. Colligere alicujus sententiam. Id.—EMENDARE, (quasi extrà mendam ponere) *to amend, to correct, to take away what is defective* Scripta emendare. Cic *Figuratively:* Si quid fecerim imprudentiâ lapsus, corrigi me ac emendari hâc castigatione posse. Liv. Ut cupiditatibus principum et vitiis infici solet tota civitas, sic corrigi et emendari continentiâ. Cic. Fortunam arte emendare. Hor. Emendare publicos mores. Cic. Facilè corriguntur in discendo, quorum vitia imitantur emendandi causâ magistri. Quint. —Corriguntur quæ prava sunt; vitiosa emendantur. *G. D.*

700. *Corrumpere. Vitiare. Depravare.*

CORRUMPERE, (rumpere cum) *to break together.* Mihi corrupit dentes. Plaut. *Figuratively: to corrupt.* Aqua conclusa facilè corrumpitur. Cic. Corrumpere animum. Id. Corrumpere opportunitates, Sall., *To lose favourable opportunities* Rem familiarem corrumpere, Id., *To waste one's wealth.*—VITIARE, (*from* vitium) *to vitiate, to spoil.* Auræ vitiantur cadaveribus. Ovid Res vitiata et corrupta. Cic.—DEPRAVARE, (*from* pravus *to distort* Depraves licet, dùm monstruoso et distorto aliquid supersit. Sen. *Figuratively:* Corrupti mores sunt depravatique admiratione divitiarum. Cic Quid pretio corruptum, quid spe aut metu depravatum? Id.—Mores integros malis artibus corrumpit improbus; puros et castos afflatu vitiat libidinosus; rectos ac simplices depravat fraudulentus. *G. D.*

701. *Corruptela. Corruptio.*

CORRUPTELA, *a bane.* Largitionem corruptelam dixit esse. Cic. Adolescentulum corruptelarum illecebris irretire. Id. Corruptelam judicii moliri Id. Corruptela nostrorum adolescentum, *The corrupter of our young people.*—CORRUPTIO, *corruption, the act of corrupting* Morbum appellant totiûs corporis corruptionem. Cic Opinionum corruptio, Id., *Falsity of opinion* – Tanta est corruptela malæ consuetudinis, ut sæpissimè morum corruptionem inferat *G. D.*

702. *Cosmographia Geographia.*

COSMOGRAPHIA, (*from* κόσμος. mundus, *and* γράφω, scribo) *a description of the world.*—GEOGRAPHIA, (*from* γῆ, terra. *and* γράφω, scribo) *geography, a description of the earth* Cosmographia differt a Geographiâ tanquàm totum à parte. Geographi enim solius terræ situm describunt, præcipuasque ejus regiones fluminibus et montibus distinguunt: Cosmographi autem mundi totius tàm elementaris, quàm ætherei cognitionem inquirunt, terræque situm non fluviis aut montibus, sed cœlestibus circulis discriminant *Robert Stephens.*

703. *Cràs. Postridiè. Perendiè.*

CRAS, *to-morrow.* Cràs manè. Cic. Dic mihi cràs Postume, quandò venit Mart.—POSTRIDIE (postero die) *is properly an ablative case. The next day, the next day following.* Postridiè pugnæ.

Cic. Postridie hujus diei. Id.—PERENDIE, *the day after to-morrow, two days hence.* Scies igitur fortassè cràs, summùm perendiè. Cic. Jam illud quidem mirum videri solet tot homines tam ingeniosos per tot annos etiam nunc statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret. Id.

704. *Crassus. Densus. Spissus.*

CRASSUS, *gross, thick.* Crassum filum, Cic., *Coarse thread.* Crassi parietes, Cæs., *Thick walls.* Aër crassus. Cic. Crassus homo. Ter. Toga quæ defendere frigus, quamvis crassa queat. Hor. *Figuratively :* Crassâ et pingui Minervâ, Hor., *Bluntly, ignorantly, stupidly.*—DENSUS, *condensed, compact.* Et quæ densa relaxat. Virg. Densus aër, Cic., *is less expressive than* crassus aër. Apud alios id densius est, apud alios fortassè rarius. Cic. Acie densi milites. Liv. Crassi *would be improper. Figuratively :* Densus labor, Val. Max., *An uninterrupted work.*—SPISSUS *is properly said of a forest, of bushes or shrubs standing thick together.* Umbræ spissæ. Virg. Laurea spissa ramis. Hor. *It is taken in a more general sense :* Caligo spissa, Ovid. *Figuratively : long, slow, tedious, toilsome.* Spissum opus et operosum, Cic., *Long and painful work.* Spissum istud amanti est verbum, veniet. Plaut. Crassus *is opposed to* tenuis; densus *to* rarus; spissus *to* pervius. Quò densius est aurum, eò gravius; quò fœcundior terra, eò spissiores aristæ; quò crassior paries, eò tutior ad omnes impetus sustinendos. *G. D.* Crassus ager *is a fat and clayey ground*; densus ager, *a compact ground; and* spissus ager, *a ground difficult to till or plough.*

705. *Creare. Gignere. Generare.*

CREARE, *to create, to give existence, to form out of nothing.* Omnes res quas natura creat. Cic. *Figuratively :* Creare magistratum, periculum, calamitatem. Cic.—GIGNERE, *to produce, to beget.* Ova gignunt pisces. Cic. Quæ in terris gignuntur, ad usum hominum omnia creantur. Id. *Figuratively :* Artis maximè proprium est creare et gignere. Cic. Genuit in hâc urbe dicendi copiam. Id.—GENERARE, (*from* genus) *to engender.* Homines hominum causâ generati sunt. Cic. A Marte populum Romanum generatum accipimus. Id. *Figuratively :* Cùm puer ipse generabit aliquid et componet. Quint. *Although the above verbs be indifferently used by authors, they may be distinguished thus :* Creatur quod nullum, aut prorsùs ignotum erat; Gignitur quidquid ex nativis elementis ita coalescit, ut novum existat; Generatur quidquid è simili procedens genus propagat. Deus universum orbem creavit; Gignuntur è terrâ fruges; Pater filios generat. *G. D.*

706. *Creber. Frequens.*

CREBER, *thick, reiterated.* Crebri cœlo cecidère lapides. Liv. Crebri hostes cadunt. Plaut. Litteræ crebriores. Cic. Scitis per hos dies creberrimum fuisse sermonem. Id. Erratque aures et tempora circùm crebra manus. Virg.—FREQUENS, *speaking of persons, numerous, frequent, assiduous.* Refert qui audiant, frequentes aut pauci. Cic. Frequens Senatus convenit, Id., *A full house assembled.* Auditor Platonis frequens fuit Demosthenes. Id. *Speaking of things,*

populous, much resorted to. Municipium frequens. Cic. *We find in Plautus,* Mihi frequentem operam dedistis.

707. *Credere. Confidere. Committere.*

CREDERE, *as we consider it in this place, is the effect of esteem; and* CONFIDERE *the effect of confidence. A quotation from Livy will completely illustrate this difference.* Et consules magis non confidere, quàm non credere militibus suis, *The consuls had no confidence in their soldiers, because they were ill-disposed; but they did not question their strength.*—COMMITTERE, (mittere cum) *to commit to, to abandon to.* Arbitrio alicujus aliquid committere. Hor. Committere se fluctibus. Cic. Omnia illi et credi rectissimè, et committi possunt. Id. *A pilot, in a storm,* committit navem fluctibus et ventis; vix tamen credit. Credere pecuniam *is to lend money depending on the good faith of the person who borrows; instead of which* committere pecuniam *implies lending one's money with proper securities: hence Cicero says,* Per syngrapham pecuniam alicui committere, *viz. under the borrower's obligation in hand-writing.* Committere consilium *signifies to acquaint one with a design;* credere consilium, *to intrust a person with one's design, to speak with open heart and confidence about it.*

Liv. 2. 45.

708. *Credibilis. Verisimilis. Probabilis.*

CREDIBILIS, (*from* credere) *credible, that may be believed.* Credibile est id quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur. Cic.—VERISIMILIS, *likely.* Narratio credibilis et verisimilis. Cic.—PROBABILIS, *probable.* Probabile est id quod verè fieri solet; aut quod in opinione positum est, aut quod habet in se ad hoc quandam similitudinem, sive id falsum est, sive verum. Cic. Probabilis *signifies also, laudable, that may be approved.* Sicinius probabilis orator, jam verò etiam probatus. Cic. P. Antonius voce magnâ, nec aliâ re ullâ probabilis. Id. Discipulus probabilis. Id.

709. *Crepida. Solea.*

CREPIDA, (*from* κρηπὶς, *a basis*) *a low shoe with a latchet, mostly used by the Greeks.* Graiorum crepidæ. Pers.—SOLEA, (*from* solum, *the ground*) *a kind of pantoufle used at home. Cicero reproaches Verres with having appeared in public with this sort of pantoufles.* Stetit soleatus prætor populi Romani. *It is also said of wooden shackles used for criminals.* Et statim ei ligneæ soleæ in pedes inductæ sunt. Cic.

710. *Crepitus. Fremitus. Fremor. Strepitus. Stridor. Murmur. Susurrus.*

CREPITUS, (*from* crepere, *to crack*) *a cracking noise.* Crepitus dentium, Cic., *The gnashing of the teeth.* Forium crepitus. Plaut. Viridis materiæ crepitus. Liv.—FREMITUS, (*from* fremere) *a roaring, a frightful noise.* Maris murmurantis fremitus. Cic. Horribilis fremitus armorum, Id., *A horrid clashing of arms. It is sometimes taken in a good sense.* Fremitu secundo, Virg., *With applause, with acclamation.*—FREMOR *has the same meaning, but is only used in poetry.* Variusque per ora cucurrit Ausonidum turbata fremor. Virg. —STREPITUS, *a creaking and confused noise.* Strepitus, fremitus to-

nitruum. Cic. Ingens valvarum strepitus. Cic. Pedum crepitus, et strepitus hominum. Ovid. *Horace has said*, dulcis strepitus aureæ testudinis.—STRIDOR, *a shrill noise.* Stridor serræ. Cic. Stridorque rudentum. Virg. Reddidit stridorem janua verso cardine. Ovid. Ferus stridor, Id., *speaking of the hissing of a serpent.*—MURMUR, *a noise, a warbling or purling, a murmur.* Maris murmur. Cic. Vocis parvæ murmur. Ovid. Ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auræ. Virg. Horrendo labitur amnis murmure. Ovid. Jucundo labentes rivi murmure. Id. Tacito venerantur murmure numen. Id. Strepit omnis murmure campus. Virg. Magno miscetur murmure cœlum. Id.—SUSURRUS, *a whisper.* Lenes sub noctem susurri. Hor Tùm in lecto quoque videres stridere secretâ divisos aure susurros. Id. Lympharum susurrus, Id., *The purling of waters.*

711. *Crimen. Culpa. Delictum. Peccatum. Maleficium. Maleficentia.*

CRIMEN, (*from* κρίμα, judicium) *properly an accusation, a reproach.* Crimen diluere. Cic. Scyllæ persona non suscipit crimen tantorum facinorum. *It sometimes in poetry expresses a crime. Virgil has used it speaking of a villanous person:* Crimine ab uno disce omnes.—CULPA, *a slight offence, or imperfection.* Si aliquâ culpâ tenemur erroris humani; à scelere certè liberati sumus. Cic.—DELICTUM, (linquere de) *an omission, a negligence, when one does not know what should be done: whereas* PECCATUM *is a transgression*; *an ill action, when one does what he knows ought not to be done.* Necesse est eum qui velit peccare, aliquandò primùm delinquere. Cic. Homines sapientes delicto suo, non aliorum injuriâ commoveri. Id. Peccare est tanquàm transire lineas. Id. Tibi persuade præter culpam et peccatum homini accidere nihil posse quod sit horribile aut pertimescendum. Id. Crimen fatetur, peccatum imprudentiæ. Phæd. —MALEFICIUM (malè facere) *is said of any wicked action.* Contaminare se maleficio. Cic. Crimen ansam nocendi præbet malevolis; culpam omnem vitare ne vir quidem honestissimus usque poterit; nullum est intrà recti justique fines peccatum; omne delictum fugit vir diligens et officiorum memor; improbum arguit maleficium. Culpa est inscientis; peccatum potest esse ejus qui animum diligenter advertit, sed vel consilii inopiâ, vel rerum rudis rem prudenter sapienterque non gerat, peccatum quoque in re quâvis consistit, sive in negotiorum procuratione, sive in artium aut litterarum rectè appellandarum ignoratione. *G D.*—MALEFICENTIA, *a committed offence.* Sibi in animo esse iter facere per provinciam sine ullâ maleficentiâ. Cæs.

712. *Criminari. Culpare. Vituperare Improbare.*

CRIMINARI, (*from* crimen) *to accuse, to charge with a crime.* Hanc metui ne me criminaretur tibi Ter. Invidiosè potentiam alicujus criminari. Cic.—CULPARE, (*from* culpa) *to lay the fault on one, to censure.* Arbor aquas culpat. Hor. Carmina culpare. Ovid. —VITUPERARE, (quasi vitium aperire) *to blame.* Ego tuum consilium vituperare non audeo. Cic. Cœlum vituperat ipsum. Phæd. —IMPROBARE, (non probare) *to disapprove.* Negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare. Cic. Improbantur ii quæstus qui in odia hominum incurrunt. Id. Ubi subest aliqua fraus minùs probos cul-

pare pronum est; vituperare factum aut rem aversantis est; criminari, simultatis, aut cupiditatis est; improbare, existimationis aut judicii. *G. D.*

713. *Crimini dare. Vitio dare.*

CRIMINI DARE ALIQUID ALICUI, *to reproach one with, or accuse him of something.* Scio mihi crimini datum iri pecuniam accepisse. Cic.—VITIO DARE, *to impute as a crime, to object as a crime.* Summam laudem alicui vitio et culpæ dare. Cic. Crimini dare, accusatoris est; vitio dare, invidi aut iniqui hominis. *G. D.*

714. *Crinalis. Crinitus.*

CRINALIS, *of hair, belonging to hair.* Solvite crinales vittas. Virg. Acus crinalis. Apul.—CRINITUS, *hairy, full of hair.* Mulier malè crinita. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, crinitum anguibus. Cic.

715. *Cruciatus. Cruciamentum. Supplicium. Tormentum. Carnificina.*

CRUCIATUS, (*from* crux) *in its proper sense, the situation of a man hanging from a cross.* Qui cives Romanos cruciatu et morte affecerit. Cic. *Torment, pain: it is said both of the body and mind.* Animi cruciatus et corporis. Cic. Confectus jam cruciatu maximorum dolorum. Id.—CRUCIAMENTUM, *the anguish or smart of pain.* Nec graviora verè sunt tormenta carnificum, quàm interdum cruciamenta morborum. Cic. In ipso cruciatu vel sævissimo aliquam esse cruciamentorum intermissionem negare non ausim.—SUPPLICIUM, (*from* supplex) *the punishment inflicted by laws.* Supplicium est pœna peccati. Cic. Rapi ad supplicium ob facinus. Id. *It also signifies a supplication, a prayer.* Diis immortalibus supplicia decernere. Sall. Nihil Jovi acceptum est à perjuris supplicii, Plaut., *Jupiter rejects the prayers of perjured persons*—TORMENTUM, (*from* torquere) *the tortures that are endured in racking.* Quod tormentis invenire vis, fatemur. Cic Mortem naturæ pœnam putat esse; iracundiæ, tormentum atque cruciatum. Id. *It is said of an engine of war.* Antonius ante oculos legatorum tormentis Mutinam verberavit. Cic.—CARNIFICINA, (carnem facere) 1 *A place where malefactors were executed* Ductum se à creditore non in servitium, sed in ergastulum et carnificinam esse. Cic. 2. *The punishment itself.* Non est ea medicina, sed carnificina et crudelitas. Cic. 3. *The office of a hangman.* Carnificinam facere. Plaut.

716 *Crudescere. Recrudescere.*

CRUDESCERE, (*from* crudus) *to increase, to grow worse.* Crudescit pugna. Virg. Crudescit morbus Id -RECRUDESCERE, *to begin again.* Pugna recruduit. Liv. Recrudescit seditio Id. Recruduit soporatus dolor. Q. Curt.

717. *Cruor. Sanguis.*

CRUOR, *blood from a wound, gore.* Cadaveribus, cruore, atque luctu omnia compleri. Sall. Arma nondùm expiatis uncta cruoribus. Hor. Liberos vestros ad cædem et cruorem non sum passus extrahi. Cic.—SANGUIS, *blood in the veins.* Sanguis per venas in

omne corpus diffunditur. Cic. Membra quædam amputantur, si et sanguine et tanquàm spiritu carere cœperunt. Id.

718. *Crustum. Crusta. Emblema.*

Crustum, *the crust of those things which are to be eaten.* Violare manu malisque audacibus orbem fatalis crusti. Virg.—Crusta, *a shell, a crust or solid outward case,* viz. *of ice.* Concrescunt subitæ currenti in flumine crustæ. Virg. *It is said of heavy plates of gold and silver.* Crustæ argenti cælati. Cic. *Figuratively:* Non est ista solida et sincera felicitas; crusta est. Sen.—Emblema (*from* ἐν *and* βάλλω, jacio) *is said of small images, flowers, or like ornaments, set in bosses on plate, to be taken off and put on when we wish.* Cùm inspiciendum poposcisces, avulso emblemate, remisisti. Cic. Vasis crustæ et emblemata detrahebantur, sic Haluntini, excussis deliciis, cum argento puro domum revertuntur. Id.

719. *Crux. Furca. Patibulum.*

Crux, *a cross: it had the form of a* T. Tollere in crucem. Cic. Quam damnatis servis crucem fixeras. Id. *Figuratively:* Et illis crucibus (*speaking of prostitutes*) quæ nos nostramque adolescentiam habent despicatam. Plaut.—Furca, *a fork, or any thing to put under or prop.* Bicornes furcæ. Virg. Furca *was a kind of punishment. The fork in this sense had the form of a* V; *it was the punishment of slaves:* circumduci solebant, *says Pompa,* collo furcæ inserto; *hence they were called* furciferi. *The triangle of the* furca *caught hold of the nape of the neck, and the two branches fell on the breast along the shoulders.* Cùm comperisset nudi hominis cervicem inseri furcæ, corpus virgis ad necem cædi. Suet.—Patibulum, (*from* patere) *a kind of* furca *which had the form of the letter* Y, *which slaves, or those condemned to servile punishment, having their arms tied, carried through the streets, being scourged all the while, and sometimes crucified after.* Patibulum feram per urbem, deindè affigar cruci. Plaut. Patibulum *is also said of a gallows, a gibbet.* Patibulo eminens affigebatur. Sall. *Afterwards* patibulum *and* furca *have been promiscuously used.*

720. *Cubare. Jacēre.*

Cubare, (*from* κύπτω, caput declino) *to lie down in bed, to pass the night in bed.* Cùm iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus. Cic. Cubare in carcere. Plaut. Cubat is propè Cæsaris hortos. Hor. —Jacere, *to lie along, either on a bed or on the ground.* Cùm pater Curio mœrens jacēret in lecto. Cic. Patres hi, quos videtis, jacebant in limine. Id. *Figuratively:* Jacent virtutes. Cic. In pace jacēre, quàm in bello vigere maluit. Id. Pauper ubique jacet. Ovid.

721. *Cubicularis. Cubicularius.*

Cubicularis, *for sleeping, where one sleeps.* Lectus cubicularis. Cic.—Cubicularius, *pertaining to the bed-chamber.* Lucerna cubicularia, Mart., *A watch-light.*

722. *Cudere. Fabricari.*

Cudere, *to beat, to strike, as smiths do.* Cudere nummos, argentum, Ter., *To coin.* Cudere frumenta, Col., *To thrash corn. Figuratively:* Cudere alicui tenebras, Plaut., *To impose upon and deceive*

one. In me cudetur hæc faba, Ter., *I shall pay dearly for that.*—FABRICARE *and* FABRICARI, *to forge, to fabricate, speaking of works done with a hammer.* Gladium fabricare. Quint. Crateram fabricare. Ovid. Fabricari naves. Tac. *It is taken in a more general sense.* Quæ terra gignit talia sunt, ut ea ipsa Deus immortalis ad usum hominum fabricatus penè videatur. Cic. *Figuratively*: Fabricare verba, Cic., *To invent words.*

723. *Cujatis. Cujus.*

CUJATIS, *of what country?* Socrates quidem cùm rogaretur cujatem se ipse diceret, Mundanum, inquit; totius enim mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur. Cic. Cujates estis, aut quo ex oppido? Plaut. Cujatis, cujatem *and* cujates *only are in use. There is no example of* cujas *employed by good authors.*—CUJUS, CUJA, CUJUM, *whose?* Cujum pecus, an Melibœi? Virg. Cujus, *says a grammarian,* ad personam refertur hominis; cujatis, undè significat.

724. *Culcitra. Pulvinus. Pulvinar.*

CULCITRA *and* CULCITA, *a bed, a mattress, a pillow.* Culcitra lanea. Plaut. Culcitra plumea. Cic. Druso adeò alimenta subducta, ut tomentum è culcitrâ tentaverit mandere. Sen.—PULVINUS, *a cushion to sit upon, speaking of individuals.* Tùm Crassum pulvinum poposcisse, et omnes consedisse. Cic.—PULVINAR, *and* PULVINARIUM, *a pallet on which the antients laid and exposed the statues of their gods in their temples.* Corvum in ædem Junonis devolasse, atque in ipso pulvinario consedisse. Cic. Ad omnia pulvinaria Deorum vota facere. Id. *Ovid says,* Incolumis conjux sua pulvinaria servat.

725. *Culeus. Uter. Saccus.*

CULEUS, *a leathern bag.* Insutus in culeo vitam amisit. Cic. *Such as murdered their parents were put into such a bag with a cock and a serpent.*—UTER, *a goat-skin bottle used to hold liquors.* Aquam utribus cameli devexerant. Q. Curt. Caput Cyri in utrem humano sanguine repletum conjicitur. Just.—SACCUS, *a sack or bag for holding corn, money,* &c. Saccus frumentarius. Cic. Mensam poni jubet atque effundi saccos nummorum. Hor.

726. *Culmus. Stipula.*

CULMUS, (*from* κάλαμος) *a stalk of corn.* Geniculato culmo erecta herba. Cic. Ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis. Virg.—STIPULA, *the leaves that surround the stalk of corn.* Frumenta in viridi stipulâ lactentia. Virg. Culmusque levis, stipulæque volantes. Id.

727. *Cultus. Cultura. Cultio.*

CULTUS, *tilling, manuring.* Aratores cultu agrorum defessi. Cic. *Figuratively: honour, respect, worship.* Tribuere diligentem cultum alicui. Cic. Religio Deorum cultu pio continetur. Id.—CULTURA, *culture.* Ager quamvis fertilis sine culturâ fructuosus esse non potest. Cic. Adhibere culturam vitibus. Id. *Figuratively: attendance and waiting upon.* Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici; expertus metuit. Hor. *Culture of the mind.* Si modo culturæ patientem commodet aurem. Id.—CULTIO, *the act of husbanding, of*

tilling the ground. Qui se agricultione oblectabant. Cic. Bonus arator agricultione se oblectat; cultu sæpè defatigatur; culturâ ditescit. *G. D.*

728. *Cultus. Ornatus. Munditiæ. Ornamentum.*

CULTUS, *synonymous with* ornatus, *consists in the clothing, gold, jewels, &c used in dress, and is regulated by splendour and magnificence.* ORNATUS *consists in taking a proper care of the hair and skin, and is regulated by fashion and decency* Cultus in auro et argento, et gemmis et vestibus deputatur; ornatus in habitu capillorum, et cutis. Tertull.—MUNDITIÆ (*from* mundus) *is said of cleanness.* Munditiæ, et ornatus, et cultus, hæc fœminarum insignia sunt, his gaudent, et gloriantur: hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt majores nostri. Liv. Mundior justo cultus, Id., *An affected way of dressing. Figuratively:* Munditia orationis, Cic, *an elegant discourse.* Ornatus oratorius, Id., *The ornaments of rhetoric* —ORNAMENTUM, *any ornament or embellishment in general.* Hæc domus erat ornamento civitati. Cic. Ornamenta orationis, Id, *The ornaments of a speech* Spoliari ornamentis omnibus Cic. Ornamenta honoris. Id. Virtutis et industriæ ornamenta. Id. Ornatus *relates to him who gives it, and* ornamentum *to him who receives it.*

729. *Cum imperio esse. Cum potestate esse.*

CUM IMPERIO ESSE *was said of him whom the Republic had by name invested with a command;* CUM POTESTATE ESSE, *of him whom the people had intrusted with the management of an affair, or with a particular commission.* In provinciis intelligebant. si is qui esset cum imperio ac potestate, quod apud quemque esset, emere vellet, idque ei liceret, fore uti quod quisque vellet, sive esset venale, sive non esset, quanti vellet, auferret. Cic.

730. *Cunæ Cunabula. Incunabula.*

CUNÆ, *a cradle* Et si mihi largiatur, ut ex hac ætate repuerascam, et in cunis vagiam. Cic. CUNABULA *and* INCUNABULA *are seldom used but to express the time or place of infancy* In cunabulis creatus consul Cic. A primis cunabulis Id Gentis cunabula nostræ. Virg Jovis incunabula Crete Id *Figuratively: the beginning* Rudimenta et incunabula virtutis. Sall. Oratoris quasi incunabula Cic.

731. *Cunctari. Hæsitare.*

CUNCTARI, *to fluctuate, to be uncertain, as he does who asks questions or advice.* Quibus rebus cognitis cunctatus non sum in cursu bonorum consiliorum. Cic. *To stop, to make a stay* Alii dû n cunctantur in ripâ Liv. Diutiùs cunctari in viâ Cic. HÆSITARE, (*frequentative of* hærere) *properly, to stick to* In vadis hæsitabant frumenti acervi Liv. In eodem hæsitas luto Ter. *Figuratively: to hesitate* Non multùm hæsitans respondebo. Cic Cùm hæsitaret, cùm cunctaretur, quæsivi quid dubitaret proficisci Cunctatur plerùmque prudens; hæsitat incertus. *G D*

732. *Cunctatio. Tarditas Mora*

CUNCTATIO, *delaying, temporising.* Abjectâ omni cunctatione, Cic., *Without any more ado.* Cunctatione fictâ, Tac., *by affected*

delays.—TARDITAS, *slowness, heaviness.* Celeritati tarditas contraria est. Cic. Tarditas ingenii. Id. Nonnunquam cunctatione et tarditate, dùm otium volunt etiam sine dignitate retinere, utrumque amittunt Id.—MORA, *delay.* Afferre moram. Hor. Facere moram. Cic. Trahere moras. Virg. Tenuit mora nulla vocatos. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Moras portarum frangere, Stat. *To break the gates.* Cunctatio dubitantis, ac sæpè etiam prudentis est; Tarditas corporis, aut ingenii pinguioris; Mora ejus, quem obices, negotia, aut voluptates detinent. *G. D.*

733. *Cunctator. Cunctabundus. Dilator.*

CUNCTATOR *is a man who does nothing with precipitation.* Pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum, affingens vicina virtutibus vitia, compellabat. Liv. Cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Id., *expresses in the above sentence a defect. Minutius uses it as an injury.* Cunctator *is said of the habit of delaying, and* CUNCTABUNDUS *of the act itself.* Nusquàm cunctabundus, nisi cùm in Senatu loqueretur. Tac.—DILATOR, (*from* differre, distuli, dilatum) *a man who terminates nothing, and has always recourse to delays.* Dilator, spe longus, iners. Hor.

734. *Cupere. Concupiscere. Optare. Avere. Desiderare. Velle.*

CUPERE, *to desire, to wish, is said of things that are at a distance.* Tuâ virtute frui cupimus. Cic.—CONCUPISCERE, (*frequentative of* cupere) *to covet, to lust after, denotes one more in earnest.* Quid concupiscas videris: quod concupiveris certè habebis. Cic. Divitias infinitè concupiscere. Id.—OPTARE, *to wish, to prefer, denotes choice and discernment.* Quodvis donum et præmium à me optato, id optatum feres. Ter. Tuus, ô regina, quid optes explorare labor. Virg. Cùm semel ad eum quem cupimus, optamusque vestitum, redierimus. Cic.—AVERE, *to long for, denotes sentiment and taste. We long for what pleases us.* Valdè aveo scire quid agas. Cic. Aveo audire de divinatione. Id.—DESIDERARE, *to desire what one has had, and has no more, to feel the want of it, to regret, to expect.* Neque enim vires desidero adolescentis. Cic. Desiderârunt te oculi mei, cum esses Cyrenis. Id. Qui pretium meriti ab improbis desiderat, bis peccat. Phæd.—VELLE, *to be willing, denotes knowledge and reflection. We are willing to get what may be convenient to us.* Cupio omnia quæ vis. Hor. Non gravarer, Læli, nisi et hos velle putarem, et ipse cuperem quoque aliquam partem hujus nostri sermonis attingere. Cic. Quæ honesta sunt volumus; quæ videntur bona cupimus; divitias concupiscit avarus; meliora optamus; absentia desideramus. *G. D.*

735. *Cupido. Cupiditas. Desiderium.*

CUPIDO, *an excessive desire or a violent passion for a thing.* Creverunt et opes, et opum furiosa cupido. Ovid. Cupido atque ira pessimi sunt consultores. Sall. Cupidinibus incœpta patrandi anxius. Id.—CUPIDITAS, *a more moderate desire, but still lively.* Cupiditas ex homine, *says Basilius Faber,* cupido ex stulto nunquam tollitur, quòd cupiditas pars quædam sit temperantior defluens ex cupidine. Cupiditas et studium defendendæ libertatis. Cic.—DESIDERIUM, *the desire or regret of a thing which one has had and has no more.* Desi-

derium tui ferre non possum. Cic. Desiderium sui nobis reliquit. Id. Erat in desiderio civitatis. Id. Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam cari capitis? Hor.

736. *Cur? Quare?*

Cur *is a mere interrogation that requires no answer.* Sed quid ego? Cur me excrucio? Cur me macero? Plaut. Cur ego id curem? Id. —Quare *wants to know the cause or reason, and expects an answer.* Namque illud quare, Scævola, negasti? Cic. Quæritur Egisteus quare sit factus adulter; in promptu causa est, desidiosus erat. Ovid.

737. *Cura. Curatio.*

Cura, (cor urens) *care, concern.* Curâ et sumptu absumitur. Ter. De Tirone mihi curæ est. Cic.—Curatio, *says Doletus,* est in quâ versatur cura, vel est munus à nobis susceptum ad quod exequendum curæ nostræ conferuntur. De curatione aliquâ munerum regiorum cum Oppio locutus sum. Cic. Omnes potestates, imperia, curationes ab universo populo Romano proficisci convenit. Id. Ædes Telluris est curationis meæ, Id., *The care of the temple of Tellus belongs to me as a public officer.*—Curatio *is also used, in physic, for cure.* Medici gravioribus morbis periculosas curationes et ancipites adhibere coguntur. Cic. Aliquot menses transeunt, ad sanitatem dùm venit curatio, Phæd., *Months slide away before the wound is healed.* Curatio rerum multam curam afferre solet. *G. D.*

738. *Curator. Procurator.*

Curator, *one in a public office, and even intrusted with the interest of the state.* Quod ad rempublicam vestram spectat, cujus curator hùc missus es. Sall.—Procurator, (*from* pro *and* curare). Qui legitimè procurator dicitur, *says Cicero,* qui alieni negotii aliquid gerit, alieno præpositus negotio, penè dominus, et alieni juris vicarius. Nihil interest utrùm per procuratores agas, an per te ipsum. Cic.

739. *Curator. Tutor.*

Curator, *synonymous with* tutor, *a guardian for a person of age, but out of his or her wits. He was appointed by the magistrate.* Insanire putas solemnia me, nec medici credis, nec curatoris egere à Prætore dati, Hor., *You think I have an universal madness,* &c.—Tutor, (*from* tueri) *a guardian to one in nonage.* Amo illum mortuum, tutor sum liberis, totam domum diligo. Cic. Galba populum Romanum tutorem instituere se dixit filiorum suorum orbitati. Id. *Figuratively:* Orbæ eloquentiæ quasi tutores relicti. Cic.

740. *Curiosus. Diligens. Attentus. Sedulus. Studiosus. Officiosus.*

Curiosus, *over curious, inquisitive, too full of care.* Ad investigandum curiosior. Cic. Curiosi oculi. Id. Curiosus et negotiis plenus. Id. In alienâ republicâ curiosum minimè esse, officium est peregrini. Id. Ut à diligente curiosus, et à religione superstitio distat. Quint. —Diligens, (*from* diligere) *diligent, mindful.* In omni genere diligens. Cic. Homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare nosset. Id. Negligentiâ diligens. Id.—Attentus, (tendere ad) *attentive.* Attentiores ad rem senes omnes quàm decet. Ter. Durus nimis atten-

tusque videris esse mihi. Hor. Attenta vita et rusticana. Cic.—SEDULUS, *careful.* Assideat custos sedula semper anus. Tibul. Sedulus *denotes affectation.* Eloquentes enim videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere. Cic. Et sedulitatem mali poëtæ duxit aliquo tamen præmio dignam. Id.—STUDIOSUS, 1. *fond of study.* Suscepi laborem utilem studiosis. Cic. 2. *Affectionate, ardently passionate.* Democritus studiosus nobilitatis. Cic. Ille restituendi mei, quàm retinendi studiosior. Id. Curiosus plus diligentiæ, quàm oportet, impendit rebus vel suis vel alienis; diligentes sumus in iis quæ placent; attentis animis audimus, attentè nostra tuemur; studiosè defendimus amicos; studiosis libri sunt utiles; sedulitate placemus officiosâ. *G. D.*—OFFICIOSUS, *officious, obliging, ready to serve.* Officiosus et liberalis homo. Cic. Natio candidatorum officiosissima. Id. *Figuratively:* Officiosus dolor. Cic. Officiosi labores. Id.

741. *Currere. Ruere. Volare.*

CURRERE, *to run, to go apace.* Qui stadium currit, niti et contendere debet, ut vincat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ætas currit. Cic. Sententia currat, Hor., *A maxim must be expressed in few words.* Currit oratio procliviùs, Cic., *The discourse is more fluent.*—RUERE, *synonymous with the others, to run headlong.* Ruere ad interitum. Cic. At Nisus ruit in medios. Virg. *Figuratively:* In quem ruit semper manca fortuna, Hor., *Against whom fortune always misses her aim.*—VOLARE, *in its proper sense, is said of winged animals, to fly.* Sine pennis volare haud facile ést. Plaut. Volare *denotes great swiftness.* Volasse eum, non iter fecisse diceres. Cic. Si ingrederis, curre, si curris, advola. Id. Volat vi fervidus axis. Virg. *Figuratively:* Volat ætas. Cic. Currit *is less expressive.*

742. *Curriculum. Stadium.*

CURRICULUM, (*from* currere) *a chariot, the place to run in, the lists, the course.* In quadrigarum curriculum incurrere. Cic. Athletæ se in curriculo exercent. Id. Curriculum solis. Id. Curriculum industriæ meæ. Id.—STADIUM, *a length of a hundred-and-twenty-five paces, of which eight make an Italian mile.* Cùm à Leucopetra profectus stadia circiter trecenta processissem, rejectus sum austro. Cic. *It is said of the plot of ground granted to champions or wrestlers to perform their exercises in.* Olympicum stadium. Sen. Qui stadium currit. Cic.

743. *Currus. Plaustrum. Lectica. Rheda.*

CURRUS, (*from* currere) *the chariots used by the ancients in their races.* Effusi carcere currus. Virg. Domitant in pulvere currus. Id. *It is taken in a more general sense.* Curru quadrigarum vehi. Cic. Suis manibus in curru Automedontem collocat. Id.—PLAUSTRUM, *a waggon, a cart.* Se interfectum in plaustrum à caupone conjectum esse. Cic. Omnia ex fanis, ex locis publicis, palàm, spectantibus omnibus, plaustris evecta, asportataque esse. Id. Vehere poëmata plaustris. Hor.—LECTICA, (*from* lectus) *a litter, a chair with a bed in it, wherein the grandees were carried by slaves.* Verres lecticâ octophoro vehebatur. Cic. Coactus sum in eâdem lecticâ, quâ ipse delatus eram, meisque lecticariis in urbem eum referre. Id. —RHEDA, (*from* ῥέω, fluo) *a calash, a kind of light vehicle made use*

of by the grandees, when they were going to war, or to their country houses. Hanc epistolam dictavi sedens in rhedâ, cùm in castra proficiscerer. Cic. Quem tollere rhedâ vellet iter faciens. Hor.

744. *Cursim. Obiter.*

CURSIM, (*from* currere) *in full speed, cursorily.* Alter in Asiam irrupit cursim. Cic. *Figuratively:* Pergere cursim ad dignitates. Cic. Ille sensim dicebat quòd causæ prodesset; tu cursim dicis aliena.—OBITER, *by the way, by the by, in going along: it is only used figuratively.* Aut obiter leget, aut scribet, aut dormiet intùs. Juv. Ut obiter istos caveam Homeromastigas, Plin., *In order to secure myself, by the by, from the attacks of these snarling critics. Zoilus had animadverted upon Homer, and was called* Homeromastix.

745. *Curtus. Mutilus. Truncus. Mancus.*

CURTUS, *short, curtailed.* Nunc mihi curto ire licet mulo. Hor. *Figuratively:* Nil curtum, nil redundans. Cic. Curta sententia, Id., *An opinion not explained enough.*—MUTILUS, *mutilated.* Mutilus cornibus. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Mutila oratio. Cic.—TRUNCUS, *cut short, lopped, maimed.* Trunca manum pinus regit, et vestigia firmat. Virg. *Figuratively:* Urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe. Liv.—MANCUS, (quasi manu carens) *defective in any limb or member.* Præpeditus morbo, mancus, et membris omnibus captus, ac debilis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Illo consule manca foret illius prætura. Cic. Talibus officiis propè mancum. Hor.

746. *Custodia. Carcer. Carceres. Ergastulum.*

CUSTODIA, (*from* custos) *watch and ward.* Fida canum custodia. Cic. Noctem custodia ducit insomnem ludo. Virg. *It is said of the place where prisoners are kept.* Emitti è custodiâ, et levari vinculis. Cic.—CARCER, *a prison, a jail where criminals are confined.* Ancus Marcius carcerem ad terrorem crescentis audaciæ mediâ urbe imminentem foro ædificavit. Liv. Carcer scelerum vindex. Cic.—CARCERES *were the part of the circus where, at a signal given, the barriers were opened, and from whence the horses and chariots started all at once to run in the arena.* In circo primo, ŭndè mittuntur equi, dicuntur carceres. Var. Ut cùm carceribus sese effudêre quadrigæ. Virg. Carcer *has been used in the same sense.* Ruuntque effusi carcere currus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Nec velim quasi decurso spatio ad carceres à calce revocari, Cic., *From the end to the beginning.*—ERGASTULUM, (*from* ἔργον, *work*) *a prison wherein slaves were kept in chains.* Quâcumque iit, tota ergastula solvit. Cic. Quid facies talem sortitus, Pontice, servum? Nempè in Lucanos, aut Tusca ergastula mittas. Juv. Ergastula *is also said of the slaves themselves.* Misit quoque eò nuntium, qui tota ergastula donaret libertate. Var.

747. *Cutis. Pellis. Corium. Cortex. Aluta.*

CUTIS, (*from* κύτος, *skin*) *the skin when it is on the body.* Rursùs intendit cutem. Phæd. Si quid intrà cutem subest vulneris. Cic.—PELLIS, *the skin or hide of a beast flayed off.* Erepta juvenco pellis operit humeros. Virg.—CORIUM, *the hide of a beast after it is tanned, leather.* Ut canis à corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto. Hor. *It is only said of a strong and thick hide, like that of an ox.* De pecore

coria recens detracta. Phæd.—CORTEX *is properly the bark of trees.* Obducuntur cortice trunci, quo sint à frigoribus et caloribus tutiores. Cic. *It is said of a shell.* Cortex ovi. Vitr. Dura cortex testudinis. Phæd. *It is also said of shells of fruit; as of walnuts, peas, &c. and is more commonly used in the masculine gender.*—ALUTA *properly signifies a thin sort of leather, such as was used by the Gauls for sails, and by the Romans for light shoes and purses.* Pro velis alutæ tenuiter confectæ. Cæs.

D.

748. *Damnosus. Perniciosus. Exitiosus. Exitialis. Capitalis.*

DAMNOSUS, (*from* demere) *hurtful, causing damage.* Damnosa famæ, reique mulier. Liv. *It is properly said of a prodigal and expensive man.* Non in aliâ re damnosior quàm in ædificando. Suet. —PERNICIOSUS, (*from* per *and* nex) *pernicious, bringing or causing ruin or death.* Assentatio perniciosa. Cic. Obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est. Hor.—EXITIOSUS *and* EXITIALIS, *destructive, disastrous. It is said concerning cities, states, &c. with this difference, that* exitiosus *properly signifies* exitium ferens, exitii plenus; *and* exitialis, ad exitium inferendum aptus. Exitiosa conjuratio. Cic. Exitialis eventus. Liv. Donum exitiale Minervæ. Virg. *Although these last three words may be used without preference, I believe we might say with the greatest propriety:* Perniciosa fuit Henrico secundo Galliæ regi cum hastatis ultima decursio; exitiosa fuit Gallis omnibus Siculorum conjuratio; exitialis omnium gentium libertati surgebat Romanorum potentia. *G. D.*—CAPITALIS, (*from* caput). 1. *Mortal.* Capitalis adversarius. Cic. Nulla capitalior pestis quàm voluptas corporis hominibus à naturâ data. 2. *Criminal.* Fraudem capitalem admittere. Cic. 3. *Murder.* Treviros vites censeo, audio capitales esse. Cic. 4. *That takes cognisance of capital causes.* Triumviris capitalibus mandatum, ut vigilias disponerent. Cic. 5. *That only relates the chief things.* Thucydides scriptor capitalis. Cic. *It is also said of the mind.* Capitale vocamus ingenium solers, Ovid., *A subtle genius.* Capitalis oratio, Cic., *A seditious or pernicious speech.*

749. *Damnum. Detrimentum. Intertrimentum. Dispendium. Jactura. Incommodum.*

DAMNUM *denotes the loss of a thing one did possess.* Damnum Gracchi immaturo interitu res Romanæ fecerunt. Cic. Quòd declamationibus nostris cares, damni nihil facis. Id. *It is said of expenses.* Postquàm alium reperit qui plus daret damno. Plaut.—DETRIMENTUM, (*from* deterere) *detriment, loss sustained by the wearing of a thing.* Sarcire detrimentum. Cic.—INTERTRIMENTUM, *a loss on both sides between two persons.* Cum eo sine ullo intertrimento convenerat. Cic. *It is also understood of waste and decay.* Intertrimentum argenti. Liv.—DISPENDIUM, (*from* dis *and* pendere) *expense, cost.* Sine sumptu, sine dispendio. Ter.—JACTURA, (*from* jacere) *properly loss by shipwreck, the throwing of goods overboard in a storm.* Si quid adversi coortum est, de illis potissimùm jactura fit,

quia pretii minimi sunt. Sall. *It has a more general sense.* Facere jacturam rei familiaris. Cic. Non quæro flagitium hujus jacturæ atque damni. Id.—INCOMMODUM, *an inconvenience, grievance, disadvantage, a small misfortune.* Leniunt incommoda vitæ commodorum compensatione sapientes. Cic. Non ob ea solùm incommoda quæ eveniunt improbis, fugiendam improbitatem putamus. Id. Tempsanum incommodum, Id., *speaking of Tempsa taken by the slaves.*

750. *Dapes. Ferculum. Esculentum. Obsonium. Laganum.*

DAPES, *exquisite dishes.* Non Siculæ dapes dulcem elaborabunt saporem. Hor.—FERCULUM (*from* ferre) *is properly a pageant carried about in triumph, with the representation of countries conquered.* Spolia ducis hostium cæsi suspensa fabricato ad id aptè ferculo gerens, in Capitolium ascendit. Liv. Cavendum est ne tarditatibus utamur in ingressu mollioribus, ut pomparum ferculis similes esse videamur. Cic. *It is said of the dishes of a repast.* Multaque de magnâ superessent fercula cœnâ. Hor.—ESCULENTUM (*from* edere) *is said of any thing fit for eating.* Ea pars oris, quâ esculentis et poculentis iter natura patefecit. Cic.—OBSONIUM, *any victuals eatable, except bread and wine.* Omnia conductis coëmens obsonia nummis. Hor. Obsonii scindendi magister, Sen., *A carver at the table of a prince. He who carves at a table.*—LAGANUM, (*from* λάγανον) *a sort of hollow cake.* Laganique catinum. Hor.

751. *Dare. Dedere. Tradere.*

DARE, *to give, to grant. It has as extensive a signification as our word To give.* Dare aliquid alicui in manus. Ter. Nemo dat largiùs. Id. Dare beneficium. Cic. Dolorem alicui dare. Id. Dare animum suum alicui. Id. Hoc mihi da, ut Curium conserves. Id. Dare diem. Id. Se dare quieti. Id. Vela dare. Liv. Vos illi fugati exercitûs dedistis decus. Id.—DEDERE, (*from* dare) *to give up, to surrender.* Constrictum aliquem dedere hostibus. Cic. Se dedere ad scribendum. Id. Tibi, pater, me dedo; quidvis oneris impone, impera. Ter.—TRADERE, (trans dare) *to transmit, to give from hand to hand.* De manu in manum tradere. Cic. Inimicitias posteris tradere. Id. Tradere aliquid memoriæ. Id. In custodiam tradere. Id. Tradere arma, Cic., *To give up arms.*

752. *Dare manus. Tendere manus.*

DARE MANUS, *to submit, to confess one's self conquered.* Tandem dat Cotta manus, permotus superiore sententiâ. Cæs. Jamjam efficaci do manus scientiæ. Hor.—TENDERE MANUS, *to supplicate, to entreat.* Omnes manus ad consulem tendentes, pleni lacrymarum. Liv. Hedui manus tendere, deditionem significare. Cæs.

753. *Debilis. Imbecillus. Imbellis. Imbecillis.*

DEBILIS, *one deficient in body or mind, one deprived of the complete use of some natural faculty or limb by weakness.* Debilis senex. Cic. Debilis aliquâ parte animi. Id. Mustela annis et senectâ debilis. Phæd. Membra debilia. Ter.—IMBECILLUS, *and* IMBECILLIS, (sine baculo) *is a weak and feeble man.* Marius et valetudine est, et naturâ imbecillior. Cic. Imbecilli consilii mulier. Id. Imbecilla medicina, Id., *A good for nothing and ineffectual physic.*—IMBELLIS

(sine bello) *is a cowardly faint-hearted man, not suited to war, and without energy.* Imbelles hostes. Liv. Imbellis columba. Hor. Annum imbellem agere, Liv., *To be for a twelvemonth without a war. Figuratively:* Telumque imbelle sine ictu conjicit. Virg.

754. *Debilitare. Delumbare. Enervare. Infirmare.*

Debilitare, *to weaken, to enfeeble.* Debilitatus vulnere. Q. Curt. Me dolor debilitat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Veritas debilitata. Cic.—Delumbare, (*from* lumbus) *properly to break one's back.* Quadrupede delumbatâ. Plin. *Figuratively:* Delumbare sententias, Cic., *To weaken sentences.*—Enervare, (*from* nervus) *properly to enervate, to debilitate.* Non planè me enervavit senectus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Elumbis et enervata oratio. Cic.—Infirmare, (non firmus) *to invalidate. It is seldom used but figuratively.* Infirmare fidem testis ad judicem. Cic. Quæ pro adversariis sunt infirmare debet orator. Id. Infirmatus conscientiâ scelerum. Id.

755. *Debilitatio. Debilitas.*

Debilitatio, *a weakening, an enfeebling: it is mostly said of the soul.* Quid debilitatio, atque abjectio animi tui?—Debilitas, *weakness, feebleness, decay of strength, both in mind and body.* Debilitas linguæ. Cic. Bonum, integritas corporis; misera debilitas. Id. Debilitas animi. Id.

756. *Debitio. Debitum.*

Debitio, *an obligation of paying, a quit-rent.* Dissimilis est pecuniæ debitio et gratiæ. Cic. Quintius de emendo nihil curat, satis enim torquetur debitione dotis. Id.—Debitum, *a debt.* Priusquam Fundanio debitum solutem esset. Cic. Ne existimes eos, qui non debita consectari soleant, quod debeatur remissuros. Id. Debitum *is properly an adjective.* Mihi quidem ita debitio molesta est, ut oppidò debitum exsolvam. *G. D.*

757. *Decantare. Excantare.*

Decantare, *to sing continually: it is understood of to repeat often, to go over the same thing again and again.* Pervulgata præcepta decantare. Cic. Ne necesse sit iisdem de rebus semper quasi dictata decantare. Id.—Excantare, *to enchant, to charm by magical operations.* Quæ sidera excantata voce Thessalâ, lunamque de cœlo deripit. Hor.

758. *Decemviri. Decem primi.*

Decemviri: *the Decemviri were magistrates invested with sovereign authority. They succeeded the Consuls*; *but their government lasted but two years.* Anno trecentesimo altero, quàm condita Roma erat, iterùm mutatur forma civitatis; ab Consulibus ad Decemviros, quemadmodùm à Regibus anteà ad Consules venerat. Liv. *They wrote the twelve tables of the law.* Præscripserunt duodecim tabulas Decemviri. Cic. *Whenever ten persons were legally appointed to any function whatever, they were called* Decemviri; *when two,* Duumviri; *when three,* Triumviri, &c.—Decem primi *were the ten persons first inscribed in the books of the Decurions, thus they called those composing the deputation of Ameria.* Itaque Decurionum statim decretum fit,

ut decem primi proficiscantur ad Syllam. Cic. *Those composing the deputation of Agyria were called* Quinque primi.

759. *Decentia. Decus. Decor. Decorum.*

Decentia, *decency, becomingness.* Colorum et figurarum venustatem atque ordinem, et, ut ita dicam, decentiam oculi vident. Cic.—Decus, (*from* decet). 1. *The honour arising from a noble action.* Verum decus in virtute positum est, quæ maximè illustratur magnis in Rempublicam meritis. Cic. Adeunda sunt pericula decoris honestatisque causâ. Id. 2. *Grace, ornament.* Decus et laus civitatis. Cic. Per hoc inane purpuræ decus. Hor. Ingenium hominis decus. Cic.—Decor, *beauty, a fine mien, gracefulness, as far as it relates to the face, and shape of the body.* Inest proprius quibusdam decor in habitu et vultu. Quint. Scias nec gratius quicquam decore nec brevius. Suet.—Decorum, *decorum, becomingness, as much as it relates to actions and behaviour.* Id decorum esse volunt, quod ita naturæ consentaneum sit, ut in eo moderatio, et temperantia appareat cum specie quâdam liberali. Cic. Honestatem quod appellamus decorum. Id. Decus honoris, decor formæ, decorum actionis est. *G. D.*

760. *Decet. Convenit.*

Decere, *says Cicero,* aliquid dicimus ex honestate, aut ex habitu quodam naturali;—Convenire, ex anteactis, ex decretis, et promissis: decere declarat quasi aptum esse consentaneumque personæ et tempori, quod in omnibus valet. Cic. Ista decent humeros gestamina nostros. Ovid. Lacrymæ decuêre pudicam. Id. Decet patriam nobis chariorem esse, quàm nosmetipsos. Cic. Vos his malis mederi convenit. Id. Quo ex Senatûs-consulto confestim interfectum te esse, Catilina, convenit. Id. Nemo nescit quis mulierem, quis virum ornatus deceat: quid obstrictum sacramento militem facere conveniat. *G. D.*

761. *Decerpere. Excerpere.*

Decerpere, (carpere de) *to pull or pluck off together.* Adducto ramo pomum decerpere. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Nihil sibi ex istâ laude centurio decerpit, Cic., *The centurion has no share in the glory of this action.* Ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Id., *For fear the pleasantness of the joke should destroy gravity.*—Excerpere, (carpere ex) *to take out, to pick out.* Quid cùm Picenis excerpens semina pomis, gaudes, &c. Hor. *Figuratively:* Excerpsimus quod quisque commodissimè præcipere videbatur. Cic. Decerpimus poma ex arbore; seligentes matura excerpimus. *G. D.*

762. *Decĭdere. Excĭdere. Elabi.*

Decidere (cadere de) *and* Excidere (cadere è) *are found used without preference.* Decidere equo. Cic. Excidere equo. Ovid. *It is however necessary to observe that* decidere *is to fall downwards*; *and* excidere *to escape out of.* Matura poma decidunt. Cic. Excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus. Id. *It is the same in the figurative sense:* Hoc verbum mihi excidit. Cic. Victoria nobis à manibus excidit. Id. Hæc res excidit è memoriâ. Liv. Ficta omnia celeriter decidunt. Cic. Excidunt *would be improper.* E spe decidere. Liv. Spes excidit. Id. Tantum nefas excidit ore. Virg.—Elabi, (labi è)

to escape out of, to slide away from, denotes a more gentle fall. Quotiès tibi sica excīdit casu aliquo, et elapsa est? Cic. Cùm animal ex utero elapsum excidit. Id. *Figuratively:* Elabi omni suspicione. Cic. Ex isto ore Religionis verbum excidere, aut elabi potest? Cic., *A bad horseman* ex equo excidit. *A paper* elabitur *out of a sleeping man's hands.*

763. *Decīdere. Decernere. Statuere. Transigere.*

Decidere, (cædere de) *to cut out, to take off.* Decisis humilem pennis. Hor. *Figuratively: To decide a business, to solve a difficulty in a quick way.* Res ad istum defertur, et istius more deciditur. Cic. —Decernere, (cernere de) *to decree, to order.* Decernere bellum. Liv. Imperium decernere alicui. Id. Uno judicio de omnibus fortunis decernere. Cic.—Statuere, *properly to fix to a place.* Tabernacula statuere in foro. Liv. *Figuratively: to ordain, to enact.* Decidis statuisque quid iis ad denarium solveretur. Cic. Stipendium alicui statuere de publico, *To decree a pension to one out of the public treasure.*—Transigere (trans agere) *properly to pierce through.* Gladio pectus transigit. Phæd. *Figuratively: To terminate, to settle.* Multitudinem rerum uno tempore transigere. Cic. Qui cum reo transigat, post cum accusatore decidat. Id. Pro sociis transigere. Id. Decidit aut arrogans, ut vir gravis ac peritior videatur, aut potestatem habens, ut in rebus indefinitis aliquid certum ac determinatum sit; decernit qui post deliberationem aliquid statuit, aut qui controversiam sive judicio sive prælio dirimendam permittit; statuit qui ratum et fixum quod non erat, permanere vult; deliberandum porrò est diù quod statuendum est semel; transigit qui omni curâ et molestiâ prorsùs defungi cupit. *G. D.*

764. *Decipere. Deludere. Inescare. Fraudare. Fallere. Frustrari.*

Decipere, (capere de) *to cheat, to dupe.* Quæ deceptus dolo quis promiserit. Cic. Et cœli toties deceptus fraude sereni. Virg.—Deludere, (ludere de) *to delude, to beguile.* Deludi vosmetipsos diutiùs à Tribuno plebis patiemini? Cic. Aut quæ sopitos deludunt somnia sensus. Virg.—Inescare, (*from* esca) *to bait, to allure.* Sicut multa animalia cibo inescantur, sic homines non caperentur, nisi aliquid morderent. Plin. *Figuratively:* Nescis inescare homines. Ter. Annibal id damnum haud ægerrimè pati, quin potiùs credere velut inescatam temeritatem consulis. Liv.—Fraudare, (*from* fraus) *to defraud, to act against probity and fidelity, not to pay what is due; whereas* decipere *has for its object matters wherein interest and profit are concerned.* Creditores fraudare. Cic. Stipendia fraudare, Cæs., *To keep back the pay of soldiers.* Debito fraudari. Cic. Genium suum defraudare, Ter., *To pinch one's belly by refusing one's-self the necessaries of life.*—Fallere, *to lead one into an error or mistake.* Perditissimi est hominis fallere eum qui læsus non esset, nisi credidisset. Cic. In eo quidem fallis et decipis. Id. Illa amphibologia quæ Crœsum decepit, vel Chrysippum potuisset fallere. Id.—Frustrari, (*from* frustrà) *to frustrate, to deceive, to seduce.* Dehinc ne frustretur ipse se. Cic. O bone, ne te frustrere; insanis et tu. Hor. Mentiendo credulos fallimus; astu, dolo, specie decipimus incautos; umbrâ et imagine deludimus imperitos; objectâ prædâ inescamus avidos; debito fraudamus creditores; expectantes frustramur. *G. D.*

765. *Declamare. Declamitare. Pronunciare.*

Declamare, *to declaim, to exercise one's-self in delivering speeches on different subjects.* Magister declamandi. Quint. Ad fluctum aiunt Demosthenem declamare solitum, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere. Cic. *It also signifies, to cry out against, to inveigh against.* Ne in quemvis impunè declamare liceret. Cic.—Declamitare (*frequentative of* declamare) *was a new word in the time of Cicero.* Commentor, *says he,* declamitans, sic enim nunc loquuntur, sæpè cum Marco Pisone, aut cum aliquo quotidiè. *It is said of often practising the art of declamation.* Quanquam tu quidem vini exhalandi, non acuendi ingenii causâ declamitas. Cic. *It also signifies to inveigh often against.* Ipse intereà de me decem et septem dies declamitavit. Cic.—Pronunciare, (nunciare pro) *to pronounce, to utter.* Uno spiritu multos versus pronunciare, Cic., *To proclaim, to declare publicly.* Pronunciare nomina victorum. Cic. Pronunciare pugnam in posterum diem. Liv. Pronunciare *is very properly said of an historian who relates what has happened.* Thucydides rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus. Cic.

766. *Declivis. Devexus.*

Declivis, (*from* de *and* clivus) *leaning downwards.* Collis à summo æqualiter declivis. Cæs.—Devexus, (vehere de) *declining down, shelving.* Devexus ab Indis amnis. Virg. Devexus in viam lacus. Cic. E colle declivi fons devexus subjectos campos irrigat. *G. D.*

767. *Decolor. Discolor.*

Decolor, *that has lost its colour.* Et quascunque bibit decolor Indus aquas. Ovid. Sanguis decolor. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fama pervenit ad aures decolor. Ovid. Ætas decolor. Virg.—Discolor, *of a different colour.* Ut discoloribus signis juratorum hominum sententiæ notarentur. Cic. Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit. Virg. *Figuratively:* Ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, infido scurræ distabit amicus. Hor.

768. *Decoquere. Helluari. Abligurire. Obligurire.*

Decoquere, *to boil away.* Neronis principis inventum est decoquere aquam. Plin. Argenti pars quarta decocta, Liv., *The fourth part of the silver was wasted in melting.* Humorem mulsi Vulcano decoquere. Virg. *Figuratively:* Decoquere creditoribus, Cic., *To turn bankrupt.* Tenesne memoriâ prætextatum te decoxisse? Cic., *Do you remember that, when hardly fourteen years of age, you had spent all your property?* Hunc alea decoquet, Pers., *Games of chance will ruin him.* Decoquere, *said of the productions of the mind, signifies that they are brought to greater perfection by time.* Materiam esse primùm volo abundantiorem, atque ultrà quàm oportet fusam: multùm indè decoquent anni. Quint.—Helluari *to devour, to consume all. To squander away one's wealth in good living.* Quid tu meo periculo gurges ac vorago patrimonii helluabare? Cic. Ille gurges helluatus est simul tecum Reipublicæ sanguinem. Id.—Abligurire, (ligurire ab) *properly to lick off. Figuratively: to spend one's property in dainties, in dainty bits.* Patria qui abligurierat bona. Ter. Fortunas suas abligurierunt. Cic.—Obligurire, (ligurire ob) *pro-*

perly to lick round. Figuratively, it signifies, to dissipate and spend every thing in feasting and debauchery. Patrimonia sua profuderunt, fortunas suas obligurierunt: res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper cœpit. Cic.

769. *Decreta. Consulta.*

Decreta, *synonymous with* Consulta, *is a decree, a decision enacted by one in power*; *and* consulta *is a decision made by the advice of counsel.* Oportere quinquennii consulta omnia et decreta rescindi. Sall.

770. *Decreta. Jussa.*

Decreta, *the decrees of the senate; and* Jussa, *the approbation, the consent of the people.* Nutus ejus pro decretis Patrum, pro populi jussis esse. Liv. Decernit Senatus, populus jubet. Cic.

771. *Decretum Senatûs. Senatûsconsultum. Senatûs auctoritas.*

Decretum senatus, *says Pompa*, est species; et Senatûsconsultum est genus: Senatûsconsultum, quodcunque Senatus de singulis pluribusve rebus aut hominibus censuit; decretum Senatûs quod de singulis rebus hominibusve Senatus constituit, ut cùm alicui honos, pecunia, supplicatio decernitur.—Senatusconsultum *was a law, an ordinance of the Senate, which was to be observed, unless rejected by the people. The* Decretum Senatûs *was only a part of the* Senatûsconsultum. *The name of* Senatûsconsultum *was not given to any act, unless it had passed without opposition, the senate had been legally assembled in a proper time and place, and there were a sufficient number of senators,* viz. *two hundred at least; otherwise the decision was called* Senatus auctoritas, *yet was nevertheless entered in the public registers.* Senatûs auctoritas, cui cùm Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta. Cic.

772. *Decretum. Edictum.*

Decretum, *synonymous with* Edictum, *was a resolution taken in the Senate.* Senatus à quo sæpè munificentissimis decretis honestati sumus. Cic.—Edictum, *an edict, a law, an ordinance from a prince or supreme magistrate.* Flaccus sanxit edicto, ne frumentum ex Asiâ exportari liceret. Cic. Pecuniam neque ex edicto neque ex decreto depositam habui. Id. Decretum, *in this sense, is likewise said of the decision of individuals.* Decretis edictisque tuis in te concitati sunt. Cic.

773. *Decurrere. Discurrere.*

Decurrere, *to run down.* Metius Curtius ab arce decurrerat. Liv. A te decurrit ad meos haustus liquor. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Decurrere incœptum laborem, Virg., *To comptete one's work.* Ne si cuncta velim breviter decurrere possim. Ovid. Ad miseras decurrere preces. Hor.—Discurrere, (diversim currere) *to run hither and thither.* Undique discurritur. Tibul. *Figuratively:* Fama, ut solet, strenuè totas urbes discurrit. Q. Curt.

774. *Decursio. Decursus.*

Decursio, *a descent or inroad of horsemen from an elevated place into an enemy's country.* Aut Apennino, Alpibusque se teneat, et decursionibus per equites vastet ea loca, in quæ incurrerit. Cic. *It*

is said of a tournament, or of a sham-fight ordered for the prince's guards in public rejoicings. Indictâ decursione prætorianis. Suet.—Decursus, *a running or flowing down, a descent.* Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis dant sonitum spumosi amnes. Virg. Subitus ex collibus Albanorum decursus. Liv. *Figuratively: A going or passing through, a career.* Decursus honorum. Cic. Decursus mei temporis. Id.

775. *Dedecere. Indecere.*

Dedecere, *to misbecome, to be unbecoming.* Nec dedecuère comæ. Ovid. Errare tam dedecet, quàm delirare. Cic.—Indecere *seems to express a smaller degree of unbecomingness.* Nam juvenes adhùc confusa quædam et quasi turbata non indecent. Plin. jun.

776. *Dedecorare. Turpare. Maculare.*

Dedecorare, *to dishonour.* Et me, et te, et familiam dedecoras. Ter. Dedecorant benè nata culpæ. Hor.—Turpare, *properly to disfigure, to deface.* Rugæ turpant te. Hor. Dedecoratur quod honestum in animo est; turpatur quod honestum est in corpore. *G. D.*—Maculare, *to stain, to defile, to pollute.* Terram tabo maculant. Virg. Viden' tu illi maculari corpus totum maculis luridis? Plaut. *Figuratively:* Maculare partus suos parricidio, Liv., *To pollute one's self with the murder of one's children.* Scelere maculari. Cic.

777. *Dediscere. Oblivisci.*

Dediscere, *to unlearn what one has learned.* Dedidicit loqui. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Naturam dediscere. Q. Curt.—Oblivisci, *to forget, to lose the remembrance of a thing.* Veteris contumeliæ oblivisci. Cæs. Dignitatis suæ oblivisci. Cic. Amissos jam hinc obliviscere Graios. Virg. Dediscere *is opposed to* addiscere; *and* oblivisci *to* meminisse, recordari.

778. *Deditio. Subjectio.*

Deditio, *a giving up, a surrender.* Legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt. Cæs. Subigere ad deditionem. Liv. In editionem accipere. Tac.—Subjectio, 1. *A plain exposition of a thing.* Rerum, quasi gerantur, sub aspectum penè subjectio. Cic. 2. *The bringing in of forged writings.* Subjectione testamentorum, fraudibus aliis contaminati. Liv. Subjectio *is not found in good authors to signify submission.*

779. *Defectio. Defectus.*

Defectio, *the act of wanting, of failing.* Defectio virium. Cic. Defectio animi. Id. *It is also said of the act of abandoning, of quitting a party.* Circumspectare defectionis tempus. Liv. Defectio à rectâ ratione. Cic.—Defectus *is the very state of failing, being forsaken, or wanting.* Defectus solis *is the state of the sun when eclipsed.* Defectio solis *denotes the eclipse of the sun.* Copiarum defectus, Q. Curt., *The revolt of the troops.* Defectus aquarum. Liv.

780. *Defervescere. Refrigescere.*

Defervescere, (*from* fervor) *to stop or cease boiling.* Defervescit aqua. Var. *Figuratively:* Dùm defervescat ira. Cic. Cùm adolescentiæ cupiditates deferbuissent. Id.—Refrigescere, (*from*

frigus) *to grow cold, to begin to be cool.* Concretus adeps refrixit. Plin. *Figuratively :* Belli apparatus refrigescunt. Cic. Calor cogitationis scribendi morâ refrigescit. Quint.

781. *Deficere. Deesse.*

DEFICERE, *synonymous with* DEESSE, *is said of a thing which one has no more, but had formerly, and which has been lost ;* Deesse *only denotes the absence, the want of a thing.* Paulò antè vacua turbam deficiunt loca. Phæd. Ne oratio deesset, ne vox viresque deficerent. Cic. Non ratio, verùm argentum deerat. Ter. Discentes vita deficit. Cic. Id mihi deficit *is bad Latin ; the accusative is the only case used with* deficit.

782. *Deficere. Desciscere. Rebellare.*

DEFICERE, *synonymous with the others, to abandon.* Veritus ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret. Sal. *Figuratively :* A virtute deficere. Cic. A se ipso deficere, Id., *To degenerate, to have altered one's former sentiments.*—DESCISCERE, (sciscere de) *to revolt from authority, to quit the party of which one formerly was.* Cùm à Republicâ pestiferi cives desciverint. Cic. Præneste ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit. Liv. *Figuratively :* A veritate desciscere. Cic. A naturâ desciscere. Id.—REBELLARE, (rursùs bellare) *to wage war again.* Volsci, ferocior ad rebellandum quàm ad bellandum gens. Liv. *It also signifies, to rebel, to revolt, to rise up against.* Quia cum Latinis rebellare noluissent. Liv. Multa Cæsarem ad id bellum incitabant, rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio, datis obsidibus, tot civitatum conjuratio. Cæs. *Figuratively :* Rebellant vulnera, Plin., *The wounds open again.* Eos vituperare non ausim, qui sociorum injurias superbiamque perosi desciscunt ; sed perfidos arbitror eos qui, periclitantibus sociis, minimè læsi deficiunt, aut qui pace compositâ rebellant. *G. D.*

783. *Deflectere. Inflectere.*

DEFLECTERE, (flectere de) *to bend or bow down.* Ramum deflectere, et ad crus arboris religare. Col. *Figuratively :* Deflectere se de curriculo petitionis, Cic., *To give over making interest for preferment.* Ut declinet à proposito, deflectatque sententiam. Cic. Inflectat *would signify the contrary.* Deflectere *is also a neuter verb.* Deflectere de viâ. Cic. A pristinâ deflexit consuetudine. Phæd. A veritate deflectere. Cic. Redeat illùc, undè deflexit oratio, Id., *Let us resume our discourse.*—INFLECTERE, (flectere in) *to bend in, to bow.* Cùm ferrum se inflexisset. Cæs. *Figuratively :* Oculos aliorum inflectere, Cic., *To draw on one's self the regards of other people.* Deflectere lumina, Ovid., *To turn them from.* Ut leviter inflectendus, potiùs quàm corrigendus esse videaris. Cic. Jus civile neque inflecti gratiâ, neque perfringi potentiâ, neque adulterari pecuniâ potest. Id.

784. *Deflorare. Deflorescere.*

DEFLORARE, *to take off the blossom or flowers.* Deflorati fructus. Quint. *Figuratively :* Casu illo gloria victoriæ deflorata est. Liv.—DEFLORESCERE *is said of a tree or plant that sheds its blossom or flowers.* Flos tenui carptus dèfloruit ungui. Tib. *Figuratively :* Cum corporibus vigent, et deflorescunt animi. Liv.

785. *Defluere. Effluere.*

DEFLUERE, (fluere de) *to flow down.* Ex arboribus defluit mel. Plin. Aqua secundo defluit amni. Virg. *Figuratively:* Ubi salutatio defluxit, litteris me involvo, Cic., *When the time of visiting is over, I give myself up entirely to study.* Ab amicitiis perfectorum ad leves amicitias defluxit oratio. Id. Ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ætas, ingenium defluxit, infirmitas accusatur. Sall.—EFFLUERE, (fluere è) *to flow from.* E vasis vinum effluit. Cat. *Figuratively:* Hæc effluunt ex animo. Cic. Illi dicenti mens solet effluere, Id., *When he speaks, he forgets what he wishes to say.* Vires effluunt lassitudine, Liv., *Great fatigue makes one faint.* Effluet ætas. Ter. Utrumque hoc falsum est, effluet, Id., *I cannot keep it a secret.*

786. *Defodere. Effodere.*

DEFODERE, *to bury in the ground.* Defodere in terram. Liv.—EFFODERE, *to dig out, to dig up.* Argentum effoderetur penitùs abditum. Cic. Humana effodiens ossa, thesaurum invenit. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Effodit illius memoria pectus meum, Cic., *The remembrance of that man makes my heart ache.*

787. *Deformatio. Deformitas. Turpitudo.*

DEFORMATIO, *properly the act of forming or shaping.* Ecce ille, nondum corporis deformatione completâ, in maternis visceribus præmoritur. Firmic. *It is said of disfiguring, ugliness.* Deformatio corporis. Cic. *Figuratively: Disgrace, stains.* Ut suæ quisque conditionis oblitus, ab illâ deformatione tantæ majestatis, velut à nefando spectaculo averteret oculos, Liv., *speaking of the defeat of the army near the Furcæ Caudinæ.*—DEFORMITAS, *a state of deformity.* Insignis ad deformitatem puer. Cic. *Figuratively*: Deformitas fugæ, Cic., *The dishonour of a flight.* Deformitas animi. Id.—TURPITUDO, *meanness. It is said both of the soul and body.* Nullum est majus malum turpitudine, quæ si in deformitate corporis habeat aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio, et fœditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic. Verborum turpitudinem, et rerum obscœnitatem vitare. Id. Deformitas *is a remarkable defect in the proportions;* *and* Turpitudo, *a defect on the outside of the face.* Rugæ turpant faciem. Ter.

788. *Degravare. Prægravare.*

DEGRAVARE, (*from* gravis) *to weigh down, to sink down.* Vitis degravat ulmum. Ovid. Alios in aquam compulsos gurgites ferunt, etiam peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant. Liv.—PRÆGRAVARE, (gravare præ) *to make heavy, to weigh down.* Onerata et prægravata corpora. Liv. Corpus onustum hesternis vitiis animum quoque prægravat unà. Hor. *Figuratively:* Urit enim fulgore suo qui prægravat artes infrà se positas; extinctus amabitur idem. Hor.

789. *Degredi. Digredi.*

DEGREDI, (gradior de) *to go down, to descend.* Ubi degressos tumulis montanos videt. Liv. Degredi ad pedes ex equo, Id., *To alight off one's horse.*—DIGREDI, (diversim gradior) *to go or turn aside.* Cùm ab eo digressus essem. Cic. Propter multitudinem à paren-

tibus digressi. Sall. *Figuratively:* De causâ digredi, Cic., *To go from the purpose.* Undè digressa est oratio. Id.

790. *Dejicere. Deturbare.*

Dejicere, (jacĕre de) *to throw or cast down.* De ponte aliquem dejicere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Præturâ dejectus est. Cic.—Deturbare, (turbare de) *to throw down in a violent manner.* Puppi deturbat ab altâ. Virg. Deturbare aliquem de tribunali. Cic. Dejicere *would denote a less violence. Figuratively:* Sua quemque fraus, suum scelus, suum facinus de sanitate ac mente deturbat. Cic.

791. *Deindè. Tùm. Post. Posteà.*

Deinde, *secondly;*—Tum, *thirdly;*—Post *or* Postea *fourthly.* Præcipitur primùm ut purè loquamur; deindè, ut dilucidè; tùm, ut ornatè; post, ad rerum dignitatem aptè. Cic. Ut deberet reperire primùm quid diceret; deindè inventa ordine disponere; tùm ea vestire oratione; post memoriâ sepire; ad extremum agere cum dignitate. Id.

792. *Deindè. Deinceps. Exindè.*

Deinde *and* Dein, *synonymous with the others, next after.* Primùm Appio Clodio, deindè Imperatori, deindè more majorum, deindè, quod caput est, amico. Cic. Priùs, dein, extremò. Id.—Deinceps, *in order, successively, after.* Cotta qui Tribunatum petebat, et Sulpitius qui deinceps eum magistratum petiturus videbatur. Cic. Sed tamen tres fratres, quos deinceps Tribunos plebis per triennium video fore, te nolo habere inimicos. Id. Prima, &c. secunda, &c. tertia, &c. Deinceps gradatim reliquis debeantur. Id.—Exinde *and* Exin, *from that time, from thenceforth, afterwards.* Quisque suos patimur manes, exindè per amplum mittimur Elysium. Virg. Igitur brachia ac crura velamentis, tiarâ caput tegit: et ne novo habitu aliquid occultare videretur, eodem ornatu et populum vestiri jubet; quem morem vestis exindè gens universa tenet. Justin.

793. *Delabi. Dilabi.*

Delabi, (labi de) *to fall down, to slip or slide down.* Signum de cœlo delapsum. Cic. Suffosso equo delabitur. Tac. *Figuratively:* Delabi in morbum. Cic. Delabi in aliquod vitium. Id.—Dilabi, (diversim labi) *to slip aside, or on different ways.* Fluvius in duas partes divisus, rapidèque dilapsus citò in unum confluit. Cic. Glacies calore liquefacta et dilapsa diffunditur. Id. Dilabitur vetustate navis putris. Liv. *Figuratively:* Malè parta malè dilabuntur. Sall. Res maximæ discordiâ dilabuntur. Id. Delabuntur *would offer quite a different sense.*

794. *Delectamentum. Delectatio. Oblectamentum. Oblectatio.*

Delectamentum, (*from the obsolete word* lacire, *to attract*) *that which creates pleasure.* Possum persequi multa delectamenta rerum rusticarum. Cic.—Delectatio *is pleasure itself, the sensation of pleasure.* Mira quædam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio. Cic. —Oblectamentum, *that which creates amusement, diversion, or recreation.* Erat ei in oblectamentis serpens. Suet.—Oblectatio, *the amusement, diversion or recreation itself.* Oblectatio otii. Cic. Ob-

lectamenta quærit otiosus ludendo, spectando, jocando, ambulando; delectamenta reperit occupatus studendo, legendo, operando. Oblectatione tædium fallimus; delectatione ducitur animus. *G. D.*

795. *Delectare. Oblectare.*

DELECTARE, (*from the obsolete* lacire, *to attract,*) *to delight, to create pleasure.* Refero me ad mansuetiores musas, quæ me maximè delectarunt. Cic.—OBLECTARE, *to entertain, to rejoice, to amuse.* Habebis quæ tuam senectutem oblectent. Ter. Oblectare vitam, Plaut., *To mak life pass pleasantly.*

796. *Delectus. Lectio. Electio.*

DELECTUS, (legere de) *a choice, a picking out.* Omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulit. Cic. Delectus verborum origo est eloquentiæ. Id. Habere delectum civis et peregrini. Id. —LECTIO, *a reading, a lesson.* Lucullus mirificè delectabatur lectione librorum, de quibus audiebat. Cic. *It is said of an election.* Ut vos judices legere auderet, quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur Reipublicæ dedecus. Cic.—ELECTIO, *the act of choosing.* Initia quorum ex electione virtus posset existere. Cic. Electio fit inter paucos, aut contendentes; lectio inter multos, aut promiscuè oblatos. *G. D. When a choice is made, to fill important places or offices, by persons invested by the law with the power of making such a choice, we then make use of* creare; *if an election is made by others out of Rome, and without the usual forms,* legere *is used.* Marius militari suffragio lectus ad tempus. Liv.

797. *Delere. Obliterare. Abolere.*

DELERE, *to blot out.* Jam scripseram, delere nolui. Cic. Cùm tabulas prendisset Oppianicus, digito legata delevit. Id. *Figuratively:* Maculam bello susceptam delere. Cic. Qui non modò præsentia, verùm etiam futura bella delevit. Id. Delere urbem. Cæs. —OBLITERARE, (quasi obliturare, *from* litura) *to erase by scraping.* Æris obliteratio. Plin. *Figuratively: to obliterate, to destroy the remembrance of.* Res obliteratæ vetustate. Liv. Nondùm obliteratâ memoriâ superioris belli. Id.—ABOLERE, (*from* ab *and* odor, olor) *to take away even the smell of a thing.* Donec omnis odor aboleatur. Plin. *Figuratively:* Da, pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis. Virg. Cladis Caudinæ memoria nondùm aboleverat. Liv. Aboleverat *comes from* abolescere.

798. *Deliberare. Deliberationem habere.*

DELIBERARE, (*from* libra) *to consider, to examine, to deliberate.* Noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulavit. Cic. *Also, to resolve after a serious consideration.* Iste statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse. Cic. Deliberatâ morte ferocior. Hor.—DELIBERATIONEM HABERE *is said of things and persons: speaking of things, it signifies to require examination, deliberation.* Id coràm considerabimus quale sit, habet enim res deliberationem, etsi magnâ ex parte tibi assentior. Cic. *Speaking of persons, to consult, to deliberate upon.* Ad deliberationes eas quas habebat domi de Republicâ, principes civitatis adhibebat. Cic. Deliberare *is to expose the state of a question, and to discuss the reasons for and against it.*

799. *Delibutus. Unctus. Oblitus.*

Delibutus, *besmeared, daubed over.* Cruore Nessi delibutus Hercules. Hor. Delibuta veneno dona. Id. Unguento delibutus. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Perjuriis delibutus, Cic., *Defiled with perjuries.* Delibutus gaudio, Ter., *Overjoyed.*—Unctus, *anointed, perfumed with some greasy matter.* Uncti capilli. Hor. Manus unctæ. Id. *Figuratively:* Unctior loquendi consuetudo, Cic., *A more polite way of speaking.*—Oblitus, (linere ob) *done over with.* Non cerâ sed cœno obliti. Cic. *Figuratively:* Libidine flagitiosâ oblita est Antoniorum vita, Cic., *The life of Anthony's partisans is defiled by the most infamous crimes.* Oblitus parricidio. Id. Facetiæ oblitæ Latio. Id.

800. *Delicatus. Voluptuarius. Amœnus.*

Delicatus (*from* deliciæ, *which originates from the obsolete* lacire, *to attract*) *is said of persons and things: speaking of persons, it signifies effeminate, given up to pleasures.* Muliebris et delicatus ancillarum puerorumque comitatus. Cic. Adolescens delicatus. Id. *It is said of a person skilled in a thing.* Nostrûm unusquisque, qui tàm beati, quàm iste est, non sumus, tàm delicati esse non possumus. Cic. *In this sense the same author has said:* Homo delicati fastidii, *A man of a very delicate taste.* Delicatus, *speaking of things, signifies delicious, full of delights, pleasures, and pastimes.* Delicatum convivium. Cic. Delicata vita. Id. Turpe est in re severâ convivio dignum, aut delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem. Id.—Voluptuarius *and* Voluptarius, *given to pleasure.* Epicurus homo voluptuarius nimis fuit. Cic. Disciplina ea voluptuaria, delicata, mollis. Id. *It also signifies, that which feels pleasure, that which relates to pleasure.* Gustatus qui est sensus ex omnibus maximè voluptarius. Cic. Voluptariæ disputationes Aristippum delectabant. Id.—Amœnus, *charming, delightful, agreeable, is particularly said of the country.* Amœnum rus. Hor. Prædiola nostra satis amœna. Cic. Amœnus fluvius. Virg. Amœna voluptas, Cic., *speaking of the pleasures of a country place.*

801. *Deliciæ. Voluptas.*

Deliciæ, *delights, charms: it is said of the object, and expresses the charms that are found in it.* Sempronius mel et deliciæ tuæ. Cic. In deliciis esse alicui. Id.—Voluptas, (*from* volupe, *which is used by Plautus, and comes from* velle) *pleasure; it is said of the soul, or of the soul and body at the same time: it expresses the delicious sensations that are felt.* Verbo voluptatis omnes qui ubiquè sunt, qui Latinè sciunt, duas res subjiciunt, lætitiam in animo, commotionem suavem in corpore. Cic. Deliciarum et voluptatis causâ. Id. Trahit sua quemque voluptas. Virg. Ea sola voluptas, solamenque mali. Id. Voluptas *is often taken in a bad sense, especially in the plural.* In voluptatis regno virtus non potest consistere. Cic. Sperne voluptates; nocet empta dolore voluptas. Hor. In deliciis libros habet vir litterarum studiosus, quòd ex iis maximum capiat fructum; voluptates spernit fortunæ damnosas avarus. *G. D.*

802. *Deligere. Eligere. Seligere.*

Deligere, (legere de) *to make choice among many of one that is more fit for our purpose.* Deligere generum. Liv. Deligere aliquem

ad extrema Reipublicæ discrimina. Cic. Unum ex cunctis deligere. Id. In deligendo vitæ genere. Id.—ELIGERE, (legere è) *to choose amongst several things that are left to our free choice.* Optionem alicui facere, ut eligat utrum velit. Cic. E duobus malis, cùm majus fugiendum sit, levius est eligendum. Id.—SELIGERE, (seorsim legere) *not only to choose, but also to lay aside.* Selecti è conventu judices. Cic. Quæ exempla selegissem, nisi, &c. Id. *A father has a daughter to be married,* deligit generum ; *several young men offer themselves to him,* eligit genere, divitiis præstantiorem; *a butcher buys twelve sheep to be chosen out of a flock,* seligit pinguiores. *G. D.*

803. *Delinitio. Delinimentum.*

DELINITIO, (*from* lenis) *the act of softening, of mitigating.* Ipsaque illa delinitio multitudinis ad breve tempus exiguumque duratura sit. Cic.—DELINIMENTUM, *the mitigation, the softening or assuaging itself.* Aptissimum tempus erat, vindicatis seditionibus, delinimentum animis Volani agri divisionem objici. Liv. Vitæ delinimenta monstraveram tibi, Tac , *I had shown you the sweets and comforts of this life. It is also said of the allurements.* Vitiorum delinimenta, Tac., *The allurements of vice.*

804. *Delirare. Desipere. Insanire. Furere.*

DELIRARE, (*from* de, *and* lira, *a furrow*) *properly, in ploughing, to slip out of the furrow.* Delirat arator. Col. *Figuratively : to talk or act extravagantly, to swerve from reason.* Delirare et mente captum esse. Cic. Multos se deliros senes sæpè vidisse, sed qui magis quàm Phormio deliraret, vidisse neminem. Id —DESIPERE, (sapere de) *to recede from wisdom, to act foolishly.* Licet me desipere dicatis. Cic. Dulce est desipere in loco. Hor. Nimio gaudio penè desipere. Cic.—INSANIRE, (non sanus) *to turn mad, to be mad.* Incerta hæc si tu postules ratione certa facere, nihilo plus agas, quàm si operam des, ut cum ratione insanias. Ter. Insanire libet quoniam tibi. Virg.—FURERE, *to be in a fury.* Quid est aliud furere, nisi non cognoscere homines, non cognoscere leges, non Senatum, non civitatem ? Cic. Usque eò commotus est, ut insanire omnibus, ac furere videretur. Id. *Figuratively :* Furit æstus. Virg. Furentes venti. Id. Furentes flammæ. Id.

805. *Deliratio. Deliramentum.*

DELIRATIO, *the act of acting or talking extravagantly.* O delirationem incredibilem ! Cic. Ista senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio appellari solet, senum levium est, non omnium. Id.—DELIRAMENTUM, *extravagance, delirium.* Deliramenta loquitur, Plaut., *She talks extravagantly. It would be improper to use* delirationem *in the foregoing sentence.*

806. *Demittere. Emittere. Dimittere.*

DEMITTERE, (mittere de) *to send down.* Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto. Virg. Demittere oculos, Cic., *To cast down one's eyes. Figuratively :* Animos demittere. Cic. Ut eas voces velut oraculo missas in pectora animosque demitterent. Liv.—EMITTERE, (mittere è) *to let go, to let out.* Emitti è custodiâ. Cic. *Figuratively :* Maledicto nihil faciliùs emittitur, nihil citiùs excipi-

tur. Cic.—DIMITTERE, (diversim mittere) *to send about.* Dimisit litteras in alias urbes. Liv. Dimittere comitia, Cic., *To dismiss an assembly.* Aliquem à se dimittere. Id. *Figuratively:* Dimittere occasionem. Cæs. Libertatem meam neque dimisi unquam, neque dimittam. Cic.

807. *Demovere. Dimovere. Removere.*

DEMOVERE, (movere de) *to displace by moving.* Nomen et effigies privatis ac publicis locis demovendas censebat. Tac. *Figuratively:* Aliquem de certâ sententiâ demovere. Cic.—DIMOVERE, (diversim movere) *to thrust aside in moving.* Obstantes propinquos dimovet. Hor. *Figuratively:* Ita bonis malisque dimotis patenti viâ ad verum perges. Sall.—REMOVERE, (movere retrò) *to remove, to withdraw.* Removere præsidia. Cic. Multa palàm domum suam auferebat, plura clàm de medio removebat. Id. *Figuratively:* Tu novum morbum removisti. Cic. Removere se à suspicione. Id.

808. *Demùm. Deniquè. Tandem.*

DEMUM, *at length, after a long time.* Nunc demùm litteris tuis rescribo. Cic. Demùm *is also taken in a sense analogous to* solùm, tantùm, *only.* Ea demùm magna voluptas est, æqualem ac parem verbis vitam agere. Cic.—DENIQUE, *in fine, is placed at the end of a long enumeration.* Non avaritia, non libido, non amœnitas, non nobilitas urbis, non deniquè labor, &c. Cic.—TANDEM, *when a thing has been a great while longed-after.* Tandem progreditur magnâ stipante catervâ. Virg. Ibis tandem aliquandò, quò te, &c. Cic.

809. *Denunciare. Renunciare.*

DENUNCIARE, *to denounce, to declare, to give notice.* Denunciare periculum, pestem. Cic. Denunciavit, ut adesset. Id. Domum denunciare, Id., *To subpœna one at one's house.* Testimonium alicui denunciare, Id., *To subpœna a witness.*—RENUNCIARE, 1. *to advertise, to acquaint.* Fremebat tota provincia, nemo id tibi renunciabat. Cic. Postquàm mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tulliæ filiæ. Id. 2. *to proclaim.* Renunciare aliquem consulem. Cic. 3. *to countermand, to protest against.* Renunciari extemplò amicis quos in consilium rogaverat, imperat. Sen. *In the same sense we say* amicitiam renunciare. Cic. Societatem alicui renunciare. Liv. Renunciare emptionem, pactionem, Cic., *To go from a bargain, a contract.*

810. *Denuò. De integro.*

DENUÒ, (quasi de novo) *anew, afresh, once more.* Sicilia te prætore censa denuò est. Cic. Recita denuò. Id. Denuò rebellare. Liv.—DE INTEGRO, *quite afresh, as if nothing had been done before.* Censores de integro creari. Cic. Denuò *would have a different signification.* Qui in morbum de integro inciderunt. Id. Ferre leges de integro. Id.

811. *Depeculari. Spoliare. Prædari.*

DEPECULARI, (*from* peculium) *properly, to rob one of his money.* Eum omni argento spoliasti et depeculatus es. Cic. Depeculator ærarii, Id., *A robber of the public money.* *It is used in a more general sense.* Peccatum est patriam prodere, parentes violare, fana depe-

culari. Cic. *Figuratively :* Laudem honoremque alicujus depeculari. Cic.—SPOLIARE, *to bereave, to deprive of every thing.* Omnium rerum spoliatio. Cic. Spoliare vestitu, opibus. Id. *Figuratively :* Pudicitiam alienam spoliare. Cic. Omni dignitate spoliari. Id. Spoliare vitâ. Virg.—PRÆDARI, (*from* præda) *to plunder, to rob, to pillage.* Verres omnibus in rebus apertissimè prædatus est. Cic. Nemo id agere debet, ut ex alterius prædetur inscitiâ. Id. Tuus apparitor de aratorum bonis prædabitur. Id. *Figuratively :* Singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes. Hor.

812. *Depopulari. Vastare.*

DEPOPULARI, (*from* populus) *properly, to depopulate and strip a country of its inhabitants. It is oftener used for* populatim diripere, *to plunder and pillage on all parts.* Agros et urbem depopulatus est. Liv. Depopulari civitates. Cic. Aves depopulantur dona Cerealia. Ovid.—VASTARE, (*from* vastus) *to lay waste.* Omnia ferro et incendiis vastare. Liv. Latos vastant cultoribus agros. Virg. Siciliam provinciam C. Verres per triennium depopulatus esse, Siculorum civitates vastasse dicitur. Cic.

813. *Depravatè. Corruptè.*

DEPRAVATE, (*from* pravus, *crooked*) *dishonestly, without probity.* —CORRUPTE, *corruptly, improperly, without sincerity.* De quibus neque depravatè judicant, neque corruptè. Cic.

814. *Depravatio. Pravitas.*

DEPRAVATIO, (*from* pravus) *contortion, grimace.* Depravatio oris. Cic. *Figuratively : depravity, corruption.* Depravatio consuetudinis. Cic. Depravatio verbi, Id., *Corruption of a word, when an improper sense is given to it.* Depravatio *is the action, and* PRAVITAS *is the state itself of being vicious in conformation.* Vitium, cùm partes corporis inter se dissident, ex quo pravitas membrorum. Cic. Pravitas oris, Id., *The deformity of the mouth*; *and* Depravatio oris, *the act of distorting the mouth. Figuratively : Depravity, licentiousness.* Animi pravitates rectè vitia dicuntur. Cic. Quæ est ista pravitas? Quæve est amentia? Id.

815. *Depulsio. Expulsio.*

DEPULSIO, (pellere de) *a thrusting, a beating away. It is seldom used but figuratively.* Depulsio mali. Cic. Depulsio doloris. Id. Depulsio servitutis. Id.—EXPULSIO, (pellere ex) *expulsion, the act of driving out, banishment.* Expulsio vicinorum. Cic. Benè meritorum civium expulsiones. Id. *It is not used figuratively.*

816. *Deputare. Imputare.*

DEPUTARE, (putare de) *properly, to prune, to cut off.* Falx deputat umbras, Ovid., *The scythe cuts off the umbrageous and shady branches. Figuratively : To judge or estimate, to think.* Deputare alicujus operam parvi pretii. Ter. Quidquid præter spem eveniet, omne id deputabo esse in lucro. Id. Satis id dictum vobis puto jam atque deputo. Plaut.—IMPUTARE, (non putare) *properly, not to cut.* Imputata vitis. Plin. *Figuratively :* (putare in) *to impute, to account.* Imputare in solutum, Sen, *To reckon as paid.* Imputare vanum be-

neficium, Phæd., *To extol an imaginary favour.* Cædem alicui imputare, Quint., *To impute a murder to a person.* Imputare civitati terna millia, Plin., *To enjoin a sum of three thousand sesterces to be paid by a city.* Villici rationes deputat dominus; quod in solutum imputat, detrahit de summâ. *G. D.*

817. *Descendere. Exscendere. Desilire.*

DESCENDERE, (scandere de) *to descend.* Equo descendere. Liv. Descendere in forum. Cic. In curiam. Id. *Because the grandees of Rome lived on the hills. This verb has an extensive signification in the figurative sense.* Descendere ad extrema. Cic. Ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendebant. Id. Ad preces descendere. Sen. Descendit pestis. Virg. Descendere in certamen. Cic. Descendere ad conditiones oblatas, Id., *To accept the conditions offered.* Paratus ad omnia descendo, Cæs., *is in the same sense.*—EXSCENDERE, (scandere ex) *is an expression relating to the sea, to debark, to land.* Legati Asiam petentes cùm exscendissent. Liv. Exscensu è navibus in terram facto. Id.—DESILIRE, (salire de) *denotes a greater quickness than* descendere, *to leap down.* Ex equo desiluit. Liv. Lecto desilit. Hor. Ex equo descendit senex; desilit juvenis. *G. D.*

818. *Describere. Exscribere. Transcribere.*

DESCRIBERE, 1. *To copy, to write out.* Scripsit Balbus ad me, se à te quintum de finibus librum descripsisse. Cic. 2. *To describe, to draw out.* Hominum mores sermonesque describere. Cic. Rhenum aut pluvius describitur arcus. Hor. Si quis erat dignus describi, quòd malus, aut fur. Id. 3. *To divide, to distribute, to mark.* Urbis partes ad incendia describere. Cic. Jura populis describere, Id., *To give to every one what is his due.*—EXSCRIBERE, *to make extracts.* Exscribere aliquid ex libris. Var.—TRANSCRIBERE, *to transcribe.* Testamentum in alias tabulas transcribere. Cic. *Figuratively: to transfer into another class or another order, to make over to another person.* Transcribere fœminam in viros, Sen., *To transfer a woman into the class of men.* Et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptra Latinis? Virg. Cùm multis legibus constricta avaritia esset, via fraudis inita erat, ut in socios, qui non tenerentur his legibus, nomina transcriberent, Liv., *The avarice of usurers having been repressed by several laws, they found means to elude them, by transferring the debts to the allies who were not bound by those laws.*

819. *Desecare. Exsecare. Præcidere.*

DESECARE, (secare de) *to cut down.* Auribus desectis, et singulis effossis oculis. Cæs. Desecta erat cum stramento seges. Liv. *Figuratively:* Tu illud desecabis, et hoc agglutinabis. Cic.—EXSECARE, (secare ex) *to cut off or out.* Exsectâ linguâ. Cic. Non minùs est probanda medicina quæ sanaret vitiosas partes, quàm quæ exsecaret. Id. *Figuratively:* Hi medentur civitati, qui exsecant partem aliquam tanquam strumam civitatis. Cic.—PRÆCIDERE, (cædere præ) *properly, to cut off a part jutting out.* Illi manum gladio præciderat. Cic. Præcidere os, Sen., *To slash one's face. Figuratively:* Præcidere spem, Cic., *To destroy all hopes.* Planè præcidere, Id., *has a different sense: to deny altogether.*

820. *Desertor. Proditor.*

DESERTOR, (*from* deserere) *that forsakes or abandons.* Desertor amicorum. Cic. *It is very properly said of a soldier that leaves his colours without leave.* Desertor miles. Cæs.—PRODITOR, (*from* prodere) *a discoverer.* Proditor arcani. Hor. *It is said of a traitor, betrayer, or treacherous man.* Proditor patriæ. Cic. Cùm viderem homines aut proditores esse aut desertores salutis meæ. Id. Qui ex iis secuti non sunt, in desertorum ac proditorum numero ducuntur. Cæs.

821. *Deses. Desidiosus. Piger.*

DESES, *one that is actually idle.* Sedemus desides domi mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes. Liv.—DESIDIOSUS, *one in an habitual state of laziness.* Desidiosam artem dicimus, quia desidiosos facit. Cic. Desidiosissimum otium. Id.—PIGER, *a sluggard, he that fears trouble and labour; a man careless of what it is his duty to attend to.* Militiæ piger. Hor. Piger scribendi ferre laborem. Id. *Figuratively:* Annus piger, Hor., *A long and tedious year.* Bellum pigrum. Ovid. Senectus pigra. Id.

822. *Desidēre. Desidĕre.*

DESIDERE, (*from* sedeo) *to sit idle.* Frustrà ubi totum desedi diem, &c. Ter.—DESIDERE, (*from* sīdĕre) *to sink, to chink.* Terra trium jugerum spatio cavernâ ingenti desederat. Liv. *Figuratively:* Desidunt mores, Tac., *Good manners are perverted or corrupted.*

823. *Desidia. Socordia. Segnitia. Segnities. Inertia. Ignavia. Otium. Pigritia. Mollities.*

DESIDIA, (*from* sedere) *the state of one who remains idle, inaction, slothfulness.* Desidiam puer ille sequi solet, odit agentes. Ovid. Ab industriâ plebem ad desidiam avocare. Cic.—SOCORDIA, (sine corde) *sluggishness, complete indolence.* Pœnus advena nostrâ cunctatione et socordiâ jam hùc progressus. Liv.—SEGNITIA *and* SEGNITIES, (sine igne) *want of energy, indolence.* Enimverò, Dave, nihil loci est segnitiæ et socordiæ. Ter. *That is to say, according to Donatus,* segnitiæ ad agendum, socordiæ ad considerandum. Segnities *may be the habitual state, and* segnitia *the actual one.*—INERTIA, (sine arte) *unskilfulness.* Artibus qui carebant, inertes à majoribus appellabantur. Cic. *It is said of inaction.* Qui propter desidiam in otio vivunt, tamen in turpi inertiâ capiunt voluptatem. Cic. Strenua nos exercet inertia. Hor.—IGNAVIA, (non navus) *want of courage, faint-heartedness. Cicero uses it in opposition to* fortitudo: Ignaviam fortitudo odit et aspernatur. Nec tua ignavia etiam inertiam afferat. Cic.—OTIUM, *leisure, is not always taken in an ill sense.* Nostrum otium negotii inòpiâ; non requiescendi studio constitutum est. Cic. Clarorum virorum non minùs otii, quàm negotii rationem extare oportet. Id. Tabescere òtio. Id. Diffluere otio. Id.—PIGRITIA, *sluggishness, fear of trouble and labour, neglect of what it is a duty to attend to.* Definiunt pigritiam metum consequentis laboris. Cic. Ne aut pigritia, aut ignavia, aut tale quid appareat. Id.—MOLLITIA *and* MOLLITIES, *timorousness, want of resolution in withstanding the difficulties of an enterprise.* Qui officia deserunt mollitiâ animi. Cic. Civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiem. Id. Mollitia *may be the actual state of a want of resolution; and* mollities *the habitual one.* Desidio-

sus cessat; ignavus nihil exequitur; laborem metuit piger; imperitè agit iners; segnis non agit; non considerat socors; secum est otiosus, secumque, ut dicitur, vivit; mollis officia deserit. *G. D.*

824. *Desperare. Diffidere.*

DESPERARE, *to be out of hope.* Desperatio est ægritudo sine ullâ rerum expectatione meliorum. Cic. Vitam domini desperantes. Id. De Reipublicæ causâ desperavi. Id. Desperare saluti. Id. *It is sometimes opposed to* confidere. In quo considerandum est, ne aut temerè desperet propter ignaviam, aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem. Cic.—DIFFIDERE, *to distrust, to mistrust.* Sententiæ alicui diffidere. Cic. Diffidens et desperans rebus suis. Id. *It also signifies to despair.* Eudemus graviter æger fuit, ut omnes medici diffiderent. Cic.

825. *Despicere. Dispicere.*

DESPICERE, (*from the obsolete word* spicere) *to look down at.* Tollam altiùs tectum, non ut ego te despiciam, sed ut, &c. Cic.—DISPICERE, (diversim spicere) *to look about on every side, to look in order to discern a particular object among others.* Ut primùm dispexit, quæsivit salvus ne esset clypeus. Cic. Ego quid sperem non dispicio. Id. Acie mentis dispicere cupiebant. Id. *Figuratively: to consider.* Sine ad me ut redeam, tùm aliquid dispiciam. Ter.

826. *Despicere. Spernere. Fastidire. Temnere. Contemnere. Aspernari. Negligere.*

DESPICERE, *synonymous with the rest, to disregard, to look upon one with contempt.* Omnes despicere, præ se neminem putare. Cic. —SPERNERE, *properly to reject.* Sperne voluptates. Hor. Veritas auspiciorum spreta est, species tantùm retenta. Id.—FASTIDIRE, *to disdain, to scorn, to make no account of.* Fastidire preces alicujus. Liv. Qui non modò improbitati irascuntur candidatorum, sed etiam rectè factis sæpè fastidiunt. Cic.—TEMNERE, (*from* τέμνω) *to set little by, to slight.* Si genus hominum et mortalia temnitis arma. Virg. Jejunus stomachus raro vulgaria temnit. Hor.—CONTEMNERE *seems to rise above the meaning of* temnere. Despiciunt autem eos et contemnunt. Cic. Quot modis contemptus, spretus? Ter. Rempublicam despexit atque contempsit. Cic. Abs te solo ita despectum, ita contemptum, ut etiam cum cæteris Siculis dispoliaretur. Id.—ASPERNARI, *to reject with contempt.* Gustus quod valdè dulce est, aspernatur et respuit. Cic. Cujus furorem Deos immortales à suis aris aspernatos esse confido. Id. Dicere aliquid quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant. Id.—NEGLIGERE, *to neglect, to pay little regard to.* Imperium alicujus negligere. Cæs. Injurias negligere. Cic. Negligere *expresses less than the others.*

827. *Destruere. Demoliri. Evertere. Perdere.*

DESTRUERE, (*from* strues, *a heap*) *properly to overthrow what is heaped up.* Ædificium idem destruit facillimè, qui construit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fortunam suam destrui Cæsar rebatur. Tac. Destruere testes, Quint., *To invalidate witnesses, to prove them false.*—DEMOLIRI, (moliri de, *from* moles) *to demolish: in its proper sense it is said of buildings.* Demolire ea, quorum altitudo officeret auspiciis.

Cic. *Figuratively:* Jus destruet ac demolietur, Liv., *He will destroy and overturn justice.*—EVERTERE, (vertere è) *to turn upside down, to undermine.* Evertere ab imo mœnia. Virg. *Figuratively:* Aliquem fortunis evertere, Cic., *To overthrow somebody's fortune.* Evertere leges, testamenta, voluntates mortuorum. Id. Demoliri *denotes a greater effort than* destruere; evertere *implies the idea of foundations destroyed.*—PERDERE, *synonymous with the others, to ruin entirely.* Jupiter urbes delevit, fruges perdidit. Cic. Ubi illìc scelus est, qui me perdidit? Ter. Seipsum perdere. Cic. Perdere operam, Phæd., *To lose one's labour.* Aquam perdit, Quint., *He wastes his time vainly:—time was anciently measured by water, as it is now by sand.* Non perdere letum maxima cura fuit, Luc., *He took great care not to die unrevenged.*

828. *Deterius. Pejus. Nequius.*

DETERIUS, (*from* terere) *not so good.* Quidquid detraxeris, deterius futurum est. Cic. Ego valeo, sicut soleo, paulò tamen etiam deteriùs, quàm soleo. Id. Corrigere, et deterius facere. Id. Mutatus in deterius principatus, Tac., *A government grown worse.*—PEJUS, *more hurtful.* Quod aliud alio melius esset aut pejus. Cic. Turpitudo pejus est quàm dolor. Id. *It also expresses more.* Spe pejus. Hor. Quo neminem pejus odi. Cic.—NEQUIUS, *comparative of* nequam, *good for nothing* (quasi non quicquam). Nihil nequius aut turpius effœminato viro. Cic.

829. *Detexere. Retexere.*

DETEXERE, *to make a complete texture, to continue it.* Neque exordiri primum unde occipias habes, neque ad detexundam telam certos terminos. Plaut. Quin tu aliquid saltem potiùs, quorum indiget usus, viminibus mollique paras detexere junco? Virg. *Figuratively:* Multa quærendo reperiunt, quibus ante exorsa vel potiùs detexta propè retexantur. Cic.—RETEXERE, (rursùs texere) *to weave a thing over again. It is more used in the figurative sense.* Fata retexere. Ovid. Scriptorum quæque retexens. Hor. Novi timores retexunt superiora. Cic. Quinque orbes explent cursu, totidemque retexunt hùc, illùc, Virg., *They ran five times over the field of battle, and five times they came back again.* Penelopes retexere, Cic., *To do and undo, like Penelope, who unravelled at night what she had woven in the day-time.*

830. *Detinere. Retinere.*

DETINERE, *to detain.* Detinere aliquem compede. Hor. Animum studiis detinere, Id., *To employ one's time in study.*—RETINERE, (rursùs, *or* retrò tenere) *to hold fast, to put a stop to, to prevent from* Sinistrâ manu retinebat arcum. Cic. Labebar, nisi me retinuissem. Id. Sed adhùc Plancus me retinet, sperat posse fieri, ut mecum in Italiam decedat. *Figuratively:* Fidem in amicitiâ retinere. Cic. Infidos retinere animos sociorum. Liv. Qui amicum apud se retinere vult, aut sermone aut deambulatione detinet; servus fugax compede detinetur. *G. D.*

831. *Detractio. Detrectatio.*

DETRACTIO, (trahere de) *the taking away, the carrying off forcibly.* Detractio alieni. Cic. *Figuratively:* Detractio molestiæ. Cic.

—DETRECTATIO, (*from* de *and* tracto) *a refusal or denial to do.* Detrectatio militiæ. Liv. Juniores ad edictum sine detrectatione convenere. Cic.

832. *Devocare. Evocare.*

DEVOCARE, (vocare de) *to call down from.* Lætus è tumulo suos devocat. Liv. *Figuratively:* Devocare in dubium fortunas suas, Cæs., *To endanger one's fortune.*—EVOCARE, (vocare è) *to call out.* Evocare foràs. Ter. Explorato rege, cunctas evocat. Phæd. Evocare legionem ex Hybernis. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Evocare animum à negotio. Cic.

833. *Devolvere. Evolvere. Revolvere.*

DEVOLVERE, (volvere de) *to roll down.* Devolutus monte præcipiti torrens. Liv. *Figuratively:* Devolvi ad otium et inertiam. Cic. Devoluta eò res, ut, &c. Id.—EVOLVERE, (volvere è) *to unroll.* Involutum evolvere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Evolvere naturam rerum. Cic. Evolutus et nudatus integumentis dissimulationum. Id.—REVOLVERE, (rursùs volvere) *to roll over, or back again.* Perplexum iter omne revolvens, Virg., *alluding to the thread that led Ariadne in the labyrinth. Figuratively:* Revolvi ad sententiam alicujus, Cic., *To be of another's opinion.* Quid in ista revolvor? Ovid., *Why do I fall again into these thoughts?* Revolvere casus, Virg., *To fall again into the same misfortunes.*

834. *Deus. Divus. Numen.*

DEUS, *God, the Supreme Being.* Nec Deus ipse qui intelligitur à nobis, alio modo intelligi potest, nisi mens soluta quædam et libera, segregata ab omni concretione mortali, omnia sentiens et movens, ipsaque prædita motu sempiterno. Cic. Deum placatum pietas efficiet et sanctitas. Id. Deus *is a noun common. Virgil, speaking of Venus, says:* Ducente Deo; *and somewhere else, speaking of the fury Alecto:* Nec dextræ erranti Deus abfuit.—DIVUS *is said of the Eternal Deity, and of heroes to whom divine honours were paid.* Ad divos adeunto castè. Cic. Diva potens Cypri. Hor. Divus Cæsar. Virg. *Pagan heroes were not* Divi *till after their death. We say* Divus Petrus, Divus Paulus, &c. Divinus *might be more properly used. Cicero said* Divinus Plato.—NUMEN, (*from* nuere) *is the power, the will of God.* Non hæc sine numine divûm eveniunt. Virg. Vendere alicui numen deorum immortalium. Cic. *Poets have used* numen *for Divinity itself.* Aquarum numen Neptunus. Ovid. Rustica numina, Fauni. Id.

835. *Diadema. Infula. Mitra.*

DIADEMA, (*from* διὰ *and* δέω, ligo) *a diadem, a white fillet wherewith kings and queens had their foreheads encircled.* Surena patrio more Tiridatem insigni regio evinxit...... Surenæ enim gentilibus jus erat novo regi primum diadema imponere. Tac.—INFULA, *the fillet that encircled the forehead of the high-priest.* Prætò mihi sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis et verbenis fuerunt. Cic.—MITRA, (*from the Greek* μίτρα) *a mitre, an attire for the head with labels hanging down, which was used at first by the Mœonians, and afterwards by the Ægyptians: in course of time the ladies adorned their heads with it.* Mitra Mœonia. Virg. *Remulus reproaches the Trojans with wearing*

mitres in a womanish manner. Et tunicæ manicas, et habent redimicula mitræ. Virg.

836. *Dicare. Vovere. Devovere.*

DICARE, *to give over, to deliver up, speaking of things not sacred.* Civitati *vel* in civitatem se dicare, Cic., *To make one's-self free of a city.* Alicui se dicare, Id., *To dedicate one's-self to the service of another.* Se alicui in clientelam dicare, Id., *To put one's-self under the patronage of another, to become his client.* Studium suum alicujus laudi dicare. Id. Totum hunc tibi dicamus diem, Id., *We devote the whole of this day to hear you.* Dicare, *when said of sacred things, signifies to dedicate to God.* Templa dicata Deis. Ovid. Dicati Apollini cygni. Cic.—VOVERE, *to make a vow, to vow.* Vovere decimam Herculi. Cic. Templa Nympharum publicè vota ac dedicata sunt. Id. Votas suspendere vestes. Virg. *Figuratively:* Pro patriæ salute suum caput vovere, Cic., *To expose one's life to danger for one's country.*—DEVOVERE, *to devote, to offer up in sacrifice.* Agamemnon cùm devovisset Dianæ quod in suo regno pulcherrimum natum esset illo anno, immolavit Iphigeniam. Cic. *Figuratively:* Se amicitiæ alicujus devovere. Cic. Vovere *expresses much less.*

837. *Dictare. Dictitare.*

DICTARE, (*frequentative of* dicere) *to dictate how or what one shall write.* Parvulâ lippitudine adductus sum, ut dictarem hanc epistolam. Cic. *It also signifies to say often.* Recinunt juvenes dictata senesque. Hor. *Figuratively*: Hoc ratio dictare videtur. Quint. —DICTITARE, (*frequentative of* dictare) *to speak or tell often.* Appius in sermonibus anteà dictitabat, posteà dixit etiam in senatu palàm. Cic. Romulum quoque insepultum periisse dictitans. Liv.

838. *Dictio. Dictum. Stylus.*

DICTIO, *a speaking, an uttering, the manner of saying.* Dictio sententiæ. Cic. Totam causæ meæ dictionem in certas partes dividam. Id. *It is used by Livy for the answer of the oracle.* Data dictio erat, caveret Acherusiam aquam, Pandosiamque urbem: ibi fatis ejus terminum dari.—DICTUM, *a saying, a word.* Nullum est dictum, quod non dictum sit priùs. Cic. Absona dicta fortunis. Hor. Dictio popularis, Cic., *is the manner of speaking of the people; and* dictum populare, *a saying, a word of the people.*—STYLUS, *properly a pin anciently used in writing on tables of wax.* Vertit stylum in tabulis suis. Cic. Styli acumen. Id. *Figuratively: Style, manner of writing.* Unus enim sonus est totius orationis, et idem stylus. Cic. Orationes Attico stylo scriptæ. Id. *The style relates to the author.*

839. *Diducere. Derivare.*

DIDUCERE, (diversim ducere) *to lead to divers parts, to divide into sundry parts or places.* Dimittendæ plures manus, diducendique erant plures milites. Cic. In contrarias partes diducere. Liv. —DERIVARE, (*from* rivus) *to change the course of water.* Ab aliquo aquam derivare. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Dicam non derivandi criminis causâ. Cic. Aliò responsionem suam non derivavit. Id.

840. *Dies hic. Dies hæc.*

DIES, *masculine, is generally said of a fixed day: we very seldom*

find in Cicero dies prima, secunda, &c. *but commonly* dies tertius, quartus, &c. *It is always of the masculine gender in the plural number.* Dies meus, dies tuus, *have a signification peculiar to themselves, and worthy of notice: the day on which my fever returns, your fever comes again.* Cura ut valeas; puto enim diem tuum heri fuisse. Cic. —DIES, *in the feminine gender, is said of time, of an indeterminate day.* Dies longa videtur opus debentibus. Hor.

841. *Dies fasti. Dies festi. Festivitas.*

DIES FASTI, *pleading days, on which the Prætor might hear the contending parties, and administer justice.* Fastus erit per quem lege licebit uti. Ovid.—DIES FESTI, *days consecrated to religious worship.* Acti et instituti dies festi. Cic.—FESTIVITAS *is not used by good authors to signify a festival: it signifies mirth, pleasantness, good grace in speaking.* Festivitate et venustate conjuncta vis dicendi. Cic. Festivitatem sermonis debet habere narratio. Id.

842. *Differre. Deferre. Efferre. Perferre. Referre.*

DIFFERRE, (diversim ferre) *to carry up and down, to scatter abroad.* Insepulta membra different lupi. Hor. *Figuratively:* Differri lætitiâ et doloribus. Ter.—DEFERRE, (ferre de) *to carry or bring from one place to another.* Natos ad flumina primùm deferimus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Deferri in errorem. Cic. Honorem alicui deferre. Id. Majestatis delatus est, Tac., *He was accused of high treason.*—EFFERRE, (ferre è) *to carry away, to take off.* Efferre ex acie saucios. Cic. *Figuratively:* Verecundiam secum efferre. Cic. *It is said of raising up.* Ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce extulit. Virg. *In this sense Cicero said:* Ager qui multos annos quievit, uberiores efferre fruges solet. *Figuratively:* Patriam demersam efferre. Cic. Verbis aliquem efferre. Id. Efferri iracundiâ, odio, dolore. Id.—PERFERRE, *to carry, to bear, to convey.* Cùm has ad te quamprimùm litteras perferri magnoperè vellemus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Quia noluistis vestrum ferre bonum, malum perferte. Phæd. Est jus vetandi, cùm ea lex feratur, quandiù non perfertur. Cic.—REFERRE, (rursùs *or* retrò ferre) *to bring again, to carry back.* Cùm ex agris segetes domum referrent. Tac. Pedem referre, Cæs., *To give ground, to flee. Figuratively:* Ore aliquem referre, Virg., *To bear a likeness to one.* Alicui fructum diligentiæ referre. Cic. In commentarium referre. Id.

843. *Differre. Proferre.*

DIFFERRE, *as we consider it here, and* PROFERRE, *signify to postpone, to defer, to put off; with this difference, that* differre *is to put off till another time, whether the time had been previously fixed upon or not, whereas* proferre *is to postpone beyond a prefixed time.* Quare omnem hanc disputationem in adventum tuum differo. Cic. Venit tempus ita maturum, ut differri jam hora non possit. Id. Quod si latiùs volent proferre diem, poterunt vel biduum vel triduum. Id.

844. *Difficilis. Laboriosus. Operosus.*

DIFFICILIS, *difficult, hard.* Contortæ res et difficiles. Cic. Nihil tam difficile, quin quærendo investigari possit. Ter. Parens in liberos difficilis. Cic.—LABORIOSUS *is said of a man oppressed with fatigue, and of a thing giving much pain and fatigue.* Qui magnos dolores

perferunt, hos non miseros, sed laboriosos solemus dicere. Cic. Nihil laboriosius molestiusque provinciâ. Id.—OPEROSUS, *active, requiring much labour.* Senectus operosa, et semper agens aliquid. Cic. Sed res operosa est. Id. Divitiæ operosiores. Hor.

845. *Diffringere. Dirumpere.*

DIFFRINGERE, (diversim frangere) *to break in pieces.* Crura herculè diffringentur. Plaut.—DIRUMPERE, (diversim rumpere) *to break off, to tear in pieces.* Rupes diruptæ. Liv. Is diruptis tabellis, de circulo se subduxit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Dirumpi dolore, Cic., *To grieve to death.* Dirumpere societatem, amicitias. Id.

846. *Digladiari. Confligere. Dimicare.*

DIGLADIARI, (*from* gladius) *properly, to fight with swords, to fence. Figuratively : to come to blows.* Digladiari cum aliquo voluminibus. Cic. De aliquâ re digladiari. Id. *It is said of a warm dispute.*—CONFLIGERE, (*from the obsolete* fligere, *and* cum) *to dash, to strike one against another, to fight closely.* Venti confligunt. Virg. Confligere acie. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ipsæ causæ inter se confligunt, Cic., *The causes contradict one another.* Confligunt inter se leges et colliduntur. Quint.—DIMICARE, (diversim micare) *properly, to make the swords glitter, to fight.* Dimicare gladiis. Virg. Dimicare *expresses less than* confligere. Speravit iisdem se copiis cum illo posse confligere, quibuscum ego noluissem dimicare. Cic. *Figuratively:* Dimicanti de famâ deesse, C. Nep., *To abandon one whose reputation is attacked.* Digladiari obstinati animi est, et pervicacis; confligere, fervidi et impavidi; dimicare, fortis et animosi. *G. D.*

847. *Dignitas. Dignatio.*

DIGNITAS, *that which makes one worthy of something, merit, dignity, nobility, majesty.* Tueri suam dignitatem, Cic., *To support one's rank.* Amplissimos dignitatis gradus adipisci, Id., *To prove one's-self worthy of the highest dignities.* Dignitas consularis, Id., *The dignity of consul. It would not be improper to say,* Cato repulsam consulatûs passus, habuit dignitatem consularem, licet consulatum non haberet. *G. D.* Honores non petiit, cùm ei paterent propter vel gratiam, vel dignitatem. C. Nep. Dignitas oris, Cic., *Majestic looks.*—DIGNATIO, *the idea one has of one's merit, esteem, and regard.* In dignationem principis pervenire. *To become great in the esteem of the prince.* Dignatio conciliavit ei hanc uxorem. Ter. Dignatio auxit invidiam. Id. Dignitas conciliat dignationem. *G. D.*

848. *Dignitas. Existimatio.*

DIGNITAS, *synonymous with* EXISTIMATIO, *is the cause, and* existimatio *the effect.* Quod sentiebam et dignitati et existimationi tuæ conducere. Cic. In dignitate, *says Popma,* inest splendor; in existimatione laus virtutis nota et testata.

849. *Digressus. Discessus.*

DIGRESSUS, (*from* diversim gradior) *departure, separation: it is opposed to* congressus. Congressûs nostri lamentationem pertimui, digressum verò non tulissem. Cic. Ut primùm à tuo digressu Romam veni. Id.—DISCESSUS, (diversim cedere) *a departing, a going*

away: it is opposed to adventus, accessus. Ut me levârat tuus adventus, ita discessus afflixit. Cic. Existimans non longinquum inter nos digressum, et discessum fore. Id. Discessu veteris confusus amici. Juv.

850. *Dilacerare. Dilaniare. Discerpere.*

Dilacerare, (diversim lacerare) *to tear, to rend in pieces.* Dilaceranda feris dabor, alitibusque. Catul. *Figuratively:* Dilacerare Rempublicam. Cic. Dilacerantur opes. Id.—Dilaniare, (*from* lanius) *to cut in pieces, as butchers do.* Tu P. Clodii cadaver cruentum nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. Cic. *Figuratively:* Dilaniare comas. Ovid.—Discerpere, (diversim carpere) *to dismember, to cantle.* Discerptum latos juvenem sparsere per agros. Virg.—Fuisse tùm aliquos qui discerptum regem patrum manibus tacitè arguerent. Liv. *Figuratively:* Pythagoras qui censuit animum esse per naturam rerum omnium intentum et commeantem, non vidit distractione humanorum animorum discerpi et dilaniari Deum. Cic.

851. *Dilapidare. Dissipare.*

Dilapidare, (*from* lapis) *properly, to clear a place of stones. So it may be said of a man who has made away with his whole fortune, that he has dispersed, sold, destroyed the very stones of his house.* Dilapidare *may originate from this, that the property of the spendthrift was sold by auction by an auctioneer sitting on a stone; whence the proverb comes,* de lapide emptus. Cic. *It is very seldom used but in a figurative sense.* Publicam dilapidabat pecuniam, ærarium exhauriebat. Cic.—Dissipare, (*from* diversim *and the obsolete word* sipare, *to throw*) *to scatter, to disperse.* Illi statuam istius disturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant. Cic. *Figuratively:* Dissipare patrimonium, fortunas. Cic. *The two foregoing verbs may almost always be used indifferently: it however seems to me, that, in order to employ each of them in its proper signification, we may say:* Fortunas à parentibus coacervatas dissipat juvenis præceps et fervidus; firmiùs constitutas opes dilapidat insanus. Dilapidare *is to squander away one's fortune, and* dissipare *is to spend it in foolish expenses. G. D.*

852. *Dilatare. Distendere.*

Dilatare, (diversim fero, tuli, latum) *to make wide, to open wide, to enlarge.* Dilatare imperii fines. Cic. Dilatare aciem. Id. *Figuratively:* Dilatare orationem. Cic. *To give a greater length to a discourse.*—Distendere, (diversim tendere) *to stretch out.* Distendite hominem diversum. Plaut. Distendere hostium copias. Liv. *Figuratively:* Distendit ea res Samnitum animos. Liv. Distendere curas hominum. Dilatare *may be opposed to* coarctare; *and* distendere *to* colligere. Rictus dilatantur, distenduntur brachia. *G. D.*

853. *Dilatio. Prolatio. Procrastinatio.*

Dilatio, *a deferring, delay.* Dilatio temporis. Cic. Per dilationem bella gerere. Liv.—Prolatio, *a prolonging, a delay granted to do something, a quotation of a passage.* Finium prolatio. Liv. Cùm alteri ad prolationem judicii biduum quæreretur. Cic. Ex-

emplorum prolatio. Id.—PROCRASTINATIO, (*from* pro *aud* cras) *a putting off to the next day, or from day to day.* Cùm plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas et procrastinatio odiosa est, tùm hoc bellum indiget celeritatis. Cic. Dilatio est rei gerendæ; prolatio, jam cœptæ; procrastinatio est hominis pigri, aut invitè aliquid facturi. *G. D.*

854. *Dimetiri. Emetiri.*

DIMETIRI, (diversim metiri) *to measure on different sides, to measure as surveyors do.* Mori videbamus in studio dimetiendi penè cœli atque terræ C. Gallum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Dimetiuntur digitis peccata. Cic.—EMETIRI, *to measure out. It is more used in the figurative sense.* Emetiri longum iter, Liv., *To travel over a long way.* Oculis spatium emensus. Virg. Ego voluntatem tibi emetiar, sed rem ipsam nondùm posse videor, Cic., *I offer you my good will, but am not yet able to answer for success.*

855. *Diminuere. Imminuere. Comminuere.*

DIMINUERE, (minuere de *or* diversim) *to lessen by breaking into very small pieces.* Diminuam ego caput tuum hodiè nisi absis. Ter. *Figuratively: To diminish, to retrench.* De bonis alicujus diminuere. Cic. Quòd diminutum quicquam sit ex regiâ potestate. Liv. —IMMINUERE, (minuere in) *to weaken, to impair, to make smaller.* Imminuere summam, Cic., *To make a sum of money smaller, to abate part of it.* Imminuere auctoritatem suam. Id. Violare atque imminuere jus et officium. Id.—COMMINUERE, *to bruise or crumple into small pieces.* Da comminuenda molis, Ovid., *Have it ground in the mill.* Statuam comminuere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Re familiari comminuti sumus. Cic. Lacrymis comminuêre meis, Ovid., *You shall be moved to pity by my tears.* Avaritia comminuit atque violat officium. Cic. Imminuere *may be opposed to* augere, amplificare; diminuere *to* addere; comminuere *to* coagmentare.

856. *Dirigere. Digerere. Ordinare. Disponere. Dispensare.*

DIRIGERE, (diversim regere) *to set in array, to range.* In quincuncem dirigere ordines arborum. Cic. Acies diriguntur pari utrinque spe. Tac. *Figuratively:* Hæc omnia ad civitatis rationem si dirigas, recta sunt; si ad disciplinæ præcepta perpendas, reperiuntur pravissima. Cic.—DIGERERE, (diversim gerere) *to carry to different parts, to dispose in order.* Quæcunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo digerit in numerum. Virg. *In the like sense we say* digerere cibum, *because the stomach conveys the aliments to all parts of the body. Figuratively:* Digerere mandata, Cic., *To fulfil exactly and orderly the commands of any one.* Digerere Rempublicam, Id., *To settle the affairs of the Republic, to rule it.* Ità digerit omnia Calchas. Virg.—ORDINARE, *to put into order.* Ordinare milites. Liv. *Figuratively:* Ordinare res publicas. Hor. Litem ordinare, Cic., *To prepare such things as are requisite to the hearing of a cause.* —DISPONERE, (diversim ponere) *to dispose, to set in different parts.* Vigilias per urbem disponere. Liv. Libros confusos disponere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Consilia in omnem fortunam jam disposita habebat. Liv.—DISPENSARE, (*from* diversim *and* pensare, *frequentative of* pendere) *properly to distribute by weighing.* Dispensare succum

æquâ proportione. Col. *Figuratively: To dispense, to set in order.* Tùm quæ dispensant mortalia fata sorores. Virg. Dispensare res domesticas. Cic. Dispensare atque disponere inventa momento quodam atque judicio. Id.

857. *Diruere. Eruere.*

Diruere, (diversim ruere) *to overthrow.* Jam fragor tectorum, quæ diruebantur, ultimis urbis partibus audiebatur. Liv. Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis. Hor.—Eruere, (ruere è) *to pluck, root, or tear up.* Sus rostro semina eruit. Ovid. Eruere quercum. Virg. *Figuratively:* Aliquid ex tenebris eruere. Cic. Undè hoc argumentum eruisti? Id.

858. *Discere. Addiscere. Ediscere. Perdiscere.*

Discere, *to acquire the knowledge of things one was ignorant of.* Tandiù discendum est quandiù nescias. Sen.—Addiscere, *to learn more.* Solon gloriari solebat, se quotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri. Cic.—Ediscere, *to learn by heart.* Exercenda est memoria ediscendis ad verbum quàm plurimis et nostris scriptis, et alienis. Cic.—Perdiscere, *to learn perfectly.* Voluntatem discendi simul cum spe perdiscendi amisisti. Cic.

859. *Discernere. Distinguere. Secernere.*

Discernere, (diversim cernere) *to discern, not to mistake one thing for another.* Alba ab atris discernere. Cic. Discernere utra pars justiorem habeat causam. Id.—Distinguere, (*from* diversim *and the obsolete* stinguo, *to mark*) *to diversify, to distinguish, both in the proper and figurative sense.* Distinguere gemmis pocula. Cic. Distinguere historiam varietate locorum. Id. Vera à falsis distinguere. Id.—Secernere, (seorsim cernere) *to separate one from another.* E grege secernere. Liv. Publica privatis secernere. Hor. Voluptatem à bono secernere. Cic. Conjunctas res aut simul positas ita discernit aliquis, ut singulas videat; distinguit, ut propriis notis aut definitionibus insignitas agnoscat, aut aliis ostendat; secernit ut quidpiam à cæteris divisum maneat. *G. D.*

860. *Discessio. Secessio.*

Discessio, (diversim cedere) *a division, a parting.* Si eveniat, quod Dii prohibeant, discessio, Ter., *Should a divorce take place which God forbid.* Discessio facta in ejus sententiam, Cic., *Every one agreed to his opinion.*—Secessio, (seorsim cedere) *a secession, a going aside, a retiring apart.* Secessionem tu illam existimasti, Cæsar, initio, non bellum. Cic. Seductiones testium, secessiones subscriptorum animadverti. Id. Secessionem facere, Liv., *To be by one's-self.* Discessionem facere, Cic., *To part in order to go to vote.*

861. *Disciplina. Doctrina. Documentum.*

Disciplina, (*from* discere) *the instruction which the disciple receives from his master.* Anaxagoras accepit ab Anaximene disciplinam. Cic. O disciplinam quam à majoribus accepimus! Id.—Doctrina, (*from* docere) *instruction relating to the teacher.* Doctrinæ pretium triste magister habet. Ovid. Illud adjungo sæpiùs

ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrinâ, quàm sine naturâ doctrinam valuisse. Cic. *It is also said of learning, erudition.* In maximis occupationibus nunquàm intermittere studia doctrinæ. Cic. Omni doctrinâ et virtute ornatissimus homo. Id.—Documentum, *a document, a lesson, a proof.* Et in posterum documentum statuerem, ne quis talem amentiam vellet imitari. Cic. Documentum virtutis et prudentiæ. Id. Quarum ego rerum maximè hæc documenta habeo. Sall. Magistri doctrinâ moribusque prælucentes traditos in disciplinam pueros utilibus semper documentis informant. *G. D.*

862. *Discors. Discordiosus.*

Discors, *discordant, jarring, in the proper and the figurative sense.* Non ambitione, non contentione discordes. Cic. Concordia discors. Hor. Arma discordia. Virg. Venti discordes. Ovid. Discors *is said of the very act, and* Discordiosus *of the habit; contentious, inclined to discord.* Nam vulgus, uti plerùmque solet, et maximè Numidarum, ingenio mobili, seditiosum atque discordiosum erat. Sall.

863. *Discrimen. Dissimilitudo. Differentia. Discrepantia. Diversitas.*

Discrimen, (*from* diversim cernere) *that which separates, or distinguishes objects.* Duo maria pertenui discrimine separata. Cic. Lethi discrimine parvo. Virg. *In a ship people are separated from death only by planks.* Iste omnium rerum discrimen pecuniâ sustulit. Cic. Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine habebo. Virg.—Dissimilitudo *is the difference that is remarked between individuals, or moral objects of the same kind, which can be compared together.* Ut in corporibus magnæ dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis existunt majores varietates. Cic. Genus institutorum et rationum mearum dissimilitudinem nonnullam habet cum illius administratione. Id.—Differentia, (*from* diversim ferre) *the difference that is found between the essences of things of divers genera or species.* Differentia *supposes a comparison of things, that prevents confusion; and* dissimilitudo *implies a comparison of things having no resemblance.* Differentia honesti et decori. Cic. Ita fit, ut quanta differentia est in principiis naturalibus, tanta sit in finibus bonorum malorumque dissimilitudo. Id.—Discrepantia, (*from* diversim crepare) *properly a noise, a different sound, a defect in harmony.* Ut in fidibus aut in tibiis, quamvis paululùm discrepent, tamen à sciente id animadverti solet. Cic. *Figuratively: Contradiction, variance, disagreement.* Discrepantia scripti et voluntatis. Cic. Rerum et verborum discrepantia. Id. Magna est inter corpus et animum differentia; mira est ingeniorum dissimilitudo; apud Romanos nobilium et plebeiorum in gentibus ac nominibus, finium autem et possessionum erat in lapidibus discrimen. *G. D.*—Diversitas, (diversim vertere) *diversity.* Diversitas ingeniorum. Plin. Oculi in homine numerosissimæ diversitatis et differentiæ. Id.

864. *Discrimen. Periculum.*

Discrimen, *synonymous with* periculum, *signifies an imminent danger, a crisis.* Ad extrema Reipublicæ discrimina delectus. Cic. Adduci in discrimen vitæ. Id.—Periculum, (*from* πεῖρα, *an essay, an experiment*) *peril, danger, risk, essay, experiment: It may then*

come from peritus. In periculum ac discrimen vocari. Cic. Allatum est periculum discrimenque patriæ. Id. Publicum periculum erat à vi tempestatis. Liv. *The Republic had made herself answerable for any damage that might be caused by a tempest.* Periculo suo, Cic., *At his risk and peril.* Facere periculum. Id. Fac periculum in litteris, in palæstrâ; solertem dabo. Ter.

865. *Disertus. Eloquens. Facundus.*

Cicero teaches us the difference between DISERTUS *and* ELOQUENS. Disertos me cognovisse nonnullos scripsi, eloquentem adhùc neminem, quòd eum statuebam disertum, qui posset satis acutè atque dilucidè apud mediocres homines, ex communi quâdam hominum opinione dicere; eloquentem verò qui mirabiliùs ac magnificentiùs augere posset, atque ornare quæ vellet, omnesque omnium rerum, quæ ad dicendum pertinerent, fontes animo ac memoriâ continere.—FACUNDUS, (*from* fari) *is a man speaking with grace, and using fine expressions.* In exemplum benè dicendi facundissimum quemque proponet sibi ad imitandum. Quint.

866. *Disjicere. Disturbare. Obturbare.*

DISJICERE, (diversim jacere) *to scatter here and there.* Disjectam Æneæ toto videt æquore classem. Virg. Res sparsæ, et vagè disjectæ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Disjicere rem, Liv., *To ruin an affair.*—DISTURBARE, (diversim turbare) *to overthrow, to disturb.* Pontes disturbat. Cic. Disturbare domum. Id. Simia omnia quæ erant ad sortem parata disturbavit, et aliud aliò dissipavit. Id. *Figuratively:* Vitæ societatem disturbare. Cic. Vi et armis disturbare judicia. Id.—OBTURBARE, (turbare ob) *to trouble, to beat down what is before one.* Quosdam obturbavit. Tac. *Figuratively:* Solitudinem meam non obturbavit Philippus. Cic. Conjuncta disjicimus; disturbamus composita; opposita obturbamus. *G. D.*

867. *Dispar. Impar. Disparilis.*

DISPAR, (*from* dis *and* par) *unequal, different.* Disparibus ætatibus non eadem officia tribuuntur. Cic. Mores dispares disparia studia sequuntur. Id. Est mihi disparibus septem compacta cicutis fistula. Virg.—IMPAR, (non par) *odd, not even.* Stellarum numerus par, an impar sit, nescitur. Cic. *Not like.* Quos quidem ego ambo unicè diligo, sed in Marco benevolentia impar. Cic. Fortuna est impar animo. Ovid. Fratres dispares viribus, nulli tamen fortitudine et bellicis artibus impares.—DISPARILIS, *that varies, that is changeable.* Cœli varietas et disparilis aspiratio terrarum. Cic. Disparilis siderum motus. Plin. Dispar *would have another sense.* Disparilis *is only said of things, and never of persons.*

868. *Displodere. Explodere. Supplodere.*

DISPLODERE, (diversim plodere) *to strike on different sides, to discharge with a crack.* Displosa sonat vesica. Hor.—EXPLODERE, (plodere ex) *to drive out with clapping of hands or stamping.* Ita nos raucos sæpe attentissimè audiri video; at Æsopum, si paululùm irraucuerit, explodi. Cic. Histrio exsibilatur et exploditur. Id. *Figuratively: to hiss, to refute.* Explosa sententia. Cic.—SUPPLO-

DERE, (plodere sub) *to stamp on the ground, to make a great noise with the foot.* Pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit. Cic. Supplosio pedis in contentionibus aut incipiendis aut finiendis. Id.

869. *Dispositio. Ordo. Series.*

DISPOSITIO, (diversim ponere) *disposition, setting in order.* Dispositio est distributio ordinum. Cic. Dispositio est ordo et distributio rerum, quæ demonstrat quid quibus in locis collocandum. Id. —ORDO, *order, rank, company.* Ordinem sic definiunt, compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis. Cic. Affert maximè lumen memoriæ ordo. Id. Commisit extra ordinem bella multa Pompeius. Id. Terno consurgunt ordine remi. Virg. Ordo Publicanorum. Cic. Uno ordine habere omnes. Virg. In ordinem redigere, Plin., *To humble or degrade.*—SERIES, (*from* serere) *a series, a concatenation, a course, a train of things.* Immensa series laborum. Ovid. Est admirabilis quædam continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ annexa, et omnes inter se aptæ colligatæque videantur. Cic. Inter annos series est veriùs quàm ordo. *We very properly say,* innumerabilis annorum series, *but* annorum ordo *would be improper*; ordo equestris, *but never* equestris series.

870. *Dispungere. Discriminare.*

DISPUNGERE, (*from* punctum) *to separate by points or pricks.* Dispunge, et recense vitæ tuæ dies. Sen. Neque quisquam elegantiùs intervalla negotiorum otio dispunxit. Vell. Pat.—DISCRIMINARE, *to divide or part.* Hetruriam discriminat Appia via. Cic. Vigiliarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata tempora. Liv. Discriminamus res unà positas aut conjunctas, ut in re continuâ diversæ partes aut regiones appareant; dispungimus rationes, ut conferamus accepta et expensa. *G. D.*

871. *Dispungere rationes. Expungere rationes.*

DISPUNGERE RATIONES, *to set down an account, to balance it, to compare the receipt with the expenses.* Apud me istæ acceptorum expensorumque rationes dispunguntur. Sen.—EXPUNGERE RATIONES, *to settle an account.* Rationes subscriptæ et expunctæ. Hermog.

872. *Disputare. Disserere. Disceptare.*

DISPUTARE, (diversim putare) *to argue a matter, to dispute as philosophers do.* Disputare de omni re in contrarias partes. Cic. Disputare de aliquâ re cum aliquo. Id.—DISSERERE, (diversim serere) *to discourse on a subject at some length.* Quæ Socrates de immortalitate animorum disseruit. Cic. Quæ disputavi, disserere malui, quàm judicare. Id. Disputabant, ego contra disserebam. Id.—DISCEPTARE, (*from* δὶς, and σκέπτομαι, *to examine*) *to discuss the reasons in a controverted matter, in order to come to a decision.* Disceptare controversias. Cic. De fœderum jure verbis disceptare. Liv. *Figuratively:* In uno prælio omnis fortuna Reipublicæ disceptat, Cic., *That battle will alone determine the fate of the Republic.*

873. *Disseminare. Dispergere.*

DISSEMINARE, (diversim seminare, *from* semen) *to sow up and*

down: it is more commonly used in the figurative sense. Latiùs opinione disseminatum est malum. Cic.—DISPERGERE, (diversim spargere) *to spread abroad, to disperse.* Cur mortifera tam multa terrâ marique Deus disperserit. Cic. Membra particulatim dividit, perque agros passim dispergit corpus. Id. *Figuratively:* Dispergere vitam in auras, Virg., *To die.* Longè latèque dispersum bellum. Cic. Ne disseminato dispersoque sermoni credatis. Id.

874. *Dissensio. Dissidium. Discordia. Divisio. Abruptio.*

DISSENSIO, (diversim sentire) *properly a contrary opinion, difference of sentiment.* Fuit inter peritissimos homines summa de jure dissensio. Cic. Vehementer interfuit Reipublicæ nullam in ejusmodi causâ dissensionem esse. Id. *It also signifies dissension, variance.* Non potestatum dissimilitudo, sed animorum disjunctio dissensionem fecit. Cic.—DISSIDIUM, (*from* dis *and* sedere) *separation, breach of concord.* Valeant qui inter nos dissidium volunt. Ter. Ut hoc dissidio ac dissensione factâ, oppidum in potestate posset habere. Cic. Ne qua animorum dissidia fiant. Id.—DISCORDIA, (diversim cor) *discord, opposition of sentiments and affections.* Discordia est ira acerbior intimo odio et corde concepta. Cic. Odia, dissidia, discordia. Id. Si inter nos esset fortassè aliqua dissensio, maximas in Republicâ discordias versari necesse est. Id. Concordiâ res parvæ crescunt, discordiâ maximæ dilabuntur. Sall.—DIVISIO, (*from* dis *and the Hetrurian word* iduere, *to divide*) *partition, distribution.* Scrupulosè in partes facta divisio. Quint. Quadripartita divisio. Cic. Divisio *is never used as synonymous with* dissensio, dissidium, discordia. Ex dissensionibus plerùmque nascuntur discordiæ, et nonnunquam bella exardescunt.—ABRUPTIO, (rumpere ab) *a rupture, a breaking.* Corrigiæ abruptio. Cic. *Figuratively: a divorce:* Ista quam scribis abruptio, Cic., *speaking of Terentia's divorce.*

875. *Dissociare. Disjungere.*

DISSOCIARE, (diversim sociare) *to break company, to dissolve fellowship.* Dissociare tironem à veterano. Tac. *Figuratively:* Dissimilitudo morum dissociat amicitias. Cic. Dissociatis animis civium. Id.—DISJUNGERE, (diversim jungere) *to disjoin, to part.* Bos disjunctus, Hor., *An unyoked ox.* Disjungere à mammâ, Varr., *To wean a child. Figuratively:* Mores longissimè à scelere disjuncti. Cic. Copulata et conjuncta disjungimus; propinquos et mercatores dissociant privata commoda. *G. D.*

876. *Dissuere. Discindere. Dissolvere.*

DISSUERE, (diversim suere) *to unsew, to unstitch.* Dissuto pectus aperta sinu. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Dissuere amicitias. Cic.—DISCINDERE, (diversim scindere) *to rend in pieces.* Discindit amictus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Tales amicitiæ dissuendæ magis, quàm discindendæ sunt. Cic.—DISSOLVERE, (diversim solvere) *to unbind, to dissolve.* Faciliùs est apta dissolvere, quàm dissipata connectere. Cic. Ascendit navem, quam tempestas horrida simul et vetustas medio dissolvit mari. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Dissolvere amicitias. Cic. Fraus distringit, non dissolvit perjurium, Id., *We say* Dissolvere æs alienum, pœnam, &c. *because debts and a fine are a bond.*

877. *Distantia. Intervallum. Spatium.*

DISTANTIA, (diversim stare) *a distance.* Longissimi distantiæ fines. Cic. *Figuratively:* Tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia. Cic.—INTERVALLUM, *a space between.* In Geometriâ intervalla et magnitudines. Cic. *Figuratively:* Quantum intervallum sit interjectum inter Majorum nostrorum consilia, et istorum dementiam. Liv.—SPATIUM, *a space, an extent.* Silvestria spatia. Cic. Emetiri spatium oculis. Virg. *It is said of time in a figurative sense.* Spatium vitæ. Cic. Spatium quinque dierum. Liv.

878. *Distribuere. Dispertire.*

DISTRIBUERE, (diversim tribuere) *to distribute.* Distribuere imperia. Cic. Distribuere tempora commoda peregrinationis. Id. Distribuere exercitum in plures civitates. Cæs.—DISPERTIRE, (diversim partiri, *from* pars) *to share, to portion out, to divide amongst several.* Æquabiliter prædam dispertire. Cic. Dispertire exercitum per oppida. Liv. Tempora voluptatis laborisque dispertire. Cic. *Figuratively:* Tot in curas dispertiti eorum animi erant. Liv.

879. *Divellere. Distrahere.*

DIVELLERE, (diversim vellere) *to pull asunder.* Artus divellere morsu. Ovid. Divellere conglutinationes. Cic. *Figuratively:* Divellere commoda civium. Cic. Cura divellit somnos. Hor.—DISTRAHERE, (diversim trahere) *to draw different ways.* Turbatis distractus equis. Virg. Nemo eum à me divellat aut distrahat. Cic. Ut ab his membra divelli citiùs et distrahi posse diceres. Id. *Figuratively:* Nec divelli nec distrahi possunt à voluptate. Cic. Distrahere controversias, Id., *To terminate, to put an end to contestations.* Distrahi negotiis. Id. Reliquias vitæ distrahere. Id. In deliberando distrahitur animus. Id. Distrahere *denotes a greater effort than* divellere.

880. *Diversorium. Hospitium. Hospitalitas. Diverticulum.*

DIVERSORIUM, (diversim vertere) *the place where one stops in a journey, either at one's own house, or at a friend's.* Multò libentiùs emerim diversorium Terracinæ, nec semper hospiti molestus sim. Cic. Mutandus locus est, et diversoria nota præteragendus equus. Hor. *Figuratively:* Diversorium flagitiorum et nequitiæ. Cic.—HOSPITIUM, *a house to receive and entertain strangers. As public inns were not established amongst the ancients, they went to lodge at their friends', whom in return they welcomed on a similar occasion.* Tota familia occurret, hospitio invitabit. Cic. Te hospitio agresti accipiemus. Id. Hospitium *expresses also that kind of friendship by which people acquired the reciprocal right of calling on their friends for a lodging, the right of* hospes. Cum Lycone est quidem mihi hospitium, quam ego necessitudinem sanctè colendam puto. Cic. Vetusti jure hospitii. Liv.—HOSPITALITAS, *hospitality, the act of entertaining strangers kindly.* Rectè à Theophrasto laudata est hospitalitas; est enim valdè decorum patere domos hominum illustrium illustribus hospitibus. Cic.—DIVERTICULUM, (diversim vertere) *a turning, a by-path.* Diverticula, et anfractus, et suffugia quærere. Quint. Quæ

diverticula flexionesque quæsisti? Cic. *Figuratively:* Ne diverticula peccatis darentur. Cic. Fraudis et insidiarum diverticulum. Id. *It is also used in the same sense as* diversorium. Cùm gladii abditi ex omnibus locis diverticuli protraherentur. Liv.

881. *Diversus. Varius.*

DIVERSUS, (diversim vertere) *properly, that deviates from the right way, that goes divers ways.* Cùm Numidas diversos, dissipatosque in omnes partes fugere vidisset. Cæs. Duo loca disjunctissima maximèque diversa. Cic. *Figuratively: divers, different.* Difficile est ea, quæ utilitate et propè naturâ diversa sunt, voluntate conjungere. Cic. Varia et diversa studia. Id.—VARIUS, *various, diversified.* Varietas Latinum verbum est, idque propriè quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur; sed transfertur in multa disparia: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna, voluptas etiam varia dici solet, cùm percipitur è multis dissimilibus rebus, dissimiliter efficientibus voluptates. Cic. Varios mentitur lana colores. Virg. Variæ et diversæ et in omnem partem diffusæ voluptates. Cic. Varia et diversa genera bellorum. Id.

882. *Divertere. Diversari.*

DIVERTERE *and* DIVERTI, (diversim vertere) *from the road one was in, to go to some place.* Divertere in villam. Cic. Diverterat ad Terentiam salutatum. Id. Divertere ad hospitem. Id. *Figuratively:* Inferior virtute meas divertor ad artes. Ovid. *It also signifies going different ways: in which sense Plautus has said, figuratively,* Divertunt mores virgini longè ac lupæ.—DIVERSARI, *not only from the way one was in to go to some place, but also to sojourn in it more or less.* Domus in quâ iste diversabatur. Cic. Nuper cùm Athenis imperator apud Aristonem diversarer. Id.

883. *Dives. Locuples. Opulentus.*

DIVES, (quasi divus) *he who is in want of nothing, wealthy.* Quem intelligimus divitem? Opinor in eo cui tanta possessio est, ut ad liberaliter vivendum facilè contentus sit. Cic. *The ancients called a man who abounded with money* dives. Balbus mihi confirmavit te divitem futurum; id utrùm Romano more locutus sit, benè nummatum te futurum . . . . posteà videro. Cic. Dives agris, dives positis in fœnore nummis. Hor.—LOCUPLES, (quasi locis plenus) *rich in lands or estates.* A possessionibus locorum locupletes appellati. Cic. *It is said in a more extensive signification of riches in general.* Locuples copiis rei familiaris. Cic. Mancipiis locuples. Id. *Figuratively:* Testis locuples, Cic., *A witness that has not been bribed. It is opposed to* testis mercenarius. Auctor locuples, Cic., *A credible author.* Locuples oratio, Id., *An adorned oration.*—OPULENTUS, (*from* opes) *opulent; one who, besides property and riches, has great interest, and is full of resources.* Thesauris Arabum opulentior. Hor. Rex Asiæ opulentissimus. Cic. Templum donis opulentum. Virg. Pars provinciæ agro virisque opulentissima. Cic.

884. *Dividere. Separare. Dirimere.*

DIVIDERE, (*from* diversim, *and the Hetrurian word* iduere, *to divide*) *to divide, speaking of things and objects, and not of minds and hearts.*

Dividere *denotes the separation of a whole into simple parts.* Dividere æqualiter in duas partes. Cic.—SEPARARE, *to separate. We separate things we wish to remove one from another.* Ista verò quæ tu contexi vis, aliud quoddam separatum volumen expectant. Cic. Virtus ipsa per se suâ sponte, separatâ etiam utilitate, laudabilis. Id. Quoniam vera à falsis nullo discrimine separantur. Id.—DIRIMERE, (*from* diversim, *and* emere, *that anciently signified to take from*) *properly to part.* Hispaniam a Galliâ Pyrenæi montes dirimunt. Cæs. *Figuratively: To break off an union, or to make an end by a decision.* Connubium dirimere. Liv. Pacem dirimere. Cic. Controversiam dirimere. Id. Concilium dirimere. Sall. Prælium dirimere. Liv.

885. *Divinare. Vaticinari.*

DIVINARE, *to divine, to conjecture, to foresee.* Non equidem hoc divinavi, sed aliquid tale putavi fore. Cic. Divinare de belli diuturnitate, Id., *To foresee the duration of the war.*—VATICINARI, (quasi faticinari, fata canere) *to prophesy, to foretel things to come.* Empedoclem carminibus Græcis vaticinatum ferunt. Cic. Vaticinari per furorem, ut Sibyllam. Id. *It is said of foretelling false things.* Sed ego fortassis vaticinor, et hæc omnia meliores habebunt exitus. Cic. Eos autem qui dicerent dignitati esse serviendum, Reipublicæ consulendum, vaticinari atque insanire dicebat. Id.

886. *Divinè. Divinitùs.*

DIVINE, *divinely, wonderfully.* Quæ Tullius in oratore divinè, ut omnia, exequitur. Quint.—DIVINITUS, *by divine inspiration, by a gift of God.* Quæ divinitùs accidunt. Cic. Non partum per nos, sed divinitùs ad nos oblatum. Id. *Cicero has used these two words promiscuously.*

887. *Divinus. Propheta.*

DIVINUS, *a diviner, one that discovers hidden things.*—PROPHETA, (*from* πρὸ *and* φημί). *The prophet foretells what is to happen. Divination has for its object what is present and what is past; prophecy relates to what is to come.* Veteres antistites fanorum oraculorumque interpretes prophetas dicebant. Fest. Hoc loco Chrysippus æstuans falli sperat Chaldæos cæterosque divinos. Cic.

888. *Divortium. Repudium.*

DIVORTIUM, (diversim vertere) *properly, a separation of things that turn different ways.* Propè ipsis jugis ad divortia aquarum castra posuit. Liv. *Figuratively:* Hæc autem ut ex Apennino fluminum, sic ex communi sapientium jugo sunt facta doctrinarum divortia. Cic. Divortium, *taken for a divorce, is said of the husband and wife.* Nihil est honestius quàm quòd cum mimâ fecit divortium. Cic. Valeria divortium sine causâ fecit. Id. *It is used in general for any falling out or separation.* Sæpè fieri divortia atque affinitatum dissidia. Cic.—REPUDIUM, *a putting away of one's wife.* Repudium renunciare. Ter. Repudium est, cum sponsus à sponsâ dirimitur; divortium verò, ubi vir et uxor matrimonio solvuntur, *according to lawyers. G. D.*

889. *Diurnus. Quotidianus.*

DIURNUS, (*from* dies) *that returns every day, and fills up the*

whole of it. Diurni nocturnique labores. Cic. Diurnum nocturnumque spatium. Id. Acta urbis diurna, Tac., *The records of what happens every day in a town, the journal of a town.*—Quotidianus, *daily, that happens every day; but without lasting the whole of the day.* Sermo quotidianus et familiaris. Cic. Victus quotidianus. Id.

890. *Diutinus. Diuturnus.*

Diutinus, (*from* diù) *continual.* Tædium diutinæ servitutis. Cic. Diutinus labor. Cæs.—Diuturnus, *of long continuance.* Nec simulatum quicquam potest esse diuturnum. Cic. Diuturnum bellum *is a war of long duration; and* diutinum bellum, *a continual war.*

891. *Docere. Edocere. Perdocere. Erudire.*

Docere, *to teach, to instruct.* Rem quæritis præclaram juventuti ad discendum, nec mihi difficilem ad docendum. Cic. Docere litteras. Id. Docebo hæc omnia esse vera. Id.—Edocere, *not only to teach, to instruct, but also to make one learn, to make one acquainted with.* Qui meam causam prudentibus commendarit, imperitos edocuerit. Cic. Senatum edocet de itinere. Sall. Docet *would be less energetic.*—Perdocere, *to teach perfectly, to instruct thoroughly.* Res difficiles ad perdocendum. Cic. Pierides perdocuêre te. Ovid.—Erudire, (*from* rudis) *to initiate to a certain knowledge.* Studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent. Cic. Oratorem erudire in jure civili. Id. Erudire ad Deorum cultum. Id. Docere atque erudire juventutem. Id.

892. *Docilis. Tractabilis.*

Docilis, *docile, teachable, apt to learn.* O medicum suavem, meque docilem ad hanc disciplinam! Cic. *O the sweet physician! how submissive I am to his prescriptions!* Facere judicem docilem, Id., *To make a judge attentive and favourable.* Docilis est is qui attentè vult audire. Id.—Tractabilis, (*from* tractare) *tractable, that may be felt or handled.* Corporeum et tractabile. Cic. *Figuratively: Gentle, quiet, pliable.* Tractabile cœlum. Virg. Mare tractabile nautis. Ovid. Virtus in amicitiâ tenera et tractabilis. Cic. Nihil eo homine tractabilius. Id.

893. *Doctor. Magister. Præceptor. Pædagogus.*

Doctor, (*from* docere) *is a master who teaches an art or a science: this name was only given to one who had taught, or was actually teaching.* Panætius Possidonii doctor, discipulus Antipatri. Cic. Summus ille doctor istius disciplinæ Apollonius. Id.—Magister *was said of him who had authority, and joined example to his lessons; so that without speaking, and even after death, a man might be* magister. Magister virtutis. Cic. Magister societatis. Id. Dux et magister ad faciendum aliquid. Id. *We may say very properly,* Romani Græcos habuerunt dicendi doctores, quosdam ex iis etiam nonnulli sibi magistros adsciverunt. *G. D.*—Præceptor (*from* præcipere) *was he who gave instructions for conduct in life.* Artium liberalium magistri, et vivendi præceptores. *Originally* doctor *and* præceptor *were used in the very same meaning.* Neque disjuncti doctores, sed iidem erant vivendi præceptores atque dicendi. Cic.—Pædagogus, (*from* παῖς, *and* ἄγειν, *to conduct*) *he who has the care of governing*

and attending children. Diligendi sunt pædagogi, ut nutrices. Cic. Pædagogi probitas, et medici assiduitas. Id.

894. *Doctus. Eruditus. Peritus.*

DOCTUS, *a learned man, a man skilful in some principles or science, one who knows the causes and reason of things.* In quo nunquàm fuit populo cum doctis intelligentibusque dissensio. Cic. Antiquissimum è doctis genus poëtarum. Id. Hæc apud doctos semi-doctus ipse percurro. Id.—ERUDITUS, (*from* rudis) *a knowing man, especially in literature.* Eruditus est qui omnibus bonis artibus politus est. Cic. Doctus homo et imprimis eruditus. Id. Doctus vir, et Græcis litteris eruditus. Id. Eruditus *knows many things, and* doctus *knows them well.*—PERITUS, (*from* πειράω, tento) *a learned man who joins experience to knowledge, and is acquainted with the principles from which consequences are to be drawn.* Homo doctus, vel etiam usu peritus. Cic. Itaque cùm sunt docti à peritis, desistunt facilè à sententiâ. Id.

895. *Domare. Subigere.*

DOMARE, (*from* δαμάω, *to subdue*) *to make one's-self master of, to overcome.* Servitia virtute victoriâque domuit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Latiùs regnes avidum domando spiritum. Hor.—SUBIGERE, (agere sub) *to urge on, to shove on.* Ratem conto subigere. Virg. *Figuratively: to force, to bring into subjection.* Subigit fateri. Virg. Quos armis subegimus. Cic. Nulla est gens, quæ aut ita subacta sit, ut vix extet, aut ita domita, ut quiescat. Id. Subacti et bello domiti. Id. Germani victi magis quàm domiti. Flor.

896. *Domare. Condocefacere.*

DOMARE, *synonymous with* condocefacere, *signifies to tame, to keep under.* Obsequium tigres domat. Ovid. Domare equos. Virg.—CONDOCEFACERE, (*from* cum, doceo, *and* facio) *to instruct, to train up.* Belluæ domitæ et condocefactæ. Cic.

897. *Dominus. Herus.*

DOMINUS, *a master of a house, he who commands in a family, as the owner of every thing in it.* Apparet hunc servum domini esse. Ter. Epuli dominus. Cic. In discordiâ dominorum domus beata esse non potest. Id. Comitiorum dominus. Id.—HERUS, *a master only in reference to slaves.* Sed iis qui vi oppressos imperio coërcent, sit sanè adhibenda sævitia, ut heris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt. Cic. Nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile. Virg.

898. *Domus. Familia.*

DOMUS, *synonymous with* familia, *signifies a house of great quality; and* FAMILIA, *a family, is said of citizens.* Is duas magnas et nobiles domos conjungere voluit. Cic. Familiæ plebeiæ. Id. Qui primus in eam familiam, quæ posteà viris fortissimis floruit, attulit Consulatum. Id.

899. *Domus -ûs. Domus -i.*

A proper distinction must be made between domus -ûs *and* domus -i. DOMUS -I, *relates to use and utility; it is said of a dwelling, an inhabited place.* Me domo meâ expulistis. Cic. Non domo dominus,

sed domino domus honestanda est. Id. Clodius deprehensus domi Cæsaris. Id.—DOMUS -US *is the edifice itself, a house in general.* Domûs finis est usus, ad quem accommodanda est ædificandi descriptio. Cic.

900. *Domus. Domicilium. Sedes. Tectum. Habitatio. Mansio.*

DOMUS -US, (*from* δέμω, *to build*) *a house, the whole building.* Octavius præclaram ædificavit in palatio domum. Cic.—DOMICILIUM, *a sojourning place, an abode.* Cùm hic domicilium Romæ multos jam annos haberet. Cic. Domicilia privatorum. Id. *Figuratively:* Gloriæ domicilium. Cic. Domus *is not always inhabited, but* domicilium *always is.*—SEDES, *properly a seat, a place to sit on, is taken for the dwelling-place, the abode itself.* Sedem aliquam incolere. Cic. *It is elegantly said of a place one has inhabited a long while.* Urbs hæc sedes omnium nostrûm. Cic. Sedes, domicilium, vestigia summorum hominum. Id. Sedes *is not always a house.* Ostium hoc mihi sedes est, Athenis domus. Cic.—TECTUM, (*from* tegere) *properly a roof.* Porticus quæ ad tectum jam penè pervenerat. Cic. *It is said of the house itself.* Vos in tecta vestra discedite. Cic. Pinea tecta, Ovid., *Ships.*—HABITATIO, *a habitation, a place one inhabits when one pleases.* Habitatio *characterizes the use that is made of a house.* Sumptus objectus est habitationis: triginta millibus dixisti eum habitare. Cic. Domicilium *adds to the idea of* habitatio *that of a relation to civil society.*—MANSIO, *a dwelling-place, is said of a place which one intends to inhabit a long while.* Hæccine erant itiones crebræ, et mansiones diutinæ Lemni? Ter. Excessus è vitâ, et in vitâ mansio. Cic.

901. *Donare. Largiri.*

DONARE, (quasi dono dare) *to make a present of, to gratify with.* Vir nemo bonus ab improbis se donari vult. Cic. Donare alicui multa large. Id. Laureâ donandus Apollinari. Hor.—LARGIRI, *to give liberally.* Quidam eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur. Cic. Quòd sine modo, sine judicio donaret, largiretur aliena. Tac. Cui summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est. Cic. Civitatem alicui largiri, Id., *To give one his freedom.*

902. *Donatio. Donaria.*

DONATIO, *a donation, the act of giving.* Ut coronâ aureâ donarentur, eaque donatio fieret in theatro, populo convocato. Cic. Quos non bonorum donatio, non agrorum assignatio satiavit. Id.—DONARIA *is said,* 1. *Of gifts, of the thing given.* Donaria militaria. Tac. 2. *Of the place wherein the gifts and presents offered to the gods were kept.* Ductos alta ad donaria currus. Virg.

903. *Donum. Munus. Præmium.*

DONUM, *a mere gift, without any relation either to obligation or becomingness.* Philosophia donum Deorum est. Cic. Donum regalè. Id. Dona ampla data, quæ ferrent regi, vasa aurea, argenteaque. Liv.—MUNUS *is generally said of a present which custom, circumstances, or any private purpose, induce one to make.* Munera, crede mihi, placant hominesque Deosque. Ovid. Munus *is a kind of homage.* Donum *is said of him who only intends to do good; and* munus, *of him who wishes to show his gratitude for a kindness.* L. Cincius le-

gem tulit de donis et muneribus. Cic. Tantùm donis datis muneribusque perfecerat, ut, &c. Id. Quod munus Reipublicæ afferre majus meliusve possumus quàm si docemus atque erudimus juventutem? Id. Inter donum et munus, *says Ulpian,* hoc interest quod inter genus et speciem: genus est donum à donando dictum; munus est species; nam munus est donum cum causâ, utpotè natalitium, nuptialitium.—PRÆMIUM *is a due recompense for an honourable action, a prize of victory.* Amplissimum præmium ex omnibus præmiis virtutis, si est habenda ratio præmiorum, gloria est. Cic. Sunt hìc etiam sua præmia laudi. Virg. Donum *and* munus *are either before or after; but* præmium *is always after:* donum *and* munus *are free things; but* præmium *is a thing due, a sort of obligation.* Præmio et pœnâ Respublica continetur. Cic.

904. *Dormire. Stertere.*

DORMIRE, *to sleep.* Contrahi animum Zeno, et quasi labi putat atque concidere, id ipsum esse dormire. Cic. Jacet corpus dormientis, ut mortui. Id. *Figuratively:* Non omnibus dormio, Cic., *I do not forget every one.*—STERTERE, *to snore in sleeping.* Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem. Cic.

905. *Dormitare. Oscitare.*

DORMITARE, (*frequentative of* dormire) *to sleep unsoundly, to doze.* Cœnato mihi et jam dormitanti epistola illa est reddita. Cic. *Figuratively:* Quandoquè bonus dormitat Homerus. Hor.—OSCITARE, (os ciere) *to yawn, to gape.* Tristem atque oscitantem leviter impellit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Oscitans et dormitans sapientia. Cic.

906. *Dubiè. Dubitanter.*

DUBIE, *doubtfully, uncertainly.* Potest accidere ut aliquod signum dubiè datum pro certo sit acceptum. Cic. Nec dubiè ludibrio esse suas miserias. Liv.—DUBITANTER, *doubtingly, irresolutely.* Pericula non dubitanter adire. Cic. Sine ullâ affirmatione quærentes, dubitanter unum quodque dicemus. Id.

907. *Dubitare. Ambigere. Animi* or *Animis pendēre.*

DUBITARE, *to doubt, to be irresolute.* Vinolenti dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdùm. Cic. Ne dubita, nam vera vides. Virg.—AMBIGERE, (*from* am, *about, and* agere) *properly to go round about.* Deviis itineribus ambigens patriam. Tac. *Figuratively: To be uncertain, to dispute, to call in question.* Non ambigitur quin, &c. Cic. Ambigitur jus aliquod inter peritos. Id. Regni certamine ambigebant fratres. Liv. Ambigunt agnati cum eo qui est secundus hæres. Cic. Ambigunt de finibus. Ter.—ANIMI *or* ANIMIS PENDERE, *to be doubtful or in suspense.* Quòd si expectando et desiderando pendemus animis, cruciamur, angimur. Cic. Pendebat animi expectatione. Id.

908. *Dubitare de aliquâ re. Dubitare aliquid.*

DUBITARE DE ALIQUA RE, *and* DUBITARE ALIQUID *are not the same thing.* Dubitare de aliquâ re *signifies to call a thing into question.* Dubitare de fide alicujus. Cic. De tuâ erga me voluntate non dubitant. Id.—DUBITARE ALIQUID *signifies to consider a thing atten-*

tively. Percipe porrò quid dubitem, et quæ nunc animo sententia surgat. Virg. Hæc dùm dubitas, menses abierunt decem. Ter.

909. *Dubium. Dubitatio.*

DUBIUM *is properly an adjective.* Quod nemini dubium fuit. Cic. *In* res vocatur in dubium, Cic., In dubio est animus, Id., *a substantive must be understood.* Nullum dubium *is bad Latin.*—DUBITATIO, *irresolution, the act of doubting.* Posteà cognitum est inductam dubitationem ad, &c. Tac. *It was discovered that the irresolution he had shown, was only in order to, &c.* Nec verò alienum est ad ea eligenda, quæ dubitationem afferunt, adhibere doctos homines, vel etiam usu peritos. Cic. In dubiis tutior dubitatio. *G. D.*

910. *Dubius. Incertus.*

DUBIUS, *synonymous with* incertus, *doubtful. Doubt arises out of insufficiency of proofs, or equality of verisimilitude between proofs for or against.* Animi dubius. Virg.—INCERTUS, (non certus) *uncertain. Uncertainty is caused by a defect in the light necessary to come to a decision concerning a thing.* Dubius *hesitates about what he shall do*; incertus, *about what he ought to do.* Quia de uxore incertus sum etiam quid sim facturus. Ter. Incertus veri. Liv. Omnia in dubium incertumque revocari. Cic.

911. *Ducere. Ductare.*

DUCERE, *to lead, is generally taken in a good sense; and* DUCTARE, *its frequentative, in a bad one.* Ducitur uxor, ductatur meretrix. *G. D. Likewise* ducere exercitum *is said of a general who leads his army in good order*; *but* ductare exercitum *is to lead an army in confusion.* Quòd L. Sylla exercitum, quem in Asiâ ductaverat, quò sibi fidum fecerat, contrà morem Majorum, luxuriosè, nimisque liberaliter habuerat. Sall. Ipse quasi vitabundus per saltuosa loca et tramites exercitum ductare. Id. *Quintilian is, I believe, in the wrong when he finds fault with the above expressions of Sallust. Virgil says,* ducente Deo; *it would be improper to say* ductante Deo. *G. D.*

912. *Duci. Trahi.*

DUCI *is said of him who suffers himself to be led on.* Ducor libo fumante. Hor. Duci præmio et mercede. Cic.—TRAHI, *to be drawn violently.* Servi qui ad supplicium trahuntur. Cic. Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt. Sen.

913. *Dudùm. Jam dudùm. Diù. Jam diù. Perdiù. Pridem. Jam pridem. Jam olim.*

DUDUM *is very well said of one, two, three hours.* Non dudùm ante lucem, Plaut., *A little before day-light.* Dudùm venit, Cic., *He has been but a little while arrived.*—JAM DUDUM *denotes a longer time.* Jam dudùm expectant. Cic. Jam dudùm te illud hortor. Id.—DIU *is said of a long time, denoting likewise the continuance of it, which* dudùm *does not.* Cùm multùm diùque vixeris. Cic. Quid enim est hoc ipsum diù, in quo est aliquid extremum? Cic.—JAM DIU *is said of a longer time.* Jam diù expectans Varro. Cic.—PERDIU, *for a very long time.* Perdiù nihil de te audivi. Cic.—PRIDEM, (quasi priùs die) *some while since.* Ego hoc mali non pridem inveni. Ter.

—Jam pridem *denotes a time still more remote.* Cupio equidem, et jam pridem cupio Alexandriam visere. Cic.—Jam olim, *long ago.* Et quia consimilem luserat jam olim ille ludum. Ter. Jam pridem *denotes a continuance, which* Jam olim *does not.*

914. *Dulcedo. Dulcitudo.*

Dulcedo *and* Dulcitudo, *sweetness; with this difference, that* dulcedo *is very seldom used but in the figurative sense, and* dulcitudo *only in the proper sense.* Milites dulcedine quâdam commoti. Cic. Neque pecuniæ dulcedine captus sum. Id. Dulcedo orationis. Id. Gustatus præter cæteros sensus dulcitudine commovetur. Id. *Some editions of Cicero have* dulcitudo orationis.

915. *Dumus. Dumetum. Vepres. Sentes. Rubus.*

Dumus, *any bush or thick shrub.* Silva dumis horrida. Virg.—Dumetum, *a place full of bushes or briers.* Nivei tondent dumeta juvenci. Virg. *Figuratively: intricacy, perplexity.* Stoicorum dumeta. Cic.—Vepres, *a thorn-bush.* Septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis indagavi sepulchrum. Cic. Hirsuti secuerunt corpora vepres. Virg.—Sentes, (*from* σίνω, noceo, σίντης, noxius) *a prickly bush.* Sentes crura notant. Ovid.—Rubus, *a bramble.* At rubus et séntes tantummodò lædere natæ. Ovid. Pascuntur horrentes rubos, et amantes ardua dumos. Virg. Mordaces rubi. Ovid.

916. *Duntaxat. Solùm.*

Duntaxat *and* Solum, *only; with this difference, that* duntaxat *is used with nouns either adjective or substantive.* Consules duos bonos amisimus, sed duntaxat bonos. Cic. Quod ipsum etsi non iniquum est, in tuo duntaxat periculo. Id.—Solum *is only used with nouns substantive, and verbs.* Nos nunciationem solùm habemus. Cic. Non solùm oratione, sed multò etiam magis vi et dolore. Id.

917. *Duplex. Duplus.*

Duplex, (*from* duo *and* plicare) *double, two.* Duplex amictus. Hor. Panno duplici velatus. Id. Duplices tendens ad sidera palmas. Virg. *Figuratively:* Duplex fama. Liv. Duplex stipendium. Id. Duplici spe uti, Ter., *To have two strings to one's bow.* Ergo vos rebus duplices pro nomine sensi, Ovid., *I have then found out that you were deceitful and wily, according to the meaning of your name.* Duplex Ulysses. Hor.—Duplus, *twice as much, as many, twice the value or quantity.* Duplam pecuniam reponere, Liv., *To deposit twice as much money.* Dupla pars primæ partis. Cic.

918. *Duplicare. Geminare.*

Duplicare, *to fold up in two.* Duplicato poplite Turnus concidit. Virg. *Figuratively: to increase, to double.* Duplicare numerum. Cic. Duplicare vires suas Liv.—Geminare, *to double, to redouble.* Jamque decem vitæ frater geminaverat annos. Ovid. *Also to couple together.* Non ut serpentes avibus geminentûr, tigribus agni. Hor. Duplicentur *would be a bad expression. Figuratively:* Geminatus honos, Liv., *A double honour.* Geminata victoria, Id., *A double victory.*

919. *Durare. Durescere.*

Durare, (*in the active voice*) *to harden*. Duratus frigore pontus. Ovid. Rectiùs Albanam fumo duraveris uvam. Hor. *Figuratively:* Labore durare adolescentes. Cæs. *When it is a neuter verb, to bear, to endure.* Patiar quemvis durare laborem. Virg. *To last.* Sensus moriendi, si quis esse potest, is ad exiguum tempus durat, præsertim in sene. Cic.—Durescere, *to grow hard, to become hard.* Limus durescit igni. Virg. *Figuratively:* In Gracchorum et Catonis lectione durescere, Quint., *To read continually the works of the Gracchi and Cato.*

920. *Durè. Duriter.*

Dure, *with savageness, cruelly.* Equidem nihil disserui duriùs, cùm nominatim de C. Antonio decernerem. Cic.—Duriter, *severely, austerely.* Vitam parcè ac duriter agebat, lanâ et telâ victum quæritans. Ter. *It is also used in the sense of* durè. Factum est à vobis duriter, Ter., *You have acted very cruelly.* Parcè ac duriter vitam agebant primi Christiani, nec molestè ferebant, si in se duriùs sævirent tyranni. *G. D.*

921. *Duritia. Durities. Duritas. Rigor. Severitas.*

Duritia *and* Durities, *hardness.* In duritiem lapidescere. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Animi duritia, sicut corporis, quod cùm uritur, non sentit, stupor potiùs est quàm virtus. Cic. Patientiam imitatur duritia immanis. Id. Duritia oris, Id., *Impudence.*—Duritas, *roughness, is only used in a figurative sense.* Duritas et severitas, et quasi mœstitia orationis. Cic. Quanta in altero duritas? in altero comitas? Id.—Rigor, *stiffness, inflexibility.* Rigor ferri. Virg. Ponere duritiem cœpere suumque rigorem. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Exit hic animi tenor aliquando in rigorem quemdam, affectusque humanos adimit. Plin.—Severitas, *severity.* Severitas animadversionis. Cic. Imperii severitas. Id. Mitigare severitatem. Id. Rigor *does not bend;* Severitas *is strict.*

922. *Dux. Ductor. Imperator.*

Dux, (*from* ducere) 1. *A leader.* Dux gregis, Virg., *The ram.* Dux armenti, Ovid., *The bull.* Magistrâ et duce naturâ. Cic. 2. *A chief, a commander.* Duces et signiferi. Cic. Dux superûm Jupiter. Ovid. Magni duces, Hor., *Great generals.*—Ductor, *a guide, a leader.* Classis ductor. Virg. Ductores Danaûm. Id. Ductor ducum, Sen., *He who leads the chiefs*, i. e. *the commander in chief.* Quoties ductores nostri ad non dubiam mortem concurrerunt? Cic.—Imperator, *a commander.* Crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus; eorum autem imperatorem castrorum, ducemque hostium intrà mœnia atque adeò in Senatu videtis. Cic. *Before the reign of Tiberius or Augustus,* Imperator *was only a title of honour given by the soldiers in a camp to their general when he had distinguished himself by a great action.* Curio universi exercitûs conclamatione Imperator appellatur. Cæs. *There were often several of them at the same time.* Erantque plures simul imperatores, nec super cæterorum æqualitatem. Tac. *A little after he adds that Blæsus was the last to whom this honour was granted. According to Appian, this custom still subsisted in the reign of Adrian. When this title was given to a general,*

it was placed after his name. Marcus Tullius Cicero Imperator; *but when used for the Cæsars, it was placed before their names.* Imperator Augustus. Imperator Trajanus.

E.

923. *E re natâ. E vestigio.*

E RE NATA, *as matters have fallen out, seeing things as they are.* E re natâ meliùs fieri haud potuit, quàm factum est. Ter. E VESTIGIO, *immediately.* Profectum è vestigio subsecutus est. Cic. Sed repentè è vestigio. Id.

924. *Ebrietas. Ebriositas. Vinolentia. Crapula.*

EBRIETAS, *drunkenness, the act of being drunk.*—EBRIOSITAS, *the habit of drunkenness.* Inter ebrietatem et ebriositatem interest; aliudque est esse amatorem et amantem. Cic.—VINOLENTIA, *the being given up to drinking much wine.* Ægrotationi talia quædam subjecta sunt, avaritia, ambitio, liguritio, vinolentia. Cic. Quid furiosam vinolentiam tuam proferam? Id. *The same distinction may be likewise established between* ebrius *and* ebriosus. Servos Milonis apud se ebrios factos dixit. Cic. Stilponem ferunt ebriosum fuisse. Id.—CRAPULA, *the head-ache and dizziness after drinking too hard.* Plenos crapulæ eos lux oppressit. Liv. Edormi crapulam et exhala. Cic.

925. *Ecce. En.*

ECCE *denotes something sudden and unexpected, an amazing event.* Ecce autem nova turba, atque rixa. Cic. Ecce autem repentè. Id. —EN *generally denotes indignation, and comes after some striking recital.* En cui liberos vestros committitis. Cic. En fœderum interpretes. Id. En *is sometimes an adverb demonstrative.* En Priamus: sunt hìc etiam sua præmia laudi. Virg.

926. *Edacitas. Fames.*

EDACITAS, *a ravenous appetite.* Sine matre pueri edacitatem pertimesco. Cic. Morbus edacitatis. Id.—FAMES, (*from* φάγω, *to eat*) *famine, hunger.* In fame frumentum exportare est ausus. Cic. Est etiam illud verendum, ne brevi tempore fames in urbe sit. Id. Condimentum cibi fames. Id. Famem depellere. Id. *Figuratively: a violent desire.* Fames honorum. Cic. Auri sacra fames. Virg.

927. *Edax. Gulosus. Vorax.*

EDAX, *eating much, that can hardly be satisfied with a great quantity of food.* Edax parasitus. Ter. *Figuratively:* Curæ edaces. Hor. Ignis edax. Virg. Tempus edax rerum. Ovid.—GULOSUS, (*from* gula) *gluttonous, a greedy eater.* Esse tibi videor sævus, nimiùmque gulosus. Mart. *Figuratively:* Gulosus lector, *a great or hasty reader.* Mart.—VORAX, *ravenous, voracious.* Ventris voracis placare jejunia. Ovid. Quæ Charybdis tam vorax? Cic. *Figuratively:* Usura vorax. Lucan.

928. *Edere. Comedere. Mandere. Manducare.*

EDERE, *to eat in order to appease hunger.* Itaque edit et bibit. Cic. Nunquam sitiens biberat, nec esuriens ederat. Id. *Figuratively: To consume.* Est mollis flamma medullas. Virg.—COMEDERE, (edere cum) *to eat with, to eat up.* Sævola, tu comedis apud omnes, nemo apud te. Mart. Hæc porcis hodie comedenda relinques. Hor. *Figuratively: to consume, to squander away.* Patrimonium, nummos comedere. Cic. Bona comedere. Hor. Beneficia Cæsaris comedere, Cic., *To forget the kindnesses of Cæsar.* Patrimonio non comeso, sed devorato. Id.—MANDERE, *to chew, to grind with the teeth.* Dentibus in ore constructis manditur, atque ab his extenuatur et molitur cibus. Cic. Animalia alia sugunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt. Id.—MANDUCARE (quasi manu ducere) *is very near the same as* mandere. *It expresses the action of a man eating his victuals.* Qui in balneo demùm post horam primam noctis duas buccas manducavi, priusquàm ungi inciperem. Suet.

929. *Edicere. Effari.*

EDICERE, (dicere è) *to declare, to give notice.* Dictator prædam omnem militibus edixerat. Liv. Edicere *is very properly said of magistrates and others invested with power and authority to command.* Cùm Tribuni plebis edixissent, Senatus adesset. Cic. Edicere sociis conventum. Liv.—EFFARI, (fari è) *to speak out, to utter.* Sic effata, sinum lacrymis implevit obortis. Virg. Non ipsi effata sorori. Id. Ordinem alicujus rei gestæ effari. Sen. Effari *seems also consecrated to religion.* Fœdus multis verbis, quæ longo effata carmine non operæ est referre, peregit. Liv. *It is said of performing, on a place designed for the site of a temple, the last prayers which the diviners made, after having consulted the auguries.* Locus templo effatus jam sacratus fuerat. Liv. Ad templum effandum. Cic.

930. *Edormire. Indormire.*

EDORMIRE, *to sleep out or away.* Cùmque edormiverunt, illa visa quàm levia fuerint intellexerunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Edormi crapulam et exhala, Cic., *Sleep yourself sober.*—INDORMIRE, *to sleep upon.* Congestis undique saccis indormis inhians. Hor. *Figuratively:* In isto homine colendo indormivi, Cic., *I have been neglectful in cultivating this man's favour.* Sibi indormire, Sen., *To forget one's self, to forget the dignity of one's nature.*

931. *Educere. Educare. Tollere.*

EDUCERE, (ducere è) *to lead forth, to draw out.* Educere è custodiâ. Cic. Educere naves è portu. Cæs. *In this sense Varro has said,* Educit obstetrix, educat nutrix; instituit pædagogus, docet magister. *It also signifies to bring up from a babe.* Neque enim boni est, neque liberalis parentis, quem procreârit et eduxerit, non vestire et ornare. Cic. Eduxit mater pro suâ. Ter. Jam infans in castris genitus, in contubernio legionum eductus. Tac.—EDUCARE, *to take care of the education, both in the physical and moral sense.* Pauperes satis stipendii pendere, si liberos educant. Liv. Apparet filios non tam in gremio educatos, quàm in sermone matris. Cic. Si mihi traditur educandus orator. Quint.—TOLLERE, *considered as*

synonymous with the above two words, is taken from the custom of the ancients, who laid their children on the ground as soon as born, and only lifted up those they wished to preserve. Verùm quod erit natum tollito. Plaut. Regi quem serva Licymnia furtim sustulerat. Virg. Primò tollitur natus puer; deinde pædagogis traditur educandus; postea eductum jam ac puberem artem aliquam aut litteras edocendum curant parentes. *G. D.*

932. *Effectio. Effectus.*

Effectio, *a making or effecting, practice.* Effectio artis. Cic. Recta effectio. Id.—Effectus, *an effect produced by a cause.* In libidine peccatum est etiam sine effectu. Cic. Effectus impedietne segnis mora? Phæd. Effectus eloquentiæ est audientium approbatio. Cic.

933. *Efficacitas. Efficientia.*

Efficacitas, *efficacy, power of producing.* Quid tantum habet in libidine artis et efficacitatis, ut, &c.? Cic.—Efficientia, *a virtue or power actually productive of some effect.* Cùm aspexissent solem, ejusque efficientiam cognovissent, quòd is diem efficeret toto cœlo luce diffusâ. Cic. Causæ continentes in se efficientiam. Id.

934. *Efficax. Efficiens. Effector.*

Efficax, *effective, that can operate effectually.* Efficaces preces. Liv. Nosti Marcellum, quàm tardus et parùm efficax sit. Cic. Efficax amara curarum eluere cadus. Hor.—Efficiens, *producing, making.* Virtus efficiens est utilitatis et voluptatis. Cic. Philosophi virtutem dividebant in res duas, ut altera esset efficiens; altera autem quasi huic se præbens. Id. Causæ efficientes. Id.—Effector, *an author, a maker, a creator.* Effector mundi Deus. Cic. Possumus dubitare, quin his præsit aliquis effector? Id. Amicitiæ effectrices sunt voluptatum tàm amicis quàm sibi. Id. Efficientes *would only denote the action.*

935. *Effœtus. Exhaustus.*

Effœtus, (*from* ex *and* fœtus) *worn out by producing a great deal, or that has passed the age of producing.* Effœta mulier. Sall. Effœta gallina. Plin. *Figuratively:* Frigentque effœto in corpore vires. Virg.—Exhaustus, *drawn out dry, dried up.* Exhaustus fons. Cæs. Ubere exhausto mulctra spumant. Virg. *Figuratively:* Plebs impensis exhausta. Liv. Exhaustæ bonis civitates. Cic.

936. *Effrænus. Effrænatus. Impotens.*

Effrænus, (non frænum) *unbridled.* Effræno equo in medios ignes infertur. Liv. *Figuratively:* Effræno captus amore. Ovid. Effræna gens. Virg.—Effrænatus *is not used but in the figurative sense; loose, rash, unruly, passionate.* Homines secundis rebus effrænati. Cic. Quò impunitior libido, eò effrænatior est. Liv.—Impotens, (non potens) 1. *Weak, feeble, impotent.* Impotentes et calamitosi. Cic. 2. *Wild, unable to govern or moderate himself.* Impotenti esse animo. Cic. Impotens iræ, Liv., *Unruly in his passion.* Impotenti lætitiâ efferri. Cic. Dominatio impotens, Liv., *Authority exercised with fury.* Aquilo impotens, Hor., *A violent north-wind.*

937. *Effutire. Crepare.*

EFFUTIRE, (*from* futum, *a water-pot*) *properly, to pour out: it is only found in a figurative sense; to blab out, to speak foolishly.* Certè ita temerè de mundo effutiunt. Cic. Effutire aliquid ex tempore. Id. Effutire leves indigna tragœdia versus. Hor.—CREPARE, *to make a noise.* Sed quidnam forìs crepuit? Ter. Montibus altis levis crepante lympha desilit pede. Hor. Arma civilis crepuere belli. Sen. *Figuratively: to talk again and again of, to repeat with noise, to often boast of.* Sulcos et vineta crepat mera. Hor. Quis post vina gravem militiam crepat? Id. *Who complains of the fatigues of war when he is in liquor?* Lætum theatris ter crepuit sonum, Id., *He made three huzzas in the theatre.*

938. *Egregius. Eximius.*

EGREGIUS, (quasi è grege electus) *chosen out of the flock.* Egregias oves mactare. Col. *Figuratively: eminent, excellent.* Gens egregia. Virg. In bellicâ laude egregius. Cic. Corpus egregium. Hor. Egregium facinus audere. Liv. Egregium publicum, Tac., *The public honour.*—EXIMIUS, (*from* ex *and* emere) *select, set apart.* Quatuor eximios præstanti corpore tauros. Virg. Neque enim esset verisimile, cùm omnibus Siculis faceret injurias, te illi unum eximium, cui consuleret, fuisse. Cic. *Figuratively:* Hanc vos in rege tam eximiam injuriam, tam acerbam neglexisse. Cic. Eximiâ spe adolescens. Id. Eximium ingenium. Id. Egregius, electionis est; eximius, separationis. *G. D.*

939. *Ehem. Eheu. Eho.*

EHEM, *an interjection denoting surprise, O strange! hah! ahah!* Ehem, Dema; haud aspexeram te: quid agitur? Ter.—EHEU, *an interjection expressive of pain and grief. Ah! alas! well-a-day!* Eheu conditionem hujus temporis! Cic. Eheu, quàm pingui macer est mihi taurus in arvo! Virg.—EHO, EHODUM, *an interjection, sometimes appellative, sometimes admirative.* Ehodùm ad me, Ter., *Ho, come hither!* Eho, quæso, laudas qui heros fallunt, Plaut., *Wonderful! you praise those who impose upon their masters.*

940. *Ejulatus. Vagitus. Ululatus.*

EJULATUS, *pitiful yelling, lamentable cries.* Ingemiscere nonnunquam viro concessum est, ejulatus verò ne mulieri quidem. Cic.—VAGITUS, *the crying of young children.* Vagitus et ingens infantum. Virg.—ULULATUS, (*from* ulula, *an owl*) *a howling, cries imitating those of wolves, or dogs howling.* Canes ululant. Virg. Fœmineus ululatus. Id. Implere montes ululatibus. Ovid. *Lucan says,* Lætis ululare triumphis; *and Ovid,* Liber adest, festisque fremunt ululatibus agri. *Cæsar himself,* Victoriam conclamant atque ululatum tollunt, *because these cries lasted long without interruption, as howlings do. They were frightful like those of barbarians.* Cantus ineuntium prælium, ululatusque et tripudia. Liv.

941. *Elegans. Ornatus.*

ELEGANS, (legere è) *properly chosen, full of taste, elegant.* Elegans in omni judicio. Cic. Elegans oratio, Id., *An elegant discourse,*

wherein words are chosen with care. Elegans spectator, Ter., *A spectator of fine taste.* Elegans in cibo, Cic., *Delicate in his food.* Elegantem regem narras, Plaut., *You speak of a king of great taste.*—Ornatus, *adorned, equipped.* Splendidissimus atque ornatissimus vir. Cic. Agro benè culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius, nec specie ornatius. Id. Composita et ornata oratio. Id. Provincia exercitu, pecuniâ instructa et ornata. Id. *In the like meaning Cicero has said,* Scelere ornatus. Pessimè ornatus eo, Plaut., *I am in a sad plight.*

942. *Elidere. Suffocare. Strangulare.*

Elidere, (lædere è) *properly to force out by striking, to bruise.* Angit inhærens elisos oculos. Virg. Caput pecudis saxo elidit. Liv. Matri denarrat ut ingens bellua cognatos eliserit, Hor., *The young frog relates to her mother how a huge beast had just crushed her sisters to pieces. Figuratively:* Poëtæ nervos omnes virtutis elidunt. Cic. Elidi ægritudine. Id.—Suffocare, (sub fauces) *to suffocate, to throttle.* Gallum gallinaceum suffocare. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fame suffocare urbem. Cic.—Strangulare, (stringere gulam) *to strangle, to take away life by stifling.* Is patrem strangulavit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Strangulat segetes nimia terræ lætitia, Cic., *When a field is too fertile, it stifles the corn.*

943. *Elixus. Assus.*

Elixus, (*from* lix, *water*) *boiled.* Candidus elixæ miscetur caseus herbæ. Ovid.—Assus, (quasi arsus, *from* ardere) *roasted.* At simul assis miscueris elixa. Hor. Assus sol, Cic., *The scorching sun.* Assus *is also taken in the sense of being without mixture, alone, pure.* Assa vox, Varr., *A concert of voices without instruments.* Assæ tibiæ, Id., *Flutes without the accompanying of voices.* Assa nutrix, Cels., *A careful nurse*; quòd puero adsit, *or* assit, *which is a different origin.*

944. *Eloquentia. Eloquium. Elocutio. Facundia.*

Eloquentia, (*from* loqui) *the gift of speaking well, and of persuading. Eloquence is a lively and persuasive turn, supported by bold, brilliant, and figurative expressions.* Nihil aliud est eloquentia, quàm copiosè loquens sapientia. Cic. Ut hominis decus est ingenium, sic ingenii lumen eloquentia. Cic. *Figuratively:* Eloquentia corporis, Quint., *Action in speaking.*—Eloquium, *discourse, manner of expression.* Dulci ac blando eloquio amicum solatus. Plaut. Insolitum eloquium tulit facundia præceps. Hor.—Elocutio, *elocution, a fit and proper order of words and sentences, delivery.* Elocutio est idoneorum verborum et sententiarum ad rem inventam accommodatio. Cic. Oratio, nisi subest res ab oratore percepta et cognita, inanem quandam habet elocutionem. Id. Elocutio perfecta et commoda tres res in se habere debet, elegantiam, compositionem, dignitatem. Id. —Facundia, *grace in speaking.* Facundiæ parens Cicero. Quint. Alere facundiam, vires augere eloquentiæ. Id. Eloquentiâ probamus, placemus, persuademus; dulci ac blando eloquio amicum solamur; elocutione idonea verba, et sententias ad rem inventam accommodamus; facundiâ auditorum animos conciliamus. *G. D.*

945. *Eludere. Eluctari.*

Eludere, (ludere è) *to elude, to shift off, to get out of a scrape.*

Elusit calumniam jocis. Phæd. Canes elusit. Id. Oraculi sortem vel elusit vel implevit. Q. Curt.—ELUCTARI, *to break through, to extricate one's-self with a great effort.* Locorum difficultates eluctatus. Tac. Eluctari per multa impedimenta. Sen.

946. *Eluere. Diluere.*

ELUERE, (luere è) *to wash out.* Sanguinem perfusum eluere. Cic. Corpus eluere. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Eluere vitæ sordes et animi labes. Cic. Amaraque curarum eluere efficax (cadus). Hor. Maculas furtorum et flagitiorum sociorum innocentium sanguine eluere. Cic.—DILUERE, (luere de) *to dissolve with liquids, to dilute.* Lacte favos et miti dilue Baccho. Virg. Super lateres coria inducuntur, ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere possit. Cæs. *Figuratively : To drive away.* Cura fugit, multoque diluitur mero. Ovid. Diluere molestias. Cic.

947. *Emancipare. Manumittere. Rude Donare.*

EMANCIPARE, (*from* mancipium, *right of property*) *is said of children, nephews, or any other under one's jurisdiction*; *to set at liberty, to free from power.* Nam adoptatum emancipari, ne sit ejus filius qui adoptaverit. Cic. *It also signifies to put under the power of another.* Emancipatus fœminæ, Hor., *To alienate.* Emancipare agrum. Cic. —MANUMITTERE, *to enfranchise a slave: masters gave freedom to their slaves by a gentle tap.* Milo servos manumisit. Cic. Emancipare, de liberis dicitur; sicut manumittere, de servis, *as grammarians say.* —RUDE DONARE, *to discharge from further business:* Rudis *was a wooden foil, that was presented to gladiators in token of a discharge or release from that exercise, when they had given sufficient proofs of their abilities and strength.* Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam citò accepisti. Cic. *Figuratively :* Spectatum satis et donatum jam rude quæris, Mæcenas, iterùm antiquo me includere ludo. Hor.

948. *Emax. Emptor.*

EMAX, (*from* emo) *one ready to buy, or fond of buying.* Non esse emacem, vectigal est. Cic. Institor ad dominam veniet discinctus emacem. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Prece non tu poscis emaci, Juv., *You do not haggle with the gods, you put no condition to your prayers.* —EMPTOR, *a purchaser, a buyer.* Ne quid omninò quod venditor nôrit, emptor ignoret. Cic.

949. *Emere. Coëmere. Mercari. Nundinari.*

EMERE, *to buy.* Emere dimidio cariùs, Cic., *To buy too dear by half.* Emere aliquem donis. Liv. Benè emere, Cic., *To buy cheap.* Malè emere, Id., *To buy dear.*—COEMERE, (emere cum) *to buy up commodities.* Omnia bona coëmit. Cic.—MERCARI, (*from* merx) *to buy goods, to trade.* Sordidi etiam putandi qui mercantur à mercatoribus, quod statim vendant. Cic. Præsenti pecuniâ mercari. Plaut. Mercari Græcâ fide, Id., *has the same meaning : Plautus mentions here the honesty of the Greeks, who were very regular in their payments. Figuratively :* Hoc magno mercentur Atridæ, Virg., *The sons of Atreus would give ever so much to have this done.*—NUNDINARI, (*from* nundinæ, *a fair which was kept at Rome every ninth day*) *to buy*

publicly, to sell publicly, is properly said of fairs; *it is taken in a more general sense.* Unâ in domo omnes, quorum intererat, totum imperium Reipublicæ nundinabantur. Cic. Ab isto et præco, qui voluit, Senatorium ordinem pretio mercatus est; et pueri Senatorium nomen nundinati sunt. Id.

950. *Emergere. Enare.*

Emergere, (mergere è) *to come out of the water.* Aves se in mare mergunt et emergunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Emergere ex mendicitate. Cic. Emergere ex aliquo negotio. Id. Multorum improbitate depressa veritas emergit. Id.—Enare, (nare è) *to swim out, to swim to land, to escape by swimming.* Multæ naves ejectæ, multæ ita haustæ mari, ut nemo in terram enaverit. Liv. *Figuratively:* Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos. Virg.

951. *Emigrare. Demigrare.*

Emigrare, (migrare è) *to go from one place to another, to remove.* Domo ejus emigrat atque adeò exit, nam jam antè migrârat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Emigrare è vitâ. Cic.—Demigrare, *to remove from one's dwelling or lodging, in order to go somewhere else.* Demigrandum potiùs aliquò est, quàm habitandum in eâ urbe. Cic. Ad sodalem tuum demigrâsti. Id. Emigrâsti *would not be so proper. Figuratively:* Demigrandum est ab improbis, Cic., *We must quit the conversation and society of the wicked.*

952. *Eminere. Prominere.*

Eminere, (*from* è, *and the obsolete* minere, *to appear, which is found in Lucretius*) *to appear above.* Eminens è mari globus terræ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Eminet illius audacia. Cic. Eminet animus maximè in contemnendis doloribus. Id.—Prominere, (minere pro) *to jut or stand out.* Prominere è cæterâ acie. Liv. Collis prominet in pontum. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Prominere in posteritatem. Liv.

953. *Emissarius. Excursor. Præcursor.*

Emissarius, (mittere è) *an emissary, one appointed to procure information, a spy, an inspector or overseer.* Persuaseratque nonnullis invidis meis se in me emissarium semper fore. Cic.—Excursor, (currere è) *a runner, a running footman, a scout.* Est igitur victori omnium gentium omne certamen cum excursore, cum latrone. Cic. Turpio quidam istius excursor et emissarius, homo omnium ex illo conventu quadruplatorum deterrimus. Id.—Præcursor, (currere præ) *a forerunner.* Hunc præcursorem habere solebat et emissarium. Cic.

954. *Emori. Demori.*

Emori, *to be a long while in a dying state, to decay utterly.* Cogitque miseras aridâ sede emori. Phæd. Aut vincere, aut emori. Cic. *Figuratively:* Quorum laus emori non potest. Cic.—Demori (mori de) *is very well said of the death of the member of any society.* Cùm esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus. Cic. Sanxerunt, ne quis emeret mancipium, nisi in demortui locum. Id. Augurem in demortui locum nominare. Id. *Figuratively:* Demoritur ea te, Plaut., *She is mightily in love with you.*

955. *Enodare. Enucleare.*

Enodare, *to cut away the knots of trees.* Alni summæ virgæ debent enodari. Col. *Figuratively: to explain, to expound difficulties.* Aristoteles nominatim cujusque præcepta enodata diligenter exposuit. Cic. In enodandis nominibus elaboratis. Id.—Enucleare, (*from* nucleus) *to take out the kernel. Figuratively: to explain, to make manifest.* Nec quicquam in amplificationibus nimis enucleandum est, minuta est enim omnis diligentia. Cic. Rem enodamus, ut clarior fiat; enucleamus, ut tota cernatur. *G. D.*

956. *Enubere. Innubere.*

Enubere, (nubere è) *to be married out of one's order, rank, or degree, speaking of a woman, to marry below herself.* Virginiam Auli filiam Plebeio nuptam matronæ, quòd è Patribus enupsisset, sacris arcuerunt. Liv.—Innubere, (nubere in) *to be married into another family.* Iis in quibus nata esset humiliora non sinebat ea quæ innupsisset, Liv., *speaking of an ambitious woman, who will not have a husband below the rank of her father.* Innuptus *is said in another sense,* non nuptus, *unmarried.* Innupta puella, Virg., *A maiden lady.* Innuptæ nuptiæ, Cic., *A marriage not performed according to law.*

957. *Eous. Lucifer. Hesperus.*

Eous, (*from* ἠῶος, aurora) *properly eastern.* Eoasque acies, Virg., *The eastern troops. It is made a substantive, to denote either the name of one of the horses of the Sun* (equus *being understood*), *or of the day-star.* Aut cùm sole novo terras irrorat Eous. Virg. *The Latins have called it* Lucifer, lucem ferens. Stella Veneris, quæ Latinè Lucifer dicitur, cùm antegreditur solem. Cic. *The same star is called* Hesperus, *or* Vesper, *when it appears at sun-set:* cùm subsequitur autem, Hesperus. Cic.

958. *Ephebus. Pubes.*

Ephebus, (*from* ἐπὶ *and* ἥβη, *youth*) *a young man, a youth. According to Censorinus, young men were placed amongst the* ephebi *from the age of fifteen to seventeen.* Nam is postquam excessit ex ephebis. Ter. Greges epheborum. Cic.—Pubes *or* Puber, *one of the age of puberty, which was fourteen for boys, and twelve for girls.* Puber ætas. Liv. Pater filium puberem habens. Cic. Pubes *properly signifies downy, covered with hair.*

959. *Epistola. Littera. Litteræ.*

Epistola, (*from* ἐπιστέλλω, mitto) *a letter, an epistle.* Hoc est epistolæ proprium, ut is ad quem scribitur, de iis rebus, quas ignorat, certior fiat. Cic. Ei epistolæ his litteris respondeo. Id.—Littera, *a letter, a character of the alphabet.* Demosthenes ejus artis, cui studebat, primam litteram non poterat dicere. Cic. *It is synonymous with* epistola *only in the plural; with this difference, that it will have the ordinal number, and* epistola *the cardinal. We say* duæ epistolæ, *and not* binæ epistolæ; *whereas we must say* binæ litteræ, *and not* duæ litteræ, *unless we mean to signify two letters of the alphabet.* Binæ continuæ litteræ. Cic. Litteræ facetæ et elegantes. Id. *We however find in Cicero:* Ut Romam venit, nullam litteram pupillo, nullam tutoribus reddidit.

960. *Epistolam scribere. Epistolam inscribere.*

Epistolam scribere, *to write a letter.* Noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistolas scribere. Cic.—Epistolam inscribere, *to write the direction of a letter.* Q. Cicero puer legit, ut opinor, et epistolam inscriptam patri suo; solet enim aperire. Cic.

961. *Epistolis lacessere. Provocare. Obtundere.*

Epistolis lacessere, *to challenge by letters.* Epistolis provocare, *to provoke by letters, to write the first.* Non te epistolis, sed voluminibus lacesserem, quibus quidem me à te provocari oportebat. Cic.—Epistolis obtundere, *to tease or tire out with letters.* Ego si somnum capere possem, tam longis te epistolis non obtunderem. Cic.

962. *Equester. Equinus.*

Equester, *of or belonging to cavalry, or to the order of knighthood.* Equestre prælium. Cæs. Copiæ equestres. Cic. Splendor equestris. Id. Equester ordo. Id.—Equinus, *of or belonging to a horse.* Cervix equina. Hor. Crista equina. Virg.

963. *Equi jugales. Equi funales.*

The horses put nearest the pole of a coach were called Equi jugales; *and those placed on the sides were called* Equi funales. *That which was at the right hand side was called* Dexterior funalis; *and that at the left,* Sinisterior funalis: *it must be understood of horses placed all abreast.* Sinisteriori funali equo Tiberius, dexteriori Marcellus. Suet. Jugales equi in medio; funales ab utroque latere. *G. D.*

964. *Equitare. Abequitare.*

Equitare, (*from* equus) *to ride a horse.* Cùm is equitaret cum suis delectis equitibus. Cic. *Horace has said,* Equitare in arundine longâ: *and Pliny,* Equitare in camelis. *Figuratively:* Jactabit se, et in his equitabit equuleis. Cic.—Abequitare, (equitare ab) *to ride away.* Ut prætores pavidi inter tumultum abequitarent. Liv.

965. *Eradicare. Extirpare.*

Eradicare, (*from* radix) *to root up. It is mostly used figuratively.* Dii te eradicent. Ter. (*a kind of swearing.*) Eradicare aures, Plaut., *To fatigue one with speaking.*—Extirpare, (*from* stirps) *to pluck up by the root, plant and all: it is more used in the figurative sense.* Extirpare humanitatem ex animo. Cic. Extirpare perturbationes. Id.

966. *Errabundus. Erraticus. Vagus. Profugus.*

Errabundus, (*from* errare) *wandering here and there, denotes the action.* Nunc errabundi domos suas, ultimùm illas visuri, pervagarentur. Liv. Errabunda bovis vestigia. Virg.—Erraticus, *wandering or straying abroad, denotes the habit of wandering.* Vitem serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico, ferro amputans coërcet ars agricolarum. Cic. Erratica Delos, Ovid., *Delos floating to and fro.*—Vagus, *vagabond, rambling at random.* Vagus esse cogitabam. Cic. Vagi gressus. Mart. *Figuratively:* Vaga volubilisque fortuna. Cic. Vagi tumores. Ovid. De Deo immortali non errans et vaga, sed sta-

bilis certaque sententia. Cic. Vagus animus, Cic., *An irresolute mind.* Vagum nomen, Mart., *A name common to many.*—Profugus, (quasi porrò fugatus) *a fugitive from his country.* Trojani qui Æneâ duce profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur. Sall. *It is said of one often changing the place of his residence and dwelling.* Scythæ profugi. Hor.

967. *Erratio. Error. Erratum.*

Erratio, *a wandering, a going out of one's way.* Sanè hàc multò propiùs ibit, minor est erratio. Ter. Motum cœli ab omni erratione liberavit. Cic. *Figuratively: mutability, inconstancy.* In cœlo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec erratio, nec vanitas inest. Cic. Error, *the going out of the way considered in itself, uncertain and inconsiderate motions.* Errores Ulyssis. Cic. Indeprehensus et irremeabilis error labyrinthi. Virg. *Figuratively: an error, a false and wrong opinion, uncertainty of opinion.* In re tam clarâ nominum error manet, utrius populi Horatii, utrius Curiatii fuerint. Liv. Erroribus cæcari. Cic. Errorem cum lacte nutricis suximus. Id.—Erratum, *a fault done by error.* Cui errato nulla venia. Cic. Non meum erratum, sed tuum. Id. Errata ætatis. Id. Commune erratum. Id. Erratio agentis est; error, patientis; erratum, delinquentis. *G. D.*

968. *Erumpere. Evadere.*

Erumpere, (rumpere è) *to break or burst out.* Si paratiores essent ad insequendum omnes, sive noctù, sive interdiù erumperent. Cæs. Occasione rursùs erumpam datâ. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Erumpit furor et indignatio. Liv. Risus repentè erupit. Cic.—Evadere, (vadere è) *to get out of great difficulties.* E manibus hostium evadere. Cic. Casus evaserat omnes. Virg. Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Hoc quorsum evadat? Cic.

969. *Eruptio. Irruptio.*

Eruptio, (*from* erumpere) *an eruption, a sally, an effort to get out of.* Eruptio amnis. Sen. Repentè ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt. Cæs.—Irruptio, *an irruption, a bursting upon and into.* Cùm hostium copiæ non longè absunt, etiamsi irruptio facta nulla sit, tamen pecora relinquuntur. Cic. Irruptionem facere in aliquem locum. Plaut. E loco fit eruptio; in locum fit irruptio. *G. D.*

970. *Evanescere. Exarescere.*

Evanescere, (*from* vanus) *to vanish away, to disappear.* In tenuem evanuit auram. Virg. Extenuatur et evanescit spes. Cic.—Exarescere, (*from* arere) *to become dry.* Evanuerunt et exaruerunt amnes. Cic. *Figuratively:* Vetus urbanitas exaruit. Cic. Exaruit vetustate opinio. Id. Exaruerunt orationes Galbæ, Id., *Galba's orations wear out of esteem and value.*

971. *Evidens. Perspicuus.*

Evidens, (*from* videre) *evident, visible, plain and easy.* Evidens est de quo inter nos conveniat. Cic. Quod in homine multò est evidentius. Id.—Perspicuus, (*from* per, *and the obsolete word* spicere) *transparent, perspicuous.* Liquor perspicuus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Quod perspicuam omnibus veritatem continet, nihil indiget approbationis. Cic. Evidentes et perspicuæ res. Id. Plus est evidentia quàm perspicuitas. Quint.

972. *Evincere. Pervincere.*

Evincere, *to convict, to gain one's point.* Multis testibus evictus. Cic. Evincuntque instando, ut litteræ sibi ad Tarquinios darentur. Liv. *It also signifies, to drive out, to displace.* Evincere somnos. Ovid. Platanus evincit ulmos. Hor.—Pervincere, *to overcome, to prevail over.* Cato restitit et pervicit, Cic., *Cato opposed it, and got the day.* Pervicerunt remis, ut terram tenerent, Liv., *They succeeded, by hard rowing, in gaining the land.* Hoc tibi pervincendum est, Catull., *In this you must succeed at any rate.*

973. *Evitabilis. Evitandus.*

Evitabilis, *avoidable, that may be shunned.* Evitabile telum. Ovid.—Evitandus, *that ought to be shunned, that must be shunned.* Ut versum fugimus in oratione, sic ii sunt evitandi continuati pedes. Cic.

974. *Evitare. Devitare.*

Evitare, (vitare è) *to avoid by going from.* Pugnam evitare. Ovid.—Devitare, *to avoid by going aside.* Si nec hìc nec illìc eum videro, devitatum se à me putet. Cic. Incommodum devitare. Id.

975. *Ex sententiâ. De sententiâ. In sententiam. In sententiâ.*

Tres sunt loquendi modi, *says Doletus,* tam inter se diversi atque discrepantes, quàm elegantes et venusti. Est autem Ex sententia, idem quod ex voto, vel ex spe, atque ut optabamus. Ex sententiâ navigare. Cic. Omnia ex sententiâ succedunt. Id.—De sententia verò est de nutu et consilio ; ut, nihil facturus sum nisi de tuâ sententiâ. Cic. De consilii sententiâ judicâras. Id. Sed In sententiam eandem loqui dicitur, qui in eandem rationem verba facit, vel eòdem spectantia. Pluraque in eam sententiam ab eisdem contra verecundiam disputantur. Cic. In eandem sententiam loquitur Scipio. Id. Dicitur quoque Senatusconsultum vel decretum in sententiam nostram fieri, quod fit secundùm nos : id est, in utilitatem et commodum nostrum. Ex animi sententiâ *is also taken in the sense of, according to one's own opinion.* Non falsum jurare pejerare est ; sed quod ex animi tui sententiâ juraveris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere, perjurium est. Cic. Nam me quidem ex animi sententiâ nulla oratio lædere potest. Sall. *Cicero has used* in sententiâ *in the meaning of* ex sententiâ. Me miserum ! quàm omnia essent in sententiâ, si nobis animus, si consilium, si fides eorum, quibus credidimus, non defuisset. Cic.

976. *Examinare. Ponderare. Librare.*

Examinare, (*from* examen, *the needle of a balance*) *to try by weight, to make equal.* Et advertens pensas examinat herbas. Ovid. *Figuratively :* Malè verum examinat omnis corruptus judex. Hor. Sed ea probanda, quæ non aurificis staterâ, sed quâdam populari trutinâ examinantur. Cic.—Ponderare, (*from* pondus) *to examine whether there is a proper weight.* Dùm nummularius ponderat argentum. Plaut. *Figuratively :* Rem examinare, momentoque suo ponderare. Cic. Judex non solùm quid possit, sed etiam quid deceat, ponderare debet. Id.—Librare, (*from* libra) *to counterpoise, to counterbalance.* Terra librata suis ponderibus. Cic. Ipse suum

corpus geminas libravit in alas. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Omnia priusquàm aliquid statuas libranda sunt. Apul.

977. *Exanimare. Exterminare.*

EXANIMARE, (*from* anima) *to make one out of breath.* Quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat. Hor. Inflat *in this sentence points out the energy of* exanimat; *likewise in Cicero.* Nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata et anhelata graviùs. *It generally signifies, to kill, to terrify.* Gravi vulnere exanimari. Cic. Te metus exanimat judiciorum et legum. Id. Vicinum funus ægros exanimat. Hor.—EXTERMINARE, (quasi è terminis ejicere) *to banish.* Exterminare urbe, agro. Cic. A Diis Penatibus exterminare. Id. *Figuratively:* Exterminare quæstiones. Cic. Exterminare aliquorum auctoritatem. Id. *It is never used to signify exterminating or destroying utterly.*

978. *Exanimis. Inanimus. Exanimalis.*

EXANIMIS *and* EXANIMUS, *lifeless.* Ut uno ictu exanimem equo præcipitaret. Liv. Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles. Virg. *Figuratively: out of one's mind.* Pavidus et exanimis. Hor. —INANIMUS, *inanimate, that never had life.* Partìm sunt inanima, ut aurum, argentum. Cic. Inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid. Id.—EXANIMALIS, *that brings death, that is without life.* Curæ exanimales. Plaut. Ni illum exanimalem faxo. Id.

979. *Exauctoratus. Ære dirutus.*

EXAUCTORATUS miles *is a soldier discharged from military service.* Postero die concione advocatâ de rebus à se gestis cùm disseruisset, milites exauctoratos dimisit. Cæs. *A soldier was called* ÆRE DIRUTUS, *when, for some misdemeanour, he had forfeited his pay, because then* ære diruebatur in fiscum. *Cicero uses it wittily to call Verres a bankrupt:* Aleatoris Placentini castra commemorabuntur, in quibus cùm frequens fuisset, tamen ære dirutus est.

980. *Excidere. Succidere.*

EXCIDERE, (cædere ex) *to cut out by the roots, to root out by cutting.* Arborem excidere. Cic. Lapides excidere ex terrâ. Id.—SUCCIDERE, (cædere sub) *to cut under, to cut down.* Segetes succidere. Virg. Frumentis succisis. Cæs.

981. *Excudere. Extundere.*

EXCUDERE, (cudere ex) *to beat or strike out.* Et primùm silicis scintillam excudit Achates. Virg. *Figuratively:* Tibi de gloriâ excudam aliquid, Cic., *I will compose for you a work on glory.*—EXTUNDERE, (tundere ex) *to pound out, to grind out, is mostly used figuratively.* Cùm labor extuderit fastidia. Hor. Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artes, Virg., *In order that meditation and experience might little by little find out the different arts.*

982. *Excursio. Incursio.*

EXCURSIO, (currere ex) *an excursion, a sally out, a running out.* Via illa excursionibus Barbarorum est infestá. Cic. Cùm una excursio equitatûs per brevi tempore totius anni vectigal auferre pos-

sit. Id. Indè jaculis summoti recurrere ad suos, indè excursiones invicem fieri. Liv.—INCURSIO, (currere in) *an incursion, an inroad, a running in, upon, or against.* Incursiones militum in agros hostium. Cic. Annibal cum exercitu hostiliter. in fines Romanos incursionem facit. Liv. Incursio atque impetus hostium. Cæs.

983. *Excusare. Purgare.*

EXCUSARE, (*from* ex *and* causo) *to excuse, denotes something done amiss, but involuntary, or caused by hinderance, or for strong reasons.* Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem mearum litterarum. Cic. Quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnâ causâ peccaverint. Id. Antequàm sententiam diceret, propinquitatem excusavit. Id. Purgavit *would be improper.*—PURGARE, (purum facere) *to purify, to make clean.* Omnia purgat ignis edax. Ovid. Immissi falcibus multi locum purgârunt. Cic. *Figuratively: To clear one from an accusation, to justify.* Ei me de eâ re purgavi. Cic. Servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo. Id. Purgare se per litteras. Id. Crimen purgamus negando; delictum excusamus causando, prætexendo. *G. D.*

984. *Execrari. Detestari. Abominari. Horrere. Abhorrere. Odisse. Exhorrescere.*

EXECRARI, (*from* ex *and* sacer) *to execrate, to accurse.* Tullia domo profugit, execrantibus quàcunque incedebat. Liv. Omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te execrantur. Cic.—DETESTARI, (*from* testis) *to call what is most sacred to witness that a thing is not.* Summum Jovem Deosque detestor, me neque isti mala fecisse. Plaut. *It commonly signifies to detest, to reject with indignation.* Cùm viderunt, tanquam auspicium malum detestantur. Cic. Dii immortales, avertite et detestamini, quæso, hoc omen. Id. *Horace has used* detestata *passively.* Bellaque matribus detestata.—ABOMINARI, (*from* ab *and* omen) *to abominate.* Ante omnia abominati sunt semi-mares. Liv. Quod ego abominor, Plin., *God forbid! It admits of a passive signification in the participle in* us, a, um. Parentibusque abominatus Annibal. Hor.—HORRERE, *properly, to stand on end.* Comæ horruerunt. Ovid. *Figuratively: To stand in such great fear as to dread coming near.* Te negligit aut horret. Hor. Minas illius horreo. Cic. Divinum numen horrere. Id. Totus tremo horreoque. Ter.—ABHORRERE, (horrere ab) *to have an antipathy or aversion to.* Se à nuptiis abhorrere respondit. Ter. Parùm abhorrens famam. Liv. *Being not at all uneasy about what may be said of him. Figuratively:* Abhorret voluntas ejus à me. Cic. Illud abhorret à fide, Liv., *That is not credible.*—ODISSE, *to hate.* Acerbè et penitùs aliquem odisse. Cic. Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo. Hor.—EXHORRESCERE, *to dread, to be sore afraid of.* Quæ nos exhorrescere metu non sinat. Cic. Adveniat, vultus neve exhorrescat amicos. Virg.

985. *Exedra. Exedrium.*

EXEDRA, (*from* ἐξ *and* ἕδρα, *a seat*) *a bench for six persons to sit upon. A drawing-room or parlour with six seats, wherein learned men assembled for discoursing.* Cotta in eam exedram venit, in quâ Crassus lectulo posito recubuisset. Cic. Etsi multa in omni parte Athe-

narum sunt in ipsis locis indicia summorum virorum, tamen ego illâ moveor exedrâ. Id. *It might be better to spell it* hexedra.—EXEDRIUM, (*diminutive of* exedra) *a small room for conversation.* Exedria quædam mihi nova sunt instituta in porticulâ Tusculani; ea volebam tabellis ornare. Cic.

986. *Exemplar. Exemplum.*

EXEMPLAR *is properly the original out of which copies are taken, a copy of a book, a pattern to be imitated.* Exemplaria Græca nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ. Hor. Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo doctum imitatorem. Id.—EXEMPLUM, *an example to be followed or imitated.* Præbere exemplum aliis. Liv. Aliis exemplo esse. Ter. Exemplum *is also said of a thing brought in for the proof and declaration of a matter.* His ego rebus exempla adjungerem, nisi cernerem, &c. Cic. Exemplum est, quod rem auctoritate, aut casu alicujus hominis aut negotii confirmat aut infirmat. Id. *It is also said of a copy of an original.* Cæsaris litterarum exemplum tibi misi. Cic.

987. *Exequiæ. Funus. Justa. Feralia. Inferiæ. Sepultura. Humatio.*

EXEQUIÆ, (*from* ex *and* sequi) *the funeral solemnities at a burial, the train of a funeral pomp, burial.* Mater exequias illius funeris prosecuta est. Cic. Exequias celebrare. Plin.—FUNUS, (*from* funis, *because the corpse was accompanied to the funeral pile with lighted torches*) *a funeral, the solemnities observed in burying.* Si funus id habendum sit, quò non amici conveniunt ad exequias cohonestandas. Cic.—JUSTA, *the last duties and necessary services belonging to a burial, according to order or custom. It was the* τὰ νομιζόμενα *of the Greeks.* Justis exequiarum carere. Liv. Justa funeri paterno solvere. Cic.—FERALIA, (*from* ferre) *days sacred to the memory of the dead, the sacrifices on these days.* Hanc, quia justa ferunt, dixêre feralia, lucem; ultima placandis Manibus ista dies. Ovid.—INFERIÆ, (*from* inferre) *sacrifices to the infernal gods offered on the graves of the dead.* Mittere inferias extincto. Ovid.—SEPULTURA, (*from* sepelire) *burial, a laying of a corpse in the ground, the ceremonies of a burial.* Honore sepulturæ carere. Cic. Insepulta sepultura, Id., *When all the funeral rites are not performed.*—HUMATIO, (*from* humus) *a burying, interring, or covering with earth.* Aliquid etiam de humatione et sepulturâ dicendum existimo. Cic.

988. *Exercitatio. Exercitium.*

EXERCITATIO, *exercise, the act of exercising one's-self, both physically and morally.* Color exercitationibus corporis tuendus est. Cic. Hæ sunt exercitationes ingenii. Id. Exercitatio est assiduus usus consuetudoque. Id.—EXERCITIUM, *the exercise itself, the practice, what is exercising.* Exercitium dicendi. Gell. Animo pro exercitio uti. Sall.

989. *Exercitus. Exercitatus.*

EXERCITUS, *exercised, tried by hardships.* Exercitus in re militari longo bellorum usu. Cic. Quid enim nobis laboriosius, quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici aut fingi potest? Id. Scilicet adversis probitas exercita rebus. Ovid.—EXERCITATUS, (*frequen-*

tative of the above) *adds to the signification of it*; *much and often exercised.* Homo in hominibus necandis exercitatus. Cic. Exercitatus in dicendo, Id., *expresses more than* exercitus in dicendo. *Likewise* Curis exercitatus, Cic., *expresses more than* Curis exercitus, Tac., *Agitated, tortured with cares and uneasiness.*

990. *Exerere. Prodere. Edere. Proferre. Promere.*

Exerere, (*from* ex *and* sero, serui) *to thrust out or put forth.* Manuque subter togam ad mentum exertâ. Liv. *Figuratively:* Mentis secreta exerere. Sen. Hæc exerit fabula, Phæd., *This fable shows.*—Prodere, (porrò dare) *to show, to expose to notice.* Prodere conscios. Cic. Prodere interregem, Liv., *To appoint a regent.* Memoriam alicujus rei prodere. Cic. *It also signifies to yield, to surrender, to delay or put off.* Classem prædonibus prodere. Cic. Impetrabo ut aliquot saltem nuptiis prodat dies. Ter.—Edere, (dare è) *to bring forth.* Partu novissimo edidit Juliam. Ter. Edere legem. Cic. Edere librum. Id. *Figuratively:* Edere cædem, Liv., *To commit murder.*—Proferre, (ferre pro) 1. *to set forward.* Proferre pedem. Hor. Proferrem libros, si negares. Cic. 2. *to put off or prolong.* Saltem aliquot dies profer, dùm proficiscar aliquò. Ter. 3. *to enlarge, to extend.* Proferre imperium ultrà. Virg.—Promere, (*from* emere, *to take away, and* pro) *to draw, to bring forth.* Vina promere dolio. Hor. Diem promit et celat sol. Id. Pecuniam tu ex arcâ proferebas; disciplinâ et artificio Roscius promebat. Cic. *A cat* promit *its claws; a mouse* profert *its head out of a hole; an author* edit *a new work; an ear of corn* caput exerit; *a criminal put to the rack* prodit conscios. *G. D.*

991. *Exhaurire. Exinanire.*

Exhaurire, (haurire ex) *to exhaust, to dry up; it is properly said of liquids.* Exhaurire poculum, fontem. Cic. *Figuratively:* Bonis civitates exhaurire. Cic. Mandata exhaurire, Id., *To obey the orders punctually.* Sibi vitam exhausit, Id., *He has made away with himself.* Omnibus exhausti casibus. Virg. Exhaurire librum, Sen., *To read a book through. Cicero has used* exhaurire *in the sense of* haurire. Libentiùs omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, quàm aliquam partem exhauserim è tuis.—Exinanire, (*from* inanis) *to empty, to evacuate a place by taking out of it whatever it contained.* Domos exinanire. Cic. *Figuratively:* Regibus atque gentibus exinanitis. Cic. Exinanire aciem, Cæs., *To take away part of the main body of an army. A drunkard* exhaurit pocula; *a thief* exinanit crumenas. *G. D.*

992. *Exhibere. Ostendere. Ostentare. Monstrare. Demonstrare.*

Exhibere, (habere ex) *to show, to make appear.* Vires exhibere. Ovid. Omnia integra exhibere. Cic. Exhibe vocis fidem. Phæd. —Ostendere, (quasi os tendere, *as we do when we show any thing*) *to expose to sight, to hold forth.* Os suum populo Romano ostendere. Cic. Jamque ostendisti signa nutrici. Ter. *Figuratively:* Mores alicujus ostendere. Cic. Consules se optimè ostendunt, Id., *The consuls carry themselves so as to give great hopes from them.*—Ostentare, (*frequentative of* ostendere) *to show often, to show often in a boasting manner, to point out a thing carefully.* Opes Sidonias

ostentat Dido. Virg. Ut potiùs amorem tibi ostenderem meum, quàm ostentarem prudentiam. Cic.—Monstrare, *to inform, to point out by some particular token.* Erranti comiter monstrare viam. Cic. Indice monstrare digito. Hor.—Demonstrare, *to demonstrate, to prove evidently, or with the highest degree of certainty.* Demonstravi hoc Cælio, et illud ostendi, si ipse unus cum illo contenderet, me ei satisfacturum fuisse. Cic. Exhibemus quod in nobis, aut in nostris est, ut juvet aut prosit; ostendimus quod circà nos est, ut animadvertatur; ostentamus, ut admirationi sit, ne inobservatum prætermittatur; demonstramus, ut nullus dubitandi locus sit; monstramus, ut cognitum sit. *G. D.*

993. *Exigere. Expellere. Ejicere. Depellere.*

Exigere, (agere ex) *to drive out, to compel to go.* Exigere è civitate reges. Cic. Exegit omnes foràs. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Exigere opus, Ovid., *To finish a work.* Exegi monumentum ære perennius. Hor. Exegit ensem per præcordia, Ovid., *He thrust a sword into his body.*—Expellere (pellere ex) *seems to denote the use of great strength in order to drive out.* Non expulsi, sed evocati è patriâ. Cic. Expellere aliquem regno. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret. Hor.—Ejicere, (jacere è) *to cast out.* Ejicere nos magnum fuit, excludere facile est, Cic., *It was difficult to thrust us out, it is very easy to keep us from getting in again.* Turpius ejicitur quàm non admittitur hospes. Ovid. Exigimus ingressos, aut ejicimus; nolentes expellimus. *G. D.*—Depellere, (pellere de) *to drive out of an elevated place.* Depelli ac deduci de loco. Cic. Simulachra Deorum immortalium depulsa sunt. Cic. Depellere agnum à matre, Virg., *To wean a lamb. Figuratively:* Suspicionem à se depellere. Cic. De spe depelli. Liv. Molem mali à cervicibus depellere. Cic.

994. *Exilis. Tenuis. Gracilis. Macer.*

Exilis, *thin, slender.* Exile jecur. Cic. Exiles artus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Exile sermonis genus. Cic. Exilia dicere. Id.—Tenuis, *fine, small, delicate.* Aër purus et tenuis. Cic. Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. Id. *Figuratively:* Injuriâ prohibere tenuiores. Cic. Tenuissimâ valetudine esse. Cæs.—Gracilis, *slim, lank.* Haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum, quas matres student demissis humeris esse, vincto corpore, ut graciles sint, Ter., *that they may be of a slender shape.*—Macer, (*from* μακρὸς, *long*) *lean.* Macra cavum repetes, quem macra subisti. Hor. Agello macro pauper. Id. In corpore gracili et macro membranas videmus admodùm tenues, et exilibus fibris contextas. *G. D.*

995. *Exire. Egredi.*

Exire, (ire ex) *to come or go out, to retire to another place.* Ex Italiâ ad civile bellum exire. Cic. Exire in solitudinem, Id., *To retire to a solitary place. Figuratively:* Exire è Patriciis. Cic. Exire ære alieno, Id., *To get out of debt.*—Egredi, (gradior è) *to step forth: it is only said of things that walk, or are considered as walking.* Egredi obviam. Liv. Extrà aliquem locum egredi. Cic. Egredi è navi. Id. *Figuratively:* Egredi à proposito. Cic. Egredi suo officio.

Ter. Historia non debet egredi veritatem, Plin. Ep., *History ought not to go beyond the truth.*

996. *Existere. Extare.*

Existere (*from* ex *and* sisto) *and* Extare (*from* ex *and* sto) *differ in this, that* existere *implies change from a place.* Existere ab inferis. Liv. *Cicero, speaking of the first shoots that come out in spring, says:* Gramina existunt. Quippe videre licet vivos existere vermes stercore de tetro. Lucr. *Figuratively:* E virtutibus beata vita existit. Cic. Ex familiâ existere, Id., *To be born of, or to issue from a family.*—Extare *denotes no motion at all.* Extare ex aquâ, Cic., *To appear above the water.* Existere ex aquâ *is to rise from the water. Figuratively:* Senatusconsultum extat nullum. Cic. Extat memoria, sunt tabulæ publicæ. Id.

997. *Existere. Esse.*

Existere, *synonymous with* Esse, *denotes actual existence*; *and* Esse *property in the subject.* Res quæ in præsentiâ existunt. Cic. Nunc honor est pietati. Id. Est et tuæ et nostri imperii dignitatis. Id.

998. *Exolescere. Inolescere. Obsolescere.*

Exolescere, (*from* ex *and* olor, *odour*) *properly, to have lost its smell, to lose strength. It is only used figuratively: to fail, to grow out of use.* Ætas tua jam ad ea patienda exoleverat, Cic, *Owing to your age, you was not able to suffer those things.* Exolevit favor, Liv., *His influence was lost.* Nondùm ea clades exoleverat, Tac., *The remembrance of that loss still existed.* Exoletus puer, Cic., *A ruined young man exhausted with debauchery.*—Inolescere, *to grow up and strengthen.* Hùc alienâ ex arbore germen includunt, udoque docent inolescere libro. Virg.—Obsolescere, *to be out of fashion or use*; *to be stained and dishonoured.* Obsolevit jam ista oratio. Cic. In homine turpissimo obsolescunt dignitatis insignia. Id.

999. *Exonerare. Deonerare.*

Exonerare, (*from* ex *and* onus) *to unload, to unburden.* Lanam mollire puellæ discant, et plenas exonerare colos. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Fidem exonerare, Liv., *To perform one's promise.* Exonerare aliquem metu, Id., *To free one from fear.*—Deonerare, *to take off part of the burden: it is not found but in the figurative sense.* Deonerare aliquid ex invidiâ alterius, et in se trajicere, Cic., *To free a person from part of the odium, and take it upon one's self. He who completely performs his promise,* fidem exonerat; *he who performs only part of it,* fidem deonerat. *G. D.*

1000. *Exoptare. Præoptare.*

Exoptare, *to wish heartily and with judgement.* Sed quem ego potissimùm exoptem nunc mihi, cui hæc narrem? Ter. Gratulari alicui, et ut sempiternæ laudi sibi sit aliquid exoptare. Cic.—Præoptare, (optare præ) *to desire or wish rather.* Punicam Romanæ societatem atque amicitiam præoptandam esse. Liv. Adolescens perditus laudi voluptatem præoptat; benè institutus quæ honesta sunt exoptat. *G. D.*

1001. *Exorabilis. Placabilis.*

Exorabilis, (*from* ex *and* orare) *easily to be entreated.* Non exorabilis auro. Hor. Exorabilis et facilis homo. Cic. Numen exorabile. Juv.—Placabilis, *easy to be pacified, placable.* Præbere se placabilem atque exorabilem. Cic. Placabilem facilè mitiges; exorabilem facilè flectas. *G. D.*

1002. *Exorare. Perorare.*

Exorare, *to get by entreaties.* Ille ea exorabat quæ volebat auferre, tu extorques. Cic. Tùm facilè exorari, Cæsar, tùm semel exorari soles. Id.—Perorare, *to make an end of speaking, to conclude a speech.* Uterque causam cùm perorasset suam. Phæd. Et quoniam satis multa dixi, et mihi perorandum. Cic.

1003. *Exoriri. Exsurgere.*

Exoriri, (oriri ex) *to be born of, to spring up, to appear.* Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor. Virg. Sol exoriens. Id. *Figuratively:* Repentè est exorta mulieris importunæ nefaria libido. Cic. Ego nunc paulùm exorior, et maximè his litteris quæ Româ afferuntur, Id., *I begin to revive,* &c.—Exsurgere, (surgere ex) *to rise up, speaking of a person sitting or lying down.* Scævola cùm exsurgeret. Cic. Exsurgere à genibus, Plaut., *To rise on one's knees. Figuratively: to retrieve a loss, to rise out of trouble, to increase.* Exsurget Respublica, Cic., *The Republic shall regain her authority.* Si esset jugulata Pompeianorum causa, nunquam exsurgeret. Id. Exsurgit dolor, Sen., *The pain increases.*

1004. *Expectare. Præstolari. Opperiri.*

Expectare, (spectare ex) *to look for, to be in expectation of what is to happen: When we expect any body, we are continually on the look-out for his coming.* Sto expectans, si quid mihi imperent. Ter. Expectare auxilia. Cæs.—Præstolari, (stare præ) *to tarry for, to wait for one.* Quem præstolare, Parmenio, hìc antè ostium? Ter. Qui tibi ad forum Aurelium præstolarentur armati. Cic.—Opperiri, (*from* ob, *and the obsolete* perior, *to learn, to try,*) *to stay on purpose in a place where we expect somebody will come, in order to meet him.* Opperiar hominem hìc, ut salutem et colloquar. Ter. Hostem magnanimum opperiens. Virg. Venturos intra paucos dies nuncios expectamus; amicum domi opperimur; virum principem horâ condictâ præstolamur. *G. D.*

1005. *Expedire. Extricare.*

Expedire, (quasi extra pedes dare) *to rid, free, or disentangle.* Laqueo se expedire. Cic. Expedire nodum. Id. *Figuratively:* Se curâ expedire. Cic. Heus, inquit, sapiens, expedi quid fecerim, Phæd., *You, said he, who believe yourself so wise, guess what I have been about.* Expedire negotium, Cic., *To clear up an affair.* Expedire salutem, Id., *To secure one's life.* Expedire nomina, Id., *To pay debts.*—Extricare, (*from* ex, *and* tricæ, *hairs, or feathers wrapped about the feet of chickens*) *to extricate, to disengage.* Cerva extricata densis plagis. Hor. *Figuratively:* Magna cùm minaris, extricas nihil, Phæd., *You announce great things, and get nothing forward.* De

Dionysio tuo nihil adhuc extrico, Cic., *I have not yet been able to hear any thing certain about your Dionysius.* Nummos undè undè extricare, Hor., *To get money by hook or by crook.* E luto se expediunt viatores; plagis sese extricant cervi. *G. D.*

1006. *Expendere. Perpendere.*

Expendere, (pendere ex) *to weigh strictly and diligently.* Aurum auro expendetur, argentùm argento exæquabimus. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Cautos nominibus certis expendere nummos, Hor., *To seek for proper securities in putting out one's money to interest. It generally signifies to consider, to examine carefully.* Expendere argumenta. Cic. Expendere testem. Id. *And in another sense,* Expendere pœnas. Cic. Expendere supplicia, Virg., *To suffer punishment or chastisement.* Expendere capite, Tac., *To be put to death.*—Perpendere, *to weigh completely, to weigh all. It is only found in the figurative sense, and signifies to poise, to examine every thing with the greatest attention.* In iis omnibus perpendito quantùm quisque possit. Cic. Diligentissimè momenta officiorum omnium perpendere. Id.

1007. *Expergefacere. Suscitare.*

Expergefacere, *to awaken out of sleep.* Te expergefacias. Cic. *Figuratively:* Terrore subito expergefacit Italiam tumultus. Cic.—Suscitare, (*from* sursùm ciere) *to rouse, to stir up.* Ignes extinctos suscitare. Ovid. E somno suscitare. Cic. *Figuratively:* Bellum civile suscitare. Cic. Testem suscitare, Id., *To bring forth a witness.* Qui novam rationem suscitant. Id.

1008. *Expergefactus. Experrectus.*

Expergefactus, *awakened out of sleep by another man, or any external cause.* Unus ex iis (muribus) super cubantem casu quodam transiit; et expergefactus miserum leo celeri impetu abripuit. Phæd. —Experrectus, *wakened of himself.* Deindè cùm somno repetito simul cum sole experrectus essem. Cic. *Figuratively:* Experrecta veritas. Cic. Experrecta nobilitas. Id.

1009. *Experiens. Expertus.*

Experiens (*from the obsolete* perior, *to learn, to try,*) *is he that experiences, that is acquainted by experience with.* Et decus et pretium rectè petit experiens vir. Hor. Experientissimus arator. Cic.—Expertus, *expert, of good experience, experienced.* Homo non tàm doctus, quàm, quod majus est, expertus. Cic. Certaminum expertus. Liv. Homo expertæ audaciæ. Id. Experiens *denotes actual experience, and* expertus *signifies habitual experience.* Vir experiens nihil temerè suscipit; vir expertus monere potest alios. *G. D.*

1010. *Experientia. Experimentum.*

Experientia, *experience, knowledge acquired by practice.* Atque apibus quanta experientia parcis. Virg. Princeps longâ experientiâ, Tac., *A prince of great experience.*—Experimentum, *experiment, proof, trial, essay.* Maximum est experimentum, cùm constet, &c., Cic., *What is a great proof, as it is certain,* &c. Deprehendere experimentis, Quint., *To find out by experiments.* Minùs valent præcepta quàm experimenta. Id. Experimentis experientiam comparamus. *G. D.*

1011. *Experiri. Tentare. Periclitari.*

Experiri, *to make an experiment, to try.* Experiri alicujus perfidiam. Cic. Certè ego experiar libertatem, quæ mihi à parente meo tradita est. Sall. De injuriis experiri, Cic., *To try to get proper satisfaction for an injustice.* Judicio gravi experiri nolebas, Id., *You did not wish to act towards him with all the severity of the law; to go to law with him.*—Tentare, *to feel, to sound with the feet or hands.* Iter tentare viâ negatâ. Hor. Impulsas tentavit pollice chordas. Ovid. Tentare venas alicujus, Suet., *To feel one's pulse. Figuratively: To make experiment of, to tempt, to attack.* Tentare et periclitari belli fortunam, Cic., *To try and run the risk of the fortune of war.* Tentare Babylonios numeros, Hor., *To consult the calculations of the Babylonians.* Tentari morbo, Cic., *To fall sick.* Vinum tentat pedes, Plin., *Wine makes one totter.* Tentare alicujus sententiam, Cic., *To sift out the opinion of another.* Tentare aliquem donis, Cæs., *To try to bribe one with presents.*—Periclitari, *to venture at, on, or upon, to make trial of.* Non est sæpiùs in uno homine salus summa periclitanda. Cic. Periclitandæ vires ingenii. Id. Periclitari, et experiri pueros. Id. Extrema periclitari, Cic., *To expose one's-self to the greatest dangers.* Extrema experiri, Sall., *To try one's last resource.*

1012. *Expers. Exsors. Immunis.*

Expers, (non pars) *that has no share in, destitute of.* Præmiorum expertem facere. Cic. Expers humanitatis. Id. Expers concilii. Stat.—Exsors, (sine sorte) *that has not been drawn by lot, but given by choice; that is out of the common way, extraordinary.* Ducunt exsortem Æneæ equum. Virg. Nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honorem. Id. *It also signifies, that has no share.* Unum esse exsortem pecuniæ, amicitiæ fœderisque secum facti. Liv. Exsors culpæ. Id.—Immunis, (sine muniis) *without employ.* Operum immunes famulæ. Ovid. Immunis militiâ, Liv., *Exempt from war-service. It is said of any exemption.* Immunes agri, Cic., *A freehold estate.* Immunis manus, Hor., *An innocent hand.*

1013. *Expiatio. Piaculum. Piamen.*

Expiatio, (*from* piare, pius) *an expiation, an atoning by sacrifice.* Diis violatis expiatio debetur. Cic. Scelerum atque impietatum nulla expiatio est. Id.—Piaculum, *a sacrifice for the expiation of some heinous crime, that which expiates.* Inferre piacula manibus. Ovid. Expiationem *would be improper.* Cum magno piaculo sacrilegii sui manubias retulit. Liv. Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem, Virg., *He delayed until death, to which he had been condemned, the expiation of his crime.* Pœnam commissam persequi, Cic., *is in the same meaning as* commissa piacula. *To prosecute for the payment of a fine to which one had been sentenced.*—Piamen *is the same as* piaculum. *It is used only in poetry.* Februa Romani dixêre piamina patres. Ovid.

1014. *Explanare. Interpretari.*

Explanare, (*from* planus) *to smooth, to explain, both in the proper and the figurative sense.* Explanatus in denos pedes cortex. Plin. Ille tibi omnia explanavit. Cic.—Interpretari, *to interpret, to give the signification of.* Interpretari legem. Cic. Rem obscuram explanare interpretando. Id.

1015. *Explanatè. Exploratè.*

EXPLANATE, (*from* planus) *plainly, clearly, intelligibly.* Definire rem non pressè sed explanatè. Cic.—EXPLORATE, *to the bottom, with a strict examination.* Hæc ita sentio, judico, et ad te exploratè scribo. Cic. Exploratè percipere et cognoscere. Id.

1016. *Explicare. Exponere.*

EXPLICARE (plicare ex) *to unfold, is properly said of things that have plaits.* Vestem explicare. Cic. Explicare epistolam, Id., *To open a letter.* Frontem sollicitam explicare, Hor., *To look cheerful. Figuratively :* Explicare negotium, Cic., *To clear up an affair.*—EXPONERE, (ponere ex) *to expose or lay in public view. Goods to sell are exposed without being unfolded,* exponuntur ; *when any body wants to buy them,* explicantur. Atque ille stravit lectulos, et exposuit vasa Samia. Cic. Exponere frumentum, Id., *To expose corn to sale. Figuratively :* Quod ex quibusdam capitibus expositis, nec explicatis intelligi potest. Cic. Non ut quæreremus exposuimus, sed ut explicaremus. Id.

1017. *Explorare. Exquirere. Conquirere. Requirere.*

EXPLORARE, *to sound, to examine.* Reliquum est, ut quid agatur, quoad poteris, explores. Cic. Hostium copias explorare, Cæs., *To reconnoitre the troops of the enemy.* Explorare iter, Liv., *To endeavour to find out a road.* Explorandi sunt militum animi. Tac. Explorare portas, Virg., *To be upon the watch at the gates.*—EXQUIRERE, *to inquire diligently, to search out.* Exquire sit-ne ita, ut ego prædico. Plaut. Facta alicujus ad antiquæ religionis rationem exquirere, Cic., *To examine a person's actions with the utmost rigour.* In vero exquirendo cogitatio maximè versatur. Id. Consilium alicujus exquirere, Id., *To ask one's advice.* Consilium alicujus explorare, Cæs., *To sound the designs of any one.*—CONQUIRERE, (quærere cum) *to seek about, to search for several things together.* Pecunia conquiritur undique. Cic. Ut aliorum facta et eventa conquiram. Id.—REQUIRERE, (rursùs quærere) *to seek again, to ask or demand again.* Te requisivi sæpiùs, ut viderem. Cic. Requiram diligentiùs. Id.

1018. *Explorator. Speculator.*

EXPLORATOR, *according to Popma, is a spy that creeps amongst the enemy to know what is going on. If he be found out he is punished with death.* Ut fama fidem missique reportant exploratores. Virg.—SPECULATOR (*from* speculari) *is he who goes before the army to examine the forces of the enemy. He fills an honourable office.* Hâc re Cæsar statim per speculatores cognitâ. Cæs. *They are used in a more general sense.* Pelagi exploratores. Claud. Quem procul ut vidit tumulo speculator ab alto. Ovid. Speculatores oculi, Cic., *Contemplating eyes.*

1019. *Exportare. Deportare. Reportare.*

EXPORTARE, *to carry or convey from us to others.* Qui in fame frumentum exportare ausus est. Cic. Exportandum in ultimas terras monstrum. Id.—DEPORTARE, *to bring from other people's to our home.* Tertia illa quam tecum deportabas. Cic. Nihil ex istâ provinciâ

potes, quod jucundius sit, deportare. Id. *Figuratively:* Deportare triumphum ex provinciâ. Cic. Teque non cognomen solùm Athenis deportâsse, sed humanitatem. Id.—Reportare, *to bring back to its former place.* Non solùm reducti sumus in patriam, sed equis insignibus et curru aurato reportati. Cic. *Figuratively:* Reportare solatium, benevolentiam. Cic.

1020. *Expostulare ab aliquo. Expostulare cum aliquo.*

Expostulare ab aliquo, *to ask for a thing earnestly, and as one's due.* Vix mediùs fidiùs tu, Fanni, à Balione, aut aliquo ejus simili hoc expostulare auderes, et impetrare posses. Cic.—Expostulare cum aliquo, *to complain of one.* Sed locus videtur esse tecum expostulandi. Cic.

1021. *Exprobrare. Opprobrare.*

Exprobrare, (*from* probrum) *to upbraid, to reproach.* Odiosum sanè genus hominum est officia exprobrantium; quæ meminisse debet is in quem collocata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit. Cic.—Opprobrare, *not only to reproach with, but also to object as a disgrace, to inveigh against.* Ut vel hâc ipsâ re, quòd ita licebat, opprobraret adversariis. Gell. Ego-ne id exprobrem, quod mihimet cupio opprobrarier? Plaut. Exprobrat qui commemorat quæ præstitit, opprobrat qui opprobrium dicit. *G. D.*

1022. *Expromere. Depromere.*

Expromere, (promere ex) *to draw out, to produce, to bring out.* Expromere nummos. Varr. *Figuratively:* Deindè suum exprompsit odium. Cic. Conferre causas, et quid in quamque sententiam dici possit expromere. Id. Expromere supplicia in cives. Id.—Depromere, *to bring forth.* Vinum cellis depromere. Hor. *Figuratively:* Argumenta alicundè depromere. Cic.

1023. *Expugnare. Debellare. Vincere. Superare.*

Expugnare, *to take a town or place by storm, assault, or force. It is only said of things.* Castella expugnavit. Cic. Domos expugnare. Hor. *Figuratively:* Pertinaciam alicujus expugnare. Liv.—Debellare, *to end the war, to weaken the enemy so as to disable him from continuing the contest.* Debellatum est cum Græcis, Liv., *The war is ended with the Greeks.* Debellatus vi hostis. Id. Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos. Virg.—Vincere, *to vanquish, to conquer: an army is vanquished when it is obliged to retire from the field of battle.* Vincere ac vinci vultu eodem. Liv. Funditùs hostes vincere. Cic. *It is taken in a more general sense.* Vinci à voluptate. Cic. Labor improbus omnia vincit. Virg. Qui crudelitate hostes vicerit. Cic.—Superare, (super ire) *to go over, to leap clean over.* Superant montes, et flumina tranant. Virg. Ascensu supero fastigia tecti. Id. Superare, *synonymous with the others, signifies, to surmount: courage and valour are necessary* ad vicendum; *patience and strength* ad superandum. Constantiâ et gravitate aliquem superare. Cic. Dolores superare virtute. Ovid. Si cum aliis certet, longè multùmque superabit. Id. Injurias fortunæ superare. Cic. Pugnando superare. Ovid. Contendere et superare. Cic. Si subitam orationem commentatio facilè vincit, hanc ipsam profectò diligens scriptura supe-

rabit. Id. Superare *seems to express more than* vincere. Vincere *supposes fighting;* superare *supposes struggling against obstacles.*

1024. *Exsatiare. Exsaturare.*

Exsatiare, *to glut, is only used in a figurative sense.* Clade domus exsatiata. Ovid. Ne morte quidem P. Scipionis exsatiari, nisi et ipsius fama sepulti laceraretur. Liv.—Exsaturare, *to glut up, to satiate completely.* Sed quæ visceribus veniebat bellua ponti exsaturanda meis. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Exsaturata libido. Cic. Exsaturare animum alicujus supplicio. Id.

1025. *Extinguere. Opprimere.*

Extinguere, (*from* ἐξ, *and* στίζω, στίγω, pungo) *to extinguish, to put out any thing that is burning.* Extinguere ignem. Cic. *Figuratively:* Causam dissensionis nascentem extinguere. Cic. Extingui non potuit, Flor., *He could not be destroyed.*—Opprimere, (premere ob) *to press round, to suffocate.* Opprimere ignem. Cic. *Figuratively:* Danda opera est, ne qua amicorum dissidia fiant; sin tale aliquid evenerit, ut extinctæ potiùs amicitiæ, quàm oppressæ videantur. Cic. Adolescentes mori sic videntur, ut cùm aquæ multitudine vis flammæ opprimitur; senes autem sic, ut suâ sponte, nullâ adhibitâ vi consumptus ignis extinguitur. Id.

1026. *Extorquere. Exprimere. Elicere. Emungere.*

Extorquere, (torquere ex) *to extort.* Ille ea exorabat quæ volebat auferre, tu extorques. Cic.—Exprimere, (premere ex) *properly, to press or strain out.* Exprimere oleum. Plin. *Figuratively:* Ab invitis pecuniam exprimere. Cic. Sensus atque animos voce exprimere. Id.—Elicere, (*from the obsolete* lacire, in fraudem inducere, *and* è) *to draw or entice out.* Elicere præmio. Cic. Arcana alicujus elicere. Liv.—Emungere, (mungere è) *to wipe or snuff out.* Cujus pater cubito se emungere solebat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Emunxi argento senes. Ter. Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum. Hor.

1027. *Extrà. Extrinsecùs.*

Extra, *without, on the outside, for the question* ubi. Sensibus et animo ea quæ extrà sunt percipimus. Cic. Extrà *is also a preposition.* Extrà ostium. Ter. Extrà culpam esse. Cic.—Extrinsecus, *from without, for the question* undè. Accipere aliquid extrinsecùs. Cic.

1028. *Extrahere. Evellere.*

Extrahere, (trahere ex) *to draw out, to force out, to drag out.* Extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus. Cic. Telum è corpore extrahere. Id. *Figuratively:* Extrahere se ex aliquo negotio. Ter. Cupiditates radicitùs extrahere. Cic. *It also signifies to delay, to prolong.* Ut sine ullo effectu ætas extraheretur. Liv. Bellum extrahere. Id. Triduum disputationibus extrahitur. Cæs. Pars major anni certaminibus extracta. Liv.—Evellere, (vellere è) *to pluck out, to root out.* Plantam cœno evellere. Hor. Excisa est arbor, non evulsa. Cic. *Figuratively:* Inserere novas opiniones, insitas evellere. Cic. Evellere sibi scrupulum ex animo. Id.

1029. *Extremus. Extimus. Ultimus. Postremus.*

Extremus, (*from* extra, *or* exterus, exterior quasi exterimus) *the outermost, the remotest at any of the extremities: it is literally opposed to* interior, intimus. Habet extremum quod finitum est. Cic. Litteræ quibus in extremis erat (scriptum). Id. *Figuratively:* Extremum ingenium, Liv., *The lowest genius.* Manus extrema non accessit operibus ejus. Cic. Extremus *has besides another superlative still more expressive,* Extimus, *the uttermost, the outmost that can be.* Orbis cœlestis extimus. Cic. Extimum promontorium. Plin. Extimæ gentes. Id.—Ultimus, (*superlative of* ultrà, ulterior,) *the last, the furthermost: it is opposed to* citerior, citimus. Cœlum extremum atque ultimum mundi est. Cic. Mors ultima linea rerum est. Hor. Si non ab ultimo principio repetere volumus. Cic. In ultimis esse, Petron., *To lie a-dying.* Ultimum supplicium, Q. Curt., *Death by the hand of an executioner.*—Postremus, (*from* posterus, posterior, *from* post) *that comes after all others: it is opposed to* primus, princeps. Ut quisque in fugâ postremus, ita in periculo princeps erat. Cic. Hæc denique ejus fuit postrema oratio. Ter. Ultima bonorum omnium causa Deus est; ultima terrarum ad orientem pariter et ad occidentem alluit oceanus; an pungit acriùs in extremis artubus, quàm in medio corpore vulneris dolor? Nusquam erit commendabilis qui in officio quolibet ex solvendo solet esse postremus. *G.D.*

1030. *Exturbare. Præcipitare.*

Exturbare, (turbare ex) *to drive or thrust out of a place.* Exturbare civem innocentem à civitate. Cic. Exturbare alicui oculos, Plaut., *To pull out any one's eyes. Figuratively:* Ægritudinem ex animo exturbare. Cic. Exturbare aliquem fortunis omnibus. Id.—Præcipitare, (*from* præ *and* caput) *to throw down headlong.* Præcipitare sese de turri. Liv. *As a neuter verb, to fall or run down with violence.* Nilus præcipitat ex altis montibus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Me certè ad exitium præcipitantem retinuisses. Cic. Ex altissimo dignitatis gradu præcipitari. Id. Præcipitare moras, Virg., *To make great haste.*

1031. *Exuberare. Luxuriare.*

Exuberare, (*from* ex *and* uber) *to abound, to bear in great abundance.* Pomis exuberat annus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Luxuriâ foliorum exuberat umbra. Virg.—Luxuriare, (*from* luxus) *to give one's-self up to luxury.* Ne luxuriarent otio animi. Liv. Luxuriant animi rebus plerumquè secundis. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Pecus luxuriat in pratis. Ovid. *It also signifies to grow too luxuriantly.* Compellere luxuriantia. Hor. Arrectisque fremit cervicibus altè luxurians, Virg., *speaking of the thick mane which a fiery horse proudly shakes; which he explains afterwards by* luduntque jubæ per colla, per armos. *It is the* κυδιόων *of Homer, from which this comparison has been borrowed by Virgil.*

1032. *Exul. Extorris.*

Exul (quasi è solo) *is a man driven from his own land and country: exile was a way of escaping punishment, rather than the punishment itself.* Quid est enim exul? Ipsum per se nomen calamitatis, non turpitudinis. Quandò igitur est turpe? Reverà quando est pœna pec-

cati, opinione autem hominum, si est pœna damnati. Cic. Exilium non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii. Id. *Afterwards exile was what was called banishment for life.* Patriæ exul. Cic. —Extorris (quasi è terrâ) *is a man who has neither house nor home, one who is forced to live out of his country for any cause whatever.* Extorrem patriâ, domo, inopem coopertum miseriis effecit. Sall. Exul atque extorris ab solo patrio. Liv. Non omnis exul extorris est, nec extorris quilibet exul. *G. D.*

F.

1033. *Fabrica. Fabricatio.*

Fabrica (*from* faber) *is properly said of works in iron, or other hard materials, in which the working man makes use of a hammer: it is also said of the art itself, and of the work-shop.* Materia quid juvaret, nisi confectionis ejus fabricam haberemus? Cic. Vulcanus qui Lemni fabricæ præfuisse dicitur. Id. Ferrea fabrica. Plin. *Figuratively:* Fabricam ad aliquem fingere, Ter., *To carry on an intrigue, in order to cheat one.*—Fabricatio, *the act of doing a work, the making of a thing.* Hominis fabricatio. Cic. Immutatio in verbo fabricationem non habet, sed in oratione. Id.

1034. *Fabricator. Machinator.*

Fabricator (*from* faber) *is properly said of a man working with a hammer: it is also taken in a more general sense.* Fabricator imitatus exemplar. Cic. Minutorum opusculorum fabricator Myrmeides. Id. *Figuratively:* Doli fabricator. Virg.—Machinator, (*from* μηχανὴ, *an engine*) *a maker or inventor of instruments, chiefly of war.* Bellicorum instrumentorum machinator. Liv. *Figuratively:* Machinator scelerum. Cic.

1035. *Fabula. Fabella. Apologus.*

Fabula (*from* fari) *is properly a series of words, a discourse, a story.* Lupus in fabulâ. Cic. De te fabula narratur. Hor. *It is said of a false story.* Fabula est in quâ nec veræ nec verisimiles res continentur, cujusmodi est, angues ingentes alites juncti jugo. Cic. Fictis nos meminerit jocari fabulis. Phæd. *It is also said of a play or comedy.* Populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas. Ter.—Fabella, (*diminutive of* fabula) *a short tale or story, a little interlude or play.* Vera fabella. Phæd. Fabellæ Euripidis. Cic. Si nec fabellæ te juvant, nec fabulæ. Phæd.—Apologus, (*from* ἀπὸ *and* λόγος) *an apologue, a moral and instructive fable.* Si auditoris studium defatigatio abalienavit à causâ, non inutile est ab aliquâ re novâ aut ridiculâ incipere, quæ vel apologum, vel fabulam, vel aliquam contineat irrisionem. Cic.

1036. *Fabularis. Fabulosus.*

Fabularis, *of a fable, concerning a fable.* Fabularis historiæ notitia. Suet.—Fabulosus, *fabulous, much talked of.* Fabulosa antiquitas. Plin. Fabulosus Hydaspes. Hor. *Pliny calls mount Atlas* fabulosissimum Africæ montem, *the most famous mountain of Africa.*

1037. *Facere. Agere. Gerere.*

Facere, *to make, to perpetrate, to effect: it is said of individual or determinate things.* Cædem facere. Cic. Bellum patriæ facere. Id. Iter facere. Id. Fossam, classem facere. Cæs.—Agere, *to be acting, to personate, to drive on, to move on, to treat or deal with: it does not express, as* facere *does, the principle, author, nor a single act of producing; but a series of cares and a continued activity.* Agere negotium, cuniculos, diem, vocem, animam, finem, &c. Cic. Jumenta agere. Liv. Agere navem. Hor. Non gladiis mecum, sed litibus agitur. Cic. Agi præcipitém. Id. Aguntur injuriæ sociorum, agitur vis legum. Id. Ruri vitam agere. Id. Agere magistratum, Id., *To act the part of a magistrate.* Permissum à Senatu Consulibus, agerent, facerent, ut è Republicâ ducerent. Liv. *It would be improper language to say* agere fidem, sumptus, mutationem, injuriam, fœdus, aliquid irritum; facere *is the proper word with the above expressions. We however find* agere iter *in good authors.* Ambo propositum peragunt iter. Hor. Ergo iter incœptum peragunt, fluvioque propinquant. Virg.—Gerere, *properly to carry a load or burden.* Galeam gerere in capite. C. Nep. Bella manu lethumque gero. Virg. *Figuratively: to carry on or execute what one has undertaken: it implies the management of a thing, an administration either good or bad.* Gerere magistratum, rempublicam, negotium, bellum, res egregias. Cic. Rem malè gerere. Id. Poëta facit fabulam, et non agit; *but* Actor agit fabulam, et non facit. *In like manner* Imperator qui dicitur res gerere, in eo neque agit, neque facit; sed gerit, *i. e.* sustinet. Patronus agit causam, non gerit. Agere, *says Popma,* et corporis, et vocis, et mentis agitatum comprehendit; facere tantùm refertur ad opera, quæ corpore efficimus; gerere est muneris et oneris. Ita agit is, cujus post actionem opus non extat, ut actor, saltator, cantor; facit is, cujus opus remanet, ut scriptor, statuarius, pictor; gerit dux, et magistratus, aut curator. Est ejus generis actio quoque quædam, et quidem talis, ut ratio postulat, agere aliquid, et facere etiam. Cic. Idem in similibus artibus contingit, quarum omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo. Id.

1038. *Facere fidem. Dare fidem.*

Facere fidem, *to inspire with confidence.* Natus tuus non facit fidem. Cic. Hujus nunquam mihi fidem feceris. Id.—Dare fidem, *to pass one's word.* Accipe, daque fidem. Virg. Fidem publicam dare. Sall.

1039. *Facere finem. Habere finem.*

Facere finem, *to put an end to.* Finem faciam scribendi. Cic. —Finem habere, *to have an end, to be at an end.* Quandò finem habet motus, vivendi finem habeat necesse est. Cic. Avarus exaggerandæ pecuniæ facit finem, quem habet vitæ spatium. *G. D.*

1040. *Facere fugam. Vertere terga. Vertere solum.*

Facere fugam *is said of him who flees, and of him who causes another to run away.* Ut si nostri fugam facerent, illùc me, puto, reciperem. Plaut. Quas iste tùm cædes, quas fugas fecerit, vidistis. Cic.—Terga vertere, *to turn one's back, to run away.* Factum est opportunitate loci, hostium inscitiâ, virtute militum, ut statim

terga verterent. Cæs.—SOLUM VERTERE, *to run from one's country, to change it for another.* Qui erant rerum capitalium damnati, non priùs civitatem amittebant quàm erant in eam recepti, quò vertendi, id est, mutandi soli causâ venerant. Cic.

1041. *Facere sermonem. Habere sermonem.*

FACERE SERMONEM, *to write down, to arrange a conversation methodically.*—HABERE SERMONEM, *to hold a conversation.* Feci sermonem habitum in Cumano inter nos. Cic. Cyrus in sermone quem moriens habuit. Id. Habere sermonem *is also used in another sense.* Habetis sermonem benè longum, Cic., *You have just heard a long discourse.*

1042. *Facere orationem. Habere orationem.*

FACERE ORATIONEM, *to compose a discourse.* Ignarus faciendæ ac poliendæ orationis. Cic.—HABERE ORATIONEM, *to speak, to deliver a speech either in a public or a private way.* Mitissimam in Senatu orationem habuit. Cic. Tu quam orationem Pompeius habuerit tecum, fac mihi perscribas. Id.

1043. *Facere verba. Habere Verba.*

FACERE VERBA, *to deliver a speech in public.* Verba facere in Senatu, apud Senatum. Cic. *It is said of a private conversation.* Neque verbum de te facio. Cic.—VERBA HABERE *is found only once in Cicero; in which instance there is nothing relating to a public discourse; one person only is mentioned as speaking.* Si unusquisque velit verba spectare, et non ad voluntatem ejus qui verba habuerit, accedere. Cic.

1044. *Facies. Vultus. Frons.*

FACIES, *says Popma,* naturalis oris species, quæ eadem semper manet; vultus, habitus faciei adscititius, qui pro motu animi et voluntatis mutatur. Facies *includes the nose, the mouth, the eyes, the cheeks.* Faciem non possumus nobis fingere. Cic. Decora facies. Hor. *Figuratively:* Armorum civilium facies. Tac. Tam multæ scelerum facies. Virg.—VULTUS, (*from* velle) *looks, countenance, that denote the sentiments of the soul.* Vultus qui sensus animi plerumque indicant. Cic. Recordamini faciem, atque illos ejus fictos simulatosque vultus. Id. Prorsùs in facie vultuque vecordia inerat. Sall. Vultus *is only said of the human species.* Vultus qui in nullo animante esse præter hominem potest. Cic. *Figuratively:* Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe. Ovid.—FRONS, *the forehead, that part of the face that is from the root of the hair to the eye-brows.* Niveâ pendebant fronte capilli. Ovid. *It is said of the face itself.* Frons hominis sæpe mentitur. Cic. Frons tranquilla et serena. Id. *Figuratively:* Frons causæ, Quint., *The beginning of the cause.* Octo cohortes in fronte constituit. Sall. Æquare frontes. Liv. Frons illi periit, Pers., *He has lost all shame.*

1045. *Facilitas. Lenitas.*

FACILITAS, *easiness in forgiving or granting any thing, complaisance.* Malè docet te mea facilitas multa. Ter. Meam facilitatem laudate, cùm vobis non meo judicio, sed studio vestro inductus respondero. Cic. Dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate par infimis esse videtur. Id.—LENITAS, *lenity, softness.* Lenitas est justitia in moderatione animadvertendi. Cic. Lenitatem mollitia imitatur. Id. Inepta le-

nitas patris et facilitas prava, Ter., *Too much easiness in a father, who carries indulgence to a fault.* Facilitas in audiendo, lenitas in decernendo. Cic. Lenitas *belongs to him who mitigates punishment; and* facilitas, *to him who forgives faults, or easily grants what is demanded of him.*

1046. *Facinus. Flagitium. Scelus. Nefas.*

Facinus (*from* facere) *is a bold action: when there is no epithet to determine its sense, it is taken in a bad one.* Homines ad vim, ad facinus, cædemque delecti. Cic. *It is taken in a good sense when joined to an honourable epithet.* Aliquo negotio intentus præclari facinoris. Sall.—Flagitium (*from* flagitare) *is used by Plautus in the sense of a pressing and fatiguing request.* Flagitio cum majore post reddes tamen. Plaut. *It is said of all base and scandalous crimes.* Quod facinus à manibus unquam tuis, quod flagitium à toto corpore abfuit? Cic. Flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus. Sall. *Cicero has used* flagitium *for error, in speaking of the atoms of Democritus.* Tantam-ne fuisse oblivionem in scripto præsertim, ut ne legens quidem senserit quantum flagitii admisisset. *Horace uses it for cowardice.* Damno flagitium additis. Hor.—Scelus, *villany, an act of cruelty and impiety.* Etsi quâ culpâ tenemur erroris humani, à scelere certè liberati sumus. Cic. Cùm omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur. Id. Pygmalion scelere ante alios immanior omnes. Virg. Posteà quod scelus, quod facinus parricida non edidit? Cic.—Nefas, *an action forbidden by divine laws.* Dirum nefas. Virg. Grande nefas et morte piandum. Hor. Is cui nihil unquàm nefas fuit nec in facinore nec in libidine. Cic. Audentis est quodcunque facinus, flagitium, corruptoris, aut ignavi et timidi; scelus, atrocis et jamdudùm perversi; nefas, impii et sacrilegi. *G. D.*

1047. *Factio. Seditio.*

Factio, (*from* facere) *properly a doing or making.* Cui testamenti factio nulla esset. Cic. *But in Cicero's time it was used in a bad sense, for faction, party, cabal, intrigue.* Factio, *says Valla*, discessio hominum in diversas partes; seditio repens et tumultuaria dissensio multitudinis, quâ alii in alios hostili animo feruntur; illa ferè ab optimatibus, quibus populus catervatim adhæret; hæc à vulgo. Factio nobilium. Cic. Quos omnes eadem cupere, eadem odisse, eadem metuere in unum coëgit: sed hæc inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est. Sall. Dissensio civium, quòd seorsùm eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur. Cic. Ut Patavinorum in Venetiâ seditionem comprimeret, quos certamine factionum ad intestinum bellum exarsisse, et ipsorum legati attulerant. Liv.

1048. *Facultas. Facultates. Ops. Opes. Divitiæ. Copia.*

Facultas, (*from* facere) *faculty, power.* Facultas est aut quâ faciliùs fit, aut sine quâ aliquid confici non potest. Cic. Facultas dicendi et copia. Id. Utinam esset facultatis meæ! Id.—Facultates, *wealth, means.* Modicus facultatibus. Tac. Effectum est ut dando et accipiendo, et permutandis facultatibus et commodis nullâ re egeremus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Facultates ingenii. Cic.—Ops, *help, assistance: it is used only in these three cases,* Opis, opem, ope. Nec opis spes ulla dabatur. Virg. Non opis est nostræ, Id., *It is beyond our power.* Ad te confugimus, à te opem petimus. Cic. Omni

ope. Id.—OPES *is generally said of riches, power.* Magnas inter opes inops. Hor. Ab eo mihi litteræ redditæ sunt, quibus jam opes meas, non, ut in superioribus litteris, opem expectat. Cic. Nam sæpè in civitate quibus opes nullæ sunt, bonis invident, malos extollunt. Id. Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum eruerint Danai. Virg.—DIVITIÆ, *a great fortune, great wealth.* Quod si assequar, supero Crassum divitiis. Cic. Divitiæ apud sapientem virum in servitio sunt, apud stultum in imperio, Sen., *The wise man has a command over riches, the foolish man is a slave to them.*—COPIA *and* COPIÆ, *synonymous with the others, signify abundance, plenty.* Divitiarum fructus est in copiâ; copiam autem declarat satietas rerum. Cic. Si te adducamus ut hoc suscipias, erit materia digna facultate et copiâ tuâ. Id. Publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt. Id. Singulorum copiæ parvæ sunt; eorum autem, qui egeant, infinita multitudo. Id. *Figuratively:* Rerum copia verborum copiam gignit. Cic.

1049. *Fama. Rumor.*

FAMA (*from* φήμη, *noise*) *and* RUMOR *are different, so far that* fama *is understood of fame, reputation, and denotes something of more importance and solidity.* Famâ super æthera notus. Virg. Inservire famæ. Cic.—RUMOR *is only a report that goes about.* Quotidiè quæ volumus audimus, sed adhuc sine auctore, rumore nuncio. Cic. Nihil perfertur ad nos præter rumores. Id. Rumor est sermo quidam sine ullo certo auctore dispersus, cui malignitas initium dedit, incrementum credulitas. Quint.

1050. *Famosus. Infamis.*

FAMOSUS, *famous, much spoken of.* Urbs famosa, Tac., *speaking of Rome.* Ponet famosæ mortis amorem. Hor. *It is very often used in a bad sense.* Nam me ad famosas mater vetuit accedere. Cic. Carmen famosum, Hor., *A lampoon, a defamatory poem.*—INFAMIS (sine famâ) *is always used in a bad sense: it expresses a man lost to all sense of honour, a man disgraced in the eyes of virtuous people.* Homines vitiis atque omni dedecore infames. Cic. *It is likewise said of things.* Annus infamis pestilentiâ. Liv.

1051. *Famula. Ancilla.*

FAMULA, (*from* familia) *a maid-servant enjoying her freedom: she was a confidential servant.* Quinquaginta intus famulæ, quibus ordine longo cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates. Virg.—ANCILLA, (*from the obsolete word* anculare, *to administer*) *a female servant, a waiting-woman, who was in a state of slavery.* An partus ancillæ in fructu sit habendus. Cic. Ancillam dominæ jussu aliquid facere. Id.

1052. *Famulus. Servus. Verna.*

FAMULUS, *a man-servant, a household servant.* Parare pecuniam, equos, famulos. Cic. Famuli Ideæ matris, Id., *The priests of Cybele.* Famulus *was a free man.*—SERVUS, (*from* servare, *because the prisoners made from the enemy were preserved instead of being killed*) *a slave, a servant in a state of slavery.* Servus *was the property of his master, who might sell, exchange, or dispose of him in any way he pleased.* Servi quorum fortunæ conditio infima est. Cic. Servos de Republicâ benè meritos persæpè libertate donari vidimus. Id.—

VERNA, *a home-born slave.* Quid, nutrici non missurus quicquam, quæ vernas alit? Plaut. Verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles. Hor.

1053. *Falsus. Fallax. Pellax.*

FALSUS, (*from* fallère) *deceiving, and deceived, false.* Falsus sodalibus, Cic., *Deceiving his companions.* Tace, false Philocrates, Plaut., *Hold your tongue, dissembling Philocrates.* Falsus es, Ter., *You are mistaken.* Litteræ falsæ et corruptæ. Cic.—FALLAX, *deceitful, that is in the habit of deceiving.* Fallaces astrologi. Cic. Servus fallax. Ovid. Spes falsa et fallax. Id. Merces fallaces et fucosæ. Id.—PELLAX, (*perhaps from* pellis) *a deceiver, one who artfully conceals his deceit.* Invidiâ sed enim postquam pellacis Ulyssei .... superis concessit ab oris. Virg.

1054. *Fanaticus. Lymphatus. Lymphaticus.*

FANATICUS, (*from* fanum) *inspired with a divine fury.* Fanatici philosophi. Cic. Carmine fanatico vaticinari. Liv. Fanaticus error. Hor.—LYMPHATUS, (quasi nymphatus) *affrighted, a visionary. The ancients thought that he turned mad who had seen a certain nymph in a fountain.* Et tunc quidem velut lymphati et attoniti, munimentis suis trepido agmine inciderunt. Liv. Lymphati milites, Tac., *Furious soldiers.*—LYMPHATICUS, *distracting, frightful.* Lymphatica somnia. Plin. Lymphaticus pavor, Liv., *A distracting fright.* Lymphatici nummi aurei, Plaut., *Gold that burns in one's pocket;* i.e. *that one is in a great hurry to spend, and cannot keep.*

1055. *Fari. Loqui. Dicere. Perhibere.*

FARI (*from φάω, φημὶ, to speak,*) *is properly to make use of the faculty we have of uttering articulate sounds, in order to communicate our ideas, were it only in one word: hence originates* infans, non fans. Puer nescius fari. Hor. Fari, *if I may be allowed the expression, has an antique look, a solemn and ceremonious turn, that gives it a nobler way of expression, which is not in* loqui *nor* dicere. Tùm ad eos is Deus qui omnia genuit, fatur: Hæc vos, &c. Cic.—LOQUI, (*from λόγος,* sermo) *to speak as an intelligent being, which naturally cannot be said of animals. Therefore Virgil says:* Pecudesque locutæ, infandum. Apertè loqui. Cic. Loqui *is properly said of a letter.* Accepi tuas epistolas: purè loquuntur humanitatis sale sparsæ. Cic.—DICERE, (*from δείκω, δεικνύω, to show*) *to express one's ideas in order.* Desinant dicere malè aliquem locutum esse, si quis verè ac liberè locutus sit. Cic. Loqui *becomes a logician, and* dicere *an orator.* Aliud videtur oratio esse, aliud disputatio, nec idem loqui esse, quod dicere. Cic. Scipio, collega meus, mihi sanè benè et loqui videtur et dicere. Id. Ut hoc videlicet differant inter se, quòd hæc ratio dicendi latior sit, illa loquendi contractior. Id. *It would be very proper to say:* Nonnullos videre est, qui graviter fari incipientes, cùm permulta locuti sunt, pauca tamen dixisse visi sunt. *G. D.*—PERHIBERE, *to say, to affirm.* Cœlum nostri Graii perhibent æthera. Cic. Benè quî conjicit, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum. Id.

1056. *Fascia. Vitta. Tænia.*

FASCIA, *a scarf, a large band proper for different uses.* Fascia lecti. Cic. Fascia pectoralis. Mart. Lata fascia. Ovid. Devinctus erat

fasciis. Cic.—VITTA, *a ribband, or head-band, wherewith priests, priestesses, altars, victims were dressed.* Solvite crinales vittas. Virg. Redimitus tempora vittis. Id. Velatus auro vittisque juvencus. Id. —TÆNIA, (*from* τείνω, tendo) *a ligature, a long and narrow ribband.* Puniceis evincti tempora tæniis. Virg. Fit longæ tænia vittæ, innectitque comas. Id.

1057. *Fascis. Fasces. Fasciculus.*

FASCIS (*from* φακελλος, *a parcel,*) *signifies properly, things tied up in a bundle to be carried together.* Injusto sub fasce viam dùm carpit. Virg. Fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum. Cæs. *In the plural it is also taken for that bundle of birchen rods carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them, so as to appear at the top.* Prætoribus præferre fasces. Cic. Brutus prior, concedente collegâ, fasces habuit. Liv. *It is never used in this sense in the singular.*—FASCICULUS, (*diminutive of* fascis) *a little bundle.* Epistolarum fasciculus. Cic. Fasciculum ad nares admovebis, incendes odores. Id.

1058. *Fateri. Confiteri. Profiteri.*

FATERI, *to own, to acknowledge.* Cùm tutè fassus esses te id crimen tantò antè metuisse. Cic. *It generally supposes a question has been asked.* Hæc sum rogaturus, navem debeant-ne; fatebuntur. Cic. —CONFITERI, *to acknowledge freely, to confess: confessing implies that something wrong has been done.* Vir sapiens peccatum suum, quod celari posset, maluit confiteri. Cic. Cùm id posset inficiari, repentè confessus est. Id.—PROFITERI, *to declare openly, to profess publicly.* Fateor atque etiam profiteor et præ me fero perduellionis judicium à me fuisse sublatum. Cic. Hoc ego non solùm confiteor, verùm etiam profiteor. Id. *Here follows an example, showing in their proper light the true difference between the three words mentioned in this article.* Confitetur, atque ita confitetur, ut non solùm fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur. Cic.

1059. *Fatiscere. Dehiscere.*

FATISCERE, (fatim hiscere) *to chink, to chap, to be dissolved.* Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt (naves). Virg. Fatiscit haud unquam (tellus) manibus jactata, Id., *That earth although moved does not dissolve. Figuratively:* Mens expugnata fatiscit. Stat. —DEHISCERE, (hiscere de) *to cleave, to open wide.* Sed mihi vel tellus optem priùs ima dehiscat. Virg. Cœlum à mediâ regione dehiscit. Ovid. Æquor dehiscit. Virg. Æquor fatiscit *would be improper.* Fatiscit tellus *signifies, the earth is dissolving*; Dehiscit tellus, *the earth gapes and is open.*

1060. *Fatum. Providentia.*

FATUM, (*from* fari, fatus) *fate. Pagan philosophers called fate a concatenation of secondary causes subordinate the one to the other, that had necessarily its effect. Fate was an allegorical God, holding in his hands the urn wherein the destiny of all men was inclosed. His decrees were irrevocable, and his power so great that all the other gods submitted to it.* Fati necessitas quod à Deo constitutum et designatum est, ut eveniat, causarum series sempiterna, causæ æternæ rerum futurarum, causæ inclusæ in rerum naturâ, Cic. *Pagans themselves had*

not a grand idea of their Fatum. Anile sanè et plenum superstitionis fati nomen ipsum. Cic. Fatum *includes an idea of necessity; and* providentia *an idea of wisdom.*—Providentia, (*from* pro *and* videre) *Providence, the supreme wisdom by which God governs all things.* Divinam providentiam, quòcumque se moveat, efficere posse quidquid velit. Cic. Dei providentiâ mundum administrari. Id. *It is said of foresight.* Providentia est per quam futurum aliquid videtur, antequàm eveniat. Cic. Tu me curâ tuâ et providentiâ adjuva. Id.

1061. *Favere. Secundare.*

Favere, *to favour, to befriend, to countenance.* Favere sententiæ alicujus. Cic. Nec spes ulla major apud faventes rebus Carthaginensium. Liv. Ventis faventibus navigare. Ovid. Favete linguis, Ter., *Listen favourably. This expression was also used in sacrifices, in the sense of* bona verba fari, *to say favourable words; for heralds commanded the people to favour sacrifices.* Idcircò omnibus rebus agendis . . . rebusque divinis, quæ publicè fierent, ut faverent linguis, imperabatur. Cic.—Secundare, *to second, to make prosperous. It is only used in poetry.* Dii nostra incœpta secundent. Virg. Aura blanda secundat aquas. Ovid.

1062. *Favorabilis. Faustus. Prosper. Propitius.*

Favorabilis, (*from* favere) *favourable, who favours, speaking of persons.* Auram favorabilis populi ex dictatoriâ invidiâ petiit. Liv. *Speaking of things, welcome, agreeable.* Oratio favorabilis. Quint.—Faustus, *lucky, fortunate: it is only said of things.* Faustus dies. Ter. Nox fausta. Cic.—Prosper, *successful, prosperous.* Prospera fortuna. Hor. Si quid ex progenie suâ parùm prosperum sit, mutæ etiam fovent bestiæ, Cic., *Beasts take care of their little ones, although they be deformed. Speaking of persons, it signifies kind, favourable.* Dii prosperi. Cic.—Propitius, *propitious: it is opposed to* iratus, infestus. Hunc propitium sperant, illum iratum putant. Cic. Fortuna quæ nobis infesta est, fuit aliquandò propitia. Id.

1063. *Fautor. Adjutor.*

Fautor, *a favourer, a furtherer.* Hic nobilitatis fautor fuit. Cic. Cùm bonos viros ejus honori viderem esse fautores. Id.—Adjutor, *an aider or helper.* Se ad eam rem profitetur adjutorem. Cæs. Adjutor honori alicujus, Id., *He who acts for the honour of one.* His adjutor contra patriam inventus est nemo. Cic. Cujus ego ab adolescentiâ fautor et adjutor extiti. Id.

1064. *Faux. Gula. Guttur. Jugulum.*

Faux, *the gullet-pipe, the space between* gula *and* guttur, *or the superior part of* gula, *that part nearest the chin, but interior, where the mouth grows narrower.* Summum gulæ fauces vocantur. Plin. Os devoratum fauce cùm hæreret lupi. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Eripere Italiam è faucibus Annibalis. Liv.—Gula, *the gullet, whereby the meat and drink pass from the mouth into the stomach.* Laqueo gulam frangere. Sall. Apponunt oculis plurima, pauca gulæ. Mart. Gulæ parens, Hor., *A glutton.*—Guttur, *the throat.* Ille fame rabidâ tria guttura pandens. Virg. *It is also said of the wind-pipe.* Et

liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis. Ovid.—Jugulum, *the fore part of the neck, where the wind-pipe is.* Dare jugulum cultris. Ovid. Jugula sua pro meo capite Clodio ostentârunt. Cic.

1065. *Fax. Tæda. Funale.*

Fax, *a flambeau, either of wood or of metal; those of wood were smeared over, and those of metal filled, with an inflammable greasy substance.* Multifidæ faces, Ovid., *Pieces of wood split into several quarters to make flambeaux of. Figuratively:* Faces dolorum, Cic., *Fits of pain.* Invidiæ faces. Id. Inflammari corporis facibus, Id., *To burn with the fire of concupiscence.* Addere alicui faces, Tac., *To excite one.*—Tæda, *a piece of a pine or any other resinous tree, that was lighted up to serve as a flambeau.* Pinea tæda. Ovid. Tædas sylva alta ministrat. Virg. Sic effata facem juveni conjicit, et atro lumine fumantes fixit sub pectore tædas. Id. *Figuratively:* Felices tædæ, Catul., *A happy marriage.*—Funale, *a torch made of twisted hemp with wax or resin about it.* Vincunt funalia noctem. Virg. *It is also said of a cord.* Funda media duo funalia imparia habebat. Cic.

1066. *Fecialis. Caduceator.*

Fecialis, *a herald at arms, who was sent to denounce war or proclaim peace.* Priusquàm indicerent bellum, iis à quibus injurias factas sciebant, feciales legatos mittebant quatuor, quos oratores vocabant. Varr. *The* Feciales *consisted of a college of priests, whose chief employ was to officiate in declarations of war and treaties of peace, or alliances, which public acts they consecrated by religious rites: it is in this sense that Cicero says, speaking of Verres:* Habemus hominem in fecialium manibus educatum, unum præter cæteros in publicis religionibus fœderum sanctum ac diligentem.—Caduceator, (*from* caduceus.) *The* caduceus *was a rod, or tipstaff, with two snakes twisted round it, which poets attribute to Mercury.* Caduceus *was one of the symbols of peace. The herald who was sent to the enemy to make proposals to them, had a* caduceus *in his hand.* Ipsos se in deditionem consulis caduceum præferentes permisisse. Liv.

1067. *Ferax. Fertilis. Fœcundus. Uber.*

Ferax, (*from* ferre) *properly, that which delights in producing.* Venenorum ferax Iberia. Hor. Terra ferax Cerere, multòque feracior uvis. Ovid.—Fertilis, *that can produce.* Ager, quamvis fertilis, sine culturâ fructuosus esse non potest. Cic. Fertilis fructuum ager. Id. Fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia. Liv.—Fœcundus, *fruitful, that has in itself the principle of producing; speaking of animals, the earth, spirits, but not of trees.* Sue nihil genuit natura fœcundius. Cic. Fossionibus fit terra fœcundior. Id. Fœcundum concute pectus. Phæd.—Uber *is said of excellent ground, abundant.* Rivi uberes lactis. Hor. Terris uberibus fertilis Umbria. Propert. *Figuratively:* Ingenium uberius. Ovid. Vir ornatus uberrimis artibus. Cic.

1068. *Feriæ. Justitium.*

Feriæ, (à feriendis victimis) *holidays, days free from labour.* Feriarum ratio in liberis requietem habet litium et jurgiorum; in servis, operum et laborum. Cic. Ferias et jocos celebrare. Liv.—

JUSTITIUM, (*from* jus *and* stare) *the vacations, the time when the courts of law did not sit (usually commanded upon any public calamity).* Justitium per aliquot dies servatum. Liv. Justitium remittere, Id., *To open again the courts of law.* Justitium, *in Tacitus, is said of an intermission of military exercises.*

1069. *Feritas. Ferocia. Ferocitas.*

FERITAS, *cruelty, a ferocious temper.* Ex feritate ad mansuetudinem traducere. Cic. Neque ipse manus feritate dedisset. Virg.—FEROCIA, *fierceness, presumption, arrogance.* Impetum gladiatoris ferociamque comprimere. Cic. Ferocia *is said of the actual state, and.* FEROCITAS *of the habitual one: it is often used to express a hot, fiery temper.* Infirmitas puerorum, ferocitas juvenum, et gravitas jam constantis ætatis. Cic. *It is said of ferocity, cruelty,* Ferocitatem victoriæ extimescere. Cic.

1070. *Ferre. Portare. Vehere.*

FERRE, *to support, to bear up, whether in the same place or moving to another. It is said of physical and moral things.* Ferre jugum. Hor. Lecticâ per oppidum ferri. Cic. Ferre dolorem. Id. Ita ferunt rationes meæ. Id. Ferre sententiam. Id. Rex te in oculis ferebat. Ter. Ferre tribum, Cic., *To get the suffrages of a tribe.*—PORTARE, (*from* πόρος, *a passage*) *to carry from one place to another, either on one's arms, head, back, &c. It is only said of material things, or those considered as such poetically.* Naves portabant legatos Romam. Liv. Portare bellum. Virg. Fallaciam portare alicui. Ter. *It may moreover be observed that* portare *is hardly ever said of a light load: it would not be proper to say* portare annulum ; ferre *is the word in such a case.*—VEHERE, *to carry in any manner, to carry by land or water.* Curru vehi. Cic. Equus in quo vehebar. Id. Vehere fructus ex agris. Liv. Cibum ore vehit formica. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Tanquam ratis in mari immenso nostra vehitur oratio. Cic.

1071. *Ferre ad populum. Referre ad populum.*

FERRE AD POPULUM, *to propose to the people a law, or any other thing, for their approbation or rejection.* Cùm primùm magistratum iniisset, ad populum ferret, ut Fabium decemvirum esse juberent. Liv.—REFERRE AD POPULUM, *to report a thing to the people, in order to consult them about it.* Postulabatur ut consules eam rem ad populum referrent. Liv.

1072. *Ferre fructum. Capere fructum.*

FERRE FRUCTUM, *to gain advantage, to prove beneficial.* Quarum rerum fructum satis magnum me tulisse putabo. Cic. Sedulitas mea et mihi et Reipublicæ tulit fructum. Id.—CAPERE FRUCTUM, *to gain advantage.* Magnum fructum studiorum optimorum capis. Cic.

1073. *Ferre pedem. Efferre pedem. Inferre pedem.*

FERRE PEDEM, *to go to.* Quem ne ferre pedem dedecuit choris. Hor. Hùc intrò tulisti pedem. Plaut. Inde domum, si fortè pedem, si fortè tulisset, me refero. Virg.—EFFERRE PEDEM, *to stir out of doors.* Qui pedem portâ non extulerit. Cic. Me-ne efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto, sperâsti? Virg.—INFERRE PEDEM, *to set*

foot in, to advance towards. Ultrò inferens pedem ad unum omnes occidit. Liv. Clamore renovato inferunt pedem. Id.

1074. *Ferreus. Ferratus.*

Ferreus, *made of iron.* Annulus ferreus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Ferreus essem, si te non amarem. Cic. Somnus ferreus, Virg., *An unconquerable sleep.* Ferrea gens. Id.—Ferratus, *done with iron.* Ferrata hasta. Liv. Ferrati orbes, Virg., *cart- or chariot-wheels.*

1075. *Fervere. Effervescere. Ebullire.*

Fervere, *to boil, to be violently agitated.* Fervet æstu pelagus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fervet opus. Virg. Pectus avaritiâ, miserâque cupidine fervet. Hor.—Effervescere, *to boil over, to be excessively hot.* In his aquis quæ effervescunt subditis ignibus. Cic. *Figuratively: to grow warm.* Effervescere in dicendo. Cic. Censeo latendum tantisper ibidem, dùm effervescit hæc gratulatio. Id.—Ebullire, *to bubble up, to spout out, as liquids do.* Ubi ebullibit vinum, ignem subducito. Cat. *Figuratively:* Quod solet ebullire, Cic., *That very often drops from him.* Qui si virtutes ebullire volent et sapientias, Id., *If they wish to swell their style when they are speaking of virtue and wisdom.* Ebullire animam, Petron., *To breathe one's last, to die.* Ebullire *denotes the motion of water boiling on a fire.* Effervescere *expresses the motion that takes place in a liquor wherein a combination of substances is made. Boiling water* ebullit. *Iron in aquafortis* effervescit. *G. D.*

1076. *Fessus. Defessus. Fatigatus. Defatigatus. Lassus.*

Fessus, (*from* fatiscere) *exhausted, weakened, disheartened, faint.* Fessus vulnere, cursu. Liv. Fessus ediâ fluctibusque. Cic. Ætate fessus. Id. Fessus de viâ. Id. Fessus vivendo. V. Max. Fessus curis. Sen.—Defessus, *that is so exhausted as to be obliged to give up.* Fessus *and* defessus *are said of both the soul and body.* Cùm jàm tortor atque essent tormenta ipsa defessa. Cic. Defessus labore disputationis. Id. Defessa ac refrigerata accusatio. Id. Defessus sum quæritando. Plaut.—Fatigatus, *harassed, wearied out, fatigued.* Ludo et somno fatigatus. Cic. Longo itinere fatigatum et onere fessum. Liv.—Defatigatus, *spent, worn out with fatigue, adds to the idea of* fatigatus. Defatigati cursu et spatio pugnæ. Cæs. Litterarum studio fatigari quidem licet, sed non defatigari.—Lassus, *tired, dejected. When a man has for some time had his arms or body in an uneasy position, it may be said that he is* lassus, *and not* fessus *nor* fatigatus: lassus *is said of the mind and body.* Lassus opere faciundo. Plaut. Lassus animus et curâ confectus. Ter. Lassus stomachus. Hor. *It would be improper to say* lassus inediâ, vulnere, ætate. *The continuation of the same thing tires one; work fatigues him: to be* lassus, *is to be unfit for working; to be* fatigatus, *is having done too much. When we are* lassi *with a work, it must be suspended or changed; when we are* fatigati *with it, we must rest ourselves; when we are* defatigati, (*harassed,*) *we must recruit our spirits.*

1077. *Festinè. Festinanter.*

Festine, *betimes, soon.* Si quid fortè de Comitiis (soles enim tu hæc festinè odorari) scribas ad me. Cic.—Festinanter, *hastily,*

precipitately. Illud mihi à te nimiùm festinanter dictum videtur, sapientes omnes esse beatos. Cic.

1078. *Festus. Festivus.*

FESTUS, *belonging to festivals or rejoicings.* Dies illi pro festis penè funesti extiterunt. Cic. Dapes festæ. Hor. *He has also said* festus pagus, *a village full of rejoicing.*—FESTIVUS, *merry, pleasant, jocose.* Homo festivus. Cic. Sermo festivus. Id. Locus festivus. Plaut. O mi pater festivissime! Ter.

1079. *Fex. Sentina.*

FEX, *dregs, the settlement of liquors at the bottom of vessels after fermentation.* Peruncti fecibus ora. Hor. *Before vizors were in use, actors daubed their faces with a kind of colour made of the lees of wine.* Fugiunt cadis cum fece siccatis amici. Id. *Figuratively:* Fex urbis, Cic., *The dregs or refuse of the people.*—SENTINA, *the sink of a ship (situated at the bottom) into which all dirty waters and filth fall.* Cùm alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sentina Reipublicæ, Cic., *The rabble of the Republic.*

1080. *Fictio. Figmentum. Confictio.*

FICTIO, (*from* fingere) *the act of forming.* In avium fœtibus fictio à capite sumit exordium. Lact. *Figuratively*: Fictio nominis, Quint., *The act of making a word. The same author has used it in the meaning of a feigning, a fiction.*—FIGMENTUM, *an earthen figure or statue.* Animalis figmentum. Gell. *Figuratively: Any thing feigned.* Integræ sententiæ, veræ, novæ, sine figmentis fucoque puerili. Cic.—CONFICTIO, *a forging, a counterfeiting.* Criminis confictionem accusator Erucius suscepit. Cic.

1081. *Fictor. Pictor.*

FICTOR, (*from* fingere) *a maker of figures, of statues.* Ut faber non ipse facit materiam, sed eâ utitur quæ sit parata, fictorque item cerâ, sic, &c. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fictor legum. Plaut.—PICTOR, (*from* pingere) *a painter, a picture drawer.* Nicomachus et Protogenes perfecti pictores fuerunt. Cic. Deos à facie novimus, quâ pictores fictoresque voluerunt. Id.

1082. *Fictus. Commentitius.*

FICTUS, (*from* fingere) *properly formed.* Ex argillâ et luto fictus homulus. Cic. *Figuratively: Feigned, disguised.* Fictus et astutus homo. Hor. Ficto pectore fatur. Virg.—COMMENTITIUS, (*from* cum, *and* mens) *imagined by fancy, invented fancifully or designedly.* Crimen commentitium confirmare. Cic. Ficta et commentitia fabula. Id. Commentitii et ficti Dii. Id. Commentitia Platonis civitas. Id. *Plato's fancied commonwealth.*

1083. *Fidelis. Fidus.*

FIDELIS, *says Cicero,* domicilium proprium est in officio, migrationes in alienum multæ; nam et doctrina, et domus, et ars, et ager etiam fidelis dici potest. Fidelis *signifies faithful, loyal, sincere.* Servus egregiè fidelis. Cic. Conjux fidelissima. Id. *Figuratively:*

Amicitia fidelis. Cic. Fidele consilium dare. Id. Fidele silentium. Id. Desideriis icta fidelibus quærit patria Cæsarem. Hor.—Fidus, *sure, trusty, true-hearted.* Fida pax Romanis fuit cum Porsennâ. Liv. Fidissimus cultor imperii Romani. Id. Fidus interpres. Hor. Qualive amico mea commendavi bona, probo, et fideli, et fido, et cum magnâ fide. Plaut. Fieri potest hominem naturâ parùm fidelem quibusdam sociis fidum permanere. *G. D.*

1084. *Fidelitas. Fides.*

Fidelitas, *fidelity, diligent exactness in fulfilling one's promises and duty.* Vita mea quæ amicorum fidelitate conservata est. Cic. Erga patriam fidelitas. Id.—Fides. 1. *Faith, sincerity and honesty in promises.* Fundamentum justitiæ est fides, id est, dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas. Cic. Credamusque, quia fiat, appellatam fidem. Id. Bonâ fide, Flor., *Without fraud, without covin.* Exhibe jam vocis fidem. Phæd. 2. *Confidence, reliance on another's integrity.* Adhibenda fides non est somniantium visis. Cic. Res habuit fidem, Ovid., *The thing was credited.* Debet habere fidem nostra prædictio. Cic. Ad fidem earum rerum, Liv., *As a proof of it.* Non ideò faciebat fidem civilis animi, Tac., *He did not for all that persuade the Romans that he was from his heart a well-disposed citizen.* Fides animo, fidelitas re declaratur. *G. D.*

1085. *Fidens. Confidens. Præfidens.*

Fidens, *having full confidence; it is generally taken in a good sense.* Animus prudentiâ consilioque fidens. Cic. Fidenti animo, si ita res feret, gradietur ad mortem. Id. Fidens animi. Virg.—Confidens, *presumptuous.* Nihil hoc confidentius, qui, quæ vides, ea pernegas. Plaut. Juvenum confidentissime. Virg. *Cicero finds fault with the custom of using* confidens *only in a bad sense.* Qui fortis est idem est fidens; nam confidens malâ consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur. —Præfidens, *trusting too much to.* Homines rebus secundis effrænatos, sibique præfidentes tanquam in gyrum rationis et doctrinæ duci oportere. Cic.

1086. *Fidentia. Fiducia. Confidentia.*

Fidentia, *boldness, assurance, firmness of mind.* Fidentia est per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multùm ipse animus in se fiduciæ certâ cum spe collocavit. Cic. Fidentia, scientia quædam est et opinio gravis, non temerè assentiens. Id.—Fiducia, *confidence, self-confidence.* Quæ facio, tuâ fiduciâ facio. Cic. Falsa est fiducia formæ. Propert. Arripuit sibi insolentem fiduciam. Phæd. At plerique suam ipsi vitam narrare, fiduciam potiùs morum, quàm arrogantiam arbitrati sunt, Tac., *Most of them thought that the writing of their own life was more the effect of an honest confidence in their virtue, than of arrogance and vanity.* Fiducia *is also said of an agreement between the creditor and the debtor for the security of the debt, by which the former is to keep the pledge as his own property, in case the debt be not paid within a certain time.* Pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fœnore, fiduciâ tamen acceptâ, occupâsti, Cic., *You have lent money to this young man at an enormous interest, though you had for greater security taken an estate of his as a pledge.* *It is moreover said of a feigned sale, with power of buying again.* Qui fiduciam accepit,

debet præstare fidem, Cic., *He who has bought something on condition it may be bought again, ought to keep the word he has given to the seller.* Fiduciam committere, Id., *To sell a thing on condition it may be bought again.*—CONFIDENTIA *is generally an ill-grounded confidence, temerity.* Tantâ confidentiâ estis; auferte enim istam superbiam. Cic. Confidentia et temeritas. Id. Quæ signa confidentiæ sunt, non innocentiæ. Id.

1087. *Figularis. Fictilis.*

FIGULARIS, (*from* fingere) *of or belonging to a potter.* Rota figularis, Plaut., *A potter's wheel.* Figuralis creta, Col., *Potter's earth.*—FICTILIS, *of potter's earth, made of potter's earth.* Fictilia vasa. Cic. Figuræ fictiles. Id.

1088. *Figura. Forma.*

FIGURA, *says Popma,* est qualitas et dispositio totius corporis; ut hominis figura recta est, prona animantium. Forma facies cujusque rei, et convenientia partium expleta atque perfecta; ut in homine forma liberalis, mediocris. Fictor, *says Varro,* cùm dicit fingo, figuram imponit; cùm dicit informo, formam. Figura, *the figure, rises from the design, and is the result of the outlines of a thing.* Figura totius oris et corporis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Negotii figura, Cic., *The turn of an affair.* Vocis figura, Id., *The tone of the voice.*—FORMA, *the form, which determinates matter to be such or such a thing. The form originates from the construction, and is the result of the order in which the parts are set.* Principio corporis nostri magnam natura ipsa videtur habuisse rationem, quæ formam nostram, reliquamque figuram, in quâ esset species honesta, eam posuit in promptu. Cic. Formæ figura. Id. Figura *distinguishes individuals;* and forma *characterizes species. In architecture the round figure is given mostly to single pieces, or those standing by themselves. The Divinity has been represented by the heathens under all sorts of forms.*

1089. *Figurare. Formare. Efformare. Conformare.*

FIGURARE, *to figure.* Terga ad onus ferendum figurata. Cic. Deus mundum eâ formâ figuravit, quâ unâ omnes reliquæ formæ concluduntur. Id. *Figuratively:* Os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat, torquet ab obscœnis jam tùm sermonibus aurem; mox etiam pectus præceptis format amicis. Hor.—FORMARE, *to give a form.* In muliebrem figuram habitumque formari. Cic. Materia quam fingit formatque effectio. Id. *Figuratively:* Orationem formare. Cic. Formare classem. Virg. Formare se in alicujus mores, Liv., *To assume the manners of another.* Formare gaudia mente. Ovid. Animos judicum in quem volumus habitum formare, et velut transfigurare. Quint.—EFFORMARE (*so much in use among modern Latinists*) *is not found in good authors, who make use of* formare, informare.—CONFORMARE, *to dispose a thing, to set in order, to adjust.* Mundum non ædificatum, sed à naturâ conformatum. Cic. Quas imagines mihi proponens, animum et mentem meam ipsâ cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam. Id. Ad majora quædam nos natura genuit et conformavit. Id.

1090. *Findere. Scindere. Exscindere.*

FINDERE, *to slit, to divide, denotes no violence or effort.* Paries fissus

tenui rimâ. Ovid. Via se findit in ambas partes. Virg.—SCINDERE, (*from* σχίζω, *to split*) *to rend, denotes effort.* Nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum. Virg. *Figuratively :* Dolorem suum scindere. Cic. Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus. Virg.—EXSCINDERE, (scindere ex) *to cut out, to pull or tear out.* Exscindere linguam. Cic. Scindere *would present another sense. Figuratively :* Causas bellorum exscindere. Tac. Exscindere pestem. Virg.

1091. *Fingere. Conflare.*

FINGERE *is properly said of a statuary, of a potter*; *to fashion, to mould. Properly to knead a soft matter, such as potter's earth, or wax, in order to make vessels or statues.* In ceris fingere. Cic. *Figuratively :* Fingere carmina. Hor. Se totum ad aliorum arbitrium nutumque fingere. Cic.—CONFLARE, (flare cum) *to blow together, is said of metals that are melted or cast.* Statuas argenteas conflare. Suet. Conflare metallum, Plin., *To melt metal by blowing.* Ipsum solitus conflare tonantem. Juv. Falces conflantur in ensem. Virg. *Figuratively :* Conflare æs alienum, Cic., *To run in debt.* Conflare pecuniam, Id., *To hoard up money.* Conflare alicui negotium, invidiam, Id., *To cause trouble to one, to draw envy upon him.* Conflare bellum, Id., *To raise war.* Conflare crimen, Id., *To procure an impeachment.* Scelerum pactiones societatesque conflavit. Id. Conflare mendacium. Id. Sanguine civili rem conflant. Lucr.

1092. *Fingere. Comminisci.*

FINGERE, *in a figurative sense, may be considered as synonymous with* comminisci : *it signifies to feign, to invent, to affect.* Fingit causas, ne det, Ter., *He feigns excuses not to give.* Fingit falsas causas ad discordiam. Id. Jocum fingere tristi vultu, Tibull., *To affect joy with a mournful countenance.*—COMMINISCI, (*from* cum, *and* mens) *to forge, to invent.* Nihil adversùs tale machinationis genus parare, aut comminisci oppidani conabantur. Liv. Verisimile non est tantum scelus Marcum Cottam esse commentum. Cic.

1093. *Finire. Terminare. Definire. Determinare.*

FINIRE, *to finish, to limit, both in a physical and moral sense.* Lingua dentibus finita. Cic. Prandia finire moris. Hor. Sitim finit copia lymphæ. Id. Cupiditates satietate finiebat. Cic. Finire dolores morte. Id.—TERMINARE, (*from* termes) *to bound, to set bounds or limits.* Imperium terminare oceano. Virg. Subjectos campos terminare oculis haud queas, Liv., *The fields before you reach further than you can see. Figuratively :* Ut undè orsa est in eodem terminetur oratio. Cic.—DEFINIRE, *to fix.* Imperium populi Romani orbis terrarum terminis definivit. Cic. Definire numerum, Id., *To determine a number.* Mala dolore, bona voluptate definiunt. Id. *It is in this sense that it signifies to define, because there is a fixed point in a definition.* Definire artem. Cic.—DETERMINARE, *to determine, to fix bounds or limits.* Regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit. Liv. *Figuratively:* Id quod dicit, spiritu, non arte determinat, Cic., *He determines the length of his periods by the force of his breath, and not by the rules of art. Although these three verbs seem to have been used indifferently the one for the other, they may be distinguished thus :* Horizon nostrum aspectum definit ; subjectos campos oculis terminamus ; augures determinabant regiones, limites, confinia. *G. D.*

1094. *Finis. Modus. Terminus. Limes. Meta. Extremitas.*

FINIS, *the end, frontier.* Operum longorum finis. Hor. Ad extremum finem Galliæ. Liv. Quorum per fines ierant. Cic. *It is taken for the intent or purpose.* In judiciali genere finis est æquitas. Cic. Finis ædificatæ domûs, usus. Id. *Figuratively:* Intra fines naturæ vivere. Hor.—MODUS. 1. *Manner.* Modus vivendi. Cic. 2. *Rule, measure.* Finivit modum novis sepulchris, Cic., *He regulated the expense for the construction of new sepulchres.* 3. *End, bounds.* Non facere modum legendi. Cic. Ponere modum orationi. Tac. 4. *The time or measure in music, a note.* In musicis numeri et voces et modi. Cic. 5. *The mood of a verb.* Modus fatendi, Quint., *Indicative mood.*—TERMINUS, (*from* termes, *because the ancients planted the branch of a tree to serve as a boundary*) *a land-mark that separates a field from another.* Est enim inter nos non de terminis, sed de totâ possessione contentio. Cic. *Figuratively:* Certos mihi fines terminosque constituam. Cic. Angustus ævi terminus. Virg.—LIMES, (*from* λεῖμμα, reliquiæ, locus divisionis) *a cross-path, a boundary.* Lato te limite ducam. Virg. Limes agro positus. Hor.—META, *a pillar in form of a cone, at the end of the raceground, round which the chariots were to return without touching it.* Meta fervidis evitata rotis terrarum dominos evehit ad Deos. Hor. *And more generally:* Sol ex æquo metâ distabat utrâque. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Fama adolescentis paululùm hæsit ad metas infelici vicinitate et insolentiâ voluptatum. Cic.—EXTREMITAS, *extremity, the last parts that make up a thing. The extremity answers the centre.* Cujus omnis extremitas paribus à medio radiis attingitur. Cic. Regiones quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas. Id.

1095. *Finitor. Decempedator. Metator.*

FINITOR, (*from* finis) *a surveyor of land, one who sets bounds.* Finitorem mittant, ratum sit quod finitor uni ulli à quo missus erit, renunciaverit. Cic.—DECEMPEDATOR, (*from* decem *and* pes) *he that measures ground with a perch: the Roman perch was about* 16½ *feet English measure.* Antonius æquissimus agri privati et publici decempedator. Cic.—METATOR, (*from* meta) *he who measures the ground by a line or chain.* Castrorum et urbis metator. Cic. Saxa, parietes metator callidus, urbem jam decempedâ suâ diviserat. Id.

1096. *Fiscina. Fiscella. Qualus. Canistrum. Calathus.*

FISCINA, *a wicker or reed basket, used to hold fruits.* Et facilis rubrâ texatur fiscina virgâ. Virg. Fiscina ficorum. Cic.—FISCELLA, (*diminutive of* fiscina) *a little basket.* Tùm fiscella levi detexta est vimine junci. Tibul. Et gracili fiscellam texit hibisco. Virg.—QUALUS, *a compact wicker basket for the use of vine-dressers.* Tùm spisso vimine qualos, colaque prælorum fumosis deripe tectis. Virg. Vindemiatorii quali. Ulp. *Horace calls* qualus *the basket that women put their spindles and thread-bottoms in.*—CANISTRUM, *a bread- or flower-basket.* Cereremque canistris expediunt. Virg. Cumulata flore canistra. Ovid.—CALATHUS, (*from* κάλαθος) *a work-basket.* Vos lanam trahitis, calathisque peracta refertis. Juv. *And more generally:* Lilia plenis ecce ferunt Nymphæ calathis. Virg. Vina novum fundant calathis Arvisia nectar, Id., *The nectar of Chios will be in great plenty at that feast.*

1097. *Fixus. Immotus. Immobilis.*

Fixus, (*from* figere) *fixed, driven in.* Ad parietem fixæ clavis ferreis. Plaut. Arma parietibus fixa. Virg. *Figuratively:* Si cui quid ille promisit, id erit fixum. Cic. Si hæc mala fixa sunt, Id., *If these evils be unavoidable.*—Immotus, (non motus) *unmoved, steadfast.* Lumina immota tenere. Virg. *Figuratively:* Mens immota manet. Virg. Fixum immotumque animo sedet. Id. Immotum adversùs eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit., Tac., *All these speeches did not move Tiberius in the least.* Fixum est quod aut lege aliquâ, aut necessitate, ubi positum est, ibi tenetur et manet; immotum, cujus firmata stabilitas conatus omnes ac impetus irritos facit. *G. D.*—Immobilis, *immoveable, that cannot be moved.* Immobile saxum Capitolî. Virg. Immobiles oculi. Plin. *Figuratively:* Scopulis immobilior. Ovid.

1098. *Flaccescere. Tabescere.*

Flaccescere, (*from* flaccus) *to wither, to fade.* Dùm flaccescat fœnum. Col. *Figuratively:* Flaccessebat oratio, Cic., *The discourse was languid.*—Tabescere, (*from* tabes) *to become purulent matter.* Morbo tabescere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Desiderio alicujus tabescere. Cic.

1099. *Flare. Spirare. Halare.*

Flare, *to blow.* Tùm cùm Favonius flaret. Cic. *Figuratively:* Belli nobis flavit lenissimus Auster et mitis. Cic.—Spirare, *to breathe, to fetch breath.* Dùm animâ spirabo meâ. Cic. *It is only by analogy that it is used in the sense of* flare, halare. Cœpit spirare valentiùs Eurus. Ovid. Ambrosiæque comæ divinum vertice odorem spiravêre. Virg. *Figuratively:* Spirare tribunatum, Liv., *To long for the tribuneship.* Spirat tragicum, et satis feliciter audet. Hor. Spirare quietem. Prop.—Halare, *to exhale, or cast out a vapour or smell.* Halantes floribus horti. Virg. De gelidis halabat vallibus aura. Ovid.

1100. *Flectere. Plicare. Curvare.*

Flectere, *to bend, to incline.* Arcus flexos incurvans. Virg. Flexum genu submittere. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Flectere promontorium, Cic., *To turn a cape or promontory.* Ut eam flectas viam te rogo, Id., *I beg you will avoid that road.*—Plicare, (*from* πλέκω) *to form plaits or folds.* Charta plicetur. Mart. Serpens sese in sua membra plicans. Virg.—Curvare, (*from* curvus) *to crook, to bow.* Curvata cuspis. Ovid. Flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus. Id. Flectimus genua: plicamus chartam, telam; arcum curvamus. *G. D.*

1101. *Flectere. Movere. Afficere.*

Flectere, *synonymous with the others, signifies, to prevail with one, to persuade him by submitting and humbling one's self.* Precibus si flecteris ullis. Virg. Flectere animos. Cic.—Movere, *in its proper sense, to move, to stir.* Movere lapides. Ter. *Figuratively: To affect, to incite, to influence.* Moveri auctoritate alicujus. C. Nep. Risum movere. Cic. Movere animos, Id., *To move the hearts:* Flectere animos *is to gain the good will, to win the heart.*—Afficere, (facere ad) *to make an impression, is said of both mind and body.* Afficiunt corpora fames et sitis. Liv. Affectæ res, Id., *Bad and ruinous circum-*

stances. Affectus animus virtutibus, Cic., *A mind inclined to virtue.* Ut qui audirent sic afficerentur, ut eos affici vellet orator. Id.

1102. *Flexibilis. Flexuosus.*

Flexibilis *and* Flexilis, (*from* flectere) *easy to be bent or bowed.* Arcus flexibilis. Ovid. Cornu flexile, Id., *A bow. Figuratively:* Nihil non flexibile ad bonitatem, Cic., *Every thing took a favourable turn.* Flexibilis ætas, Id., *A tractable and flexible age.* Flexibile vocis genus. Id.—Flexuosus, *full of turnings and windings.* Iter flexuosum, Cic., *A tortuous road.* Flexuosus volatus hirundinis. Plin.

1103. *Flexio. Flexus.*

Flexio, *the act of bending, of bowing.* Virilis laterum flexio. Cic. *Speaking of the gesture of an orator. Figuratively:* Vocis flexio. Cic. —Flexus, *the bending or folding itself.* Membrorum flexus. Quint. Itinerum flexus, Cic., *The turning of the roads. Figuratively:* Flexus ætatis, Cic., *The decline of age.* Flexus autumni, Tac., *The fall, the end of autumn.*

1104. *Florere. Florescere.*

Florere, (*from* flos) *to blossom, to bear flowers.* Arbor floret. Cic. Ager floret. Id. *Figuratively:* Florere in foro. Cic. Florere ætate et formâ. Id. Accessus meus ad urbem incredibili hominum gratulatione floruit. Id.—Florescere, *to begin to bloom.* Pulegium aridum dicitur florescere brumali ipso die. Cic. *Figuratively:* Hæc tua justitia et lenitas animi florescet quotidiè magis. Cic.

1105. *Floridus. Floreus. Florens.*

Floridus, *flowery, adorned with flowers.* Prato floridior. Ovid. Puella florida. Catul. *Figuratively:* Floridus orator. Cic. Genus orationis floridum. Quint.—Floreus, *flowery, made with flowers.* Corona florea. Plaut. *Virgil has said, poetically,* Florea rura, *for* florida rura.—Florens, *that blossoms, that is in bloom.* Arva florentia. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Florentissima armis civitas. Cic. Florentissima fortuna. Id. Florente Antonio, Id., *When Antony's fortune was prosperous.* Florente juventâ fervidus. Hor.

1106. *Fluctuare. Fluitare.*

Fluctuare, *to be tossed by the waves.* Atque ut nunc valdè fluctuat mare, nulla nobis spes est. Plaut. Quadriremernque in salo fluctuantem reliquerat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fluctuare animo, Liv., *To be in suspense, uncertain, irresolute.* Tota res etiam nunc fluctuat, Cic., *The thing is yet quite uncertain.* Fluctuari *is also used as a verb deponent.* Fluctuantur incerti animi. Liv. Utrius populi victoriam mallet fluctuatus animo fuerat. Id.—Fluitare, *to float, to swim upon.* Cùm fluitantem alveum tenuis in sicco aqua destituisset. Liv. *Figuratively:* Spe fluitare, Hor., *To be wavering in one's hopes.* Fides fluitat, Tac., *Faith, fidelity is fluctuating and uncertain.*

1107. *Fluctus. Fluctuatio.*

Fluctus, *a wave, a surge, a billow.* Motus et agitatio fluctuum. Cic. Insani fluctus feriunt littora. Virg. *Figuratively:* Concionum fluctus. Cic. Fluctum totiûs barbariæ ferre una urbs non poterat.

Id.—FLUCTUATIO, *the tossing of the waves, is only used in a figurative sense.* In eâ fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse. Liv.

1108. *Fluvialis. Fluviatilis.*

FLUVIALIS, *of or pertaining to a river.* Lympha fluvialis. Virg. Ripa fluvialis. Ovid.—FLUVIATILIS, *that feeds and lives in rivers.* Testudines fluviatiles. Cic. Naves fluviatiles. Liv. Fluvialis *has been used by Ovid in the sense of* fluviatilis. Fluvialis Anas.

1109. *Fluvius. Flumen. Fluentum. Amnis. Torrens.*

Although fluvius *and* flumen *be often indifferently used, they ought nevertheless to be distinguished.* FLUVIUS *is the proper word to express a river, a body of running waters habitually keeping within their channel.* Fluvius Eurotas. Cic.—FLUMEN, *in its proper sense, is only a very abundant flowing, either of waters, or of any thing else.* Flumen Nilus. Cic. *Therefore we say, very properly,* flumen ingenii, orationis, verborum. Cic.—FLUENTUM, *a running water, is only used in poetry.* Xanthi fluenta. Virg. Aniena fluenta. Id. Tyberina fluenta. Id.—AMNIS *conveys the idea of a large river.* Spumosus amnis. Virg. Vorticoso amni delatus in hostes. Liv.—TORRENS, (*from* torrere) *a torrent, a stream coming down a hill, caused by heavy rains, or thawing of snow, and which is dried up in summer.* Ecce velut torrens undis pluvialibus auctus, aut nive, quæ Zephyro victa repentè fluit, per sata perque vias fertur. Ovid.

1110. *Fluxus. Fragilis. Caducus.*

FLUXUS, (*from* fluere) *that easily flows.* Fluxum pertusumque vas. Lucret. *Figuratively:* Fortuna belli fluxa. Cic. Fluxa fides. Plaut.—FRAGILIS, (*from* frangere) *brittle, that is easily broken.* Glacies fragilis. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa et fragilis est. Sall.—CADUCUS, (*from* cadere) *falling.* Folia caduca. Cic. *Figuratively:* Omnia caduca præter virtutem. Cic. Res humanæ fragiles et caducæ. Id.

1111. *Fodere. Fodicare.*

FODERE, *to dig, to delve.* Vulpes cubile fodiens dùm terram eruit. Phæd. Humum fodere. Virg. Puteos fodere. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Fodit dolor. Cic. Nùm expectas dùm te stimulis fodiam? Id.—FODICARE (*frequentative of* fodere) *is only used in a figurative sense; to prick, to sting.* Non est in nostrâ potestate, fodicantibus his rebus, quas malas esse opinamus, dissimulatio, vel oblivio. Cic.

1112. *Fœdare. Deformare.*

FŒDARE, *to reduce to a frightful state. It relates more to cruelty and indignity of treatment than to defilement.* Quæ causa indigna serenos fœdavit vultus? Virg. Ora fœdans unguibus. Id. *Figuratively:* Romam ipsam fœdavit adventus tuus. Cic.—DEFORMARE, (*from* de *and* forma) *to deform, to disfigure.* Canitiem immundo deformat pulvere. Virg. *Figuratively:* Deformare genus et fortunam honestam. Liv. *It also expresses, to describe, to make a rough draught of any thing.* Quem suprà deformavi. Cic.

1113. *Fœmina. Mulier. Uxor. Matrona.*

FŒMINA, *a woman, a female.* Mors in claris viris et fœminis, dux

in cœlum solet esse. Cic. Aliæ bestiæ mares, aliæ fœminæ sunt. Id. *It is said of a single as well as of a married woman.* Fœmina decennis. Plin. Præstantissima omnium fœminarum uxor tua. Cic.—MULIER, *a wife, a married woman.* Cicero objurganti quòd sexagenarius Popiliam virginem duxisset, cras mulier erit, inquit. Quint. Ut sentiant mulieres in naturâ fœminarum omnium Deum castitatem pati. Cic. —UXOR (quasi unxor, *from* ungere, *because the door was rubbed with grease when the wife for the first time entered her husband's house*) *is the wife of any one.* Uxor sine dote veniet. Ter. A ducendâ uxore abhorret. Cic.—MATRONA (*from* mater) *is a term of dignity.* Matrona, *say the grammarians,* est spectatæ auctoritatis et pudicitiæ fœmina, nupta aut vidua. Tanquam meretrices in matronarum cœtum. Cic. Si torus in pretio est, et dicor matrona Tonantis. Ovid. Matrona potentis, Hor., *A lady, a woman of quality.* Ut nulla nisi spectatæ pudicitiæ matrona, et quæ uni viro nupta fuisset, jus sacrificandi haberet. Liv. Et matronarum casta delibo oscula. Phæd.

1114. *Fœnebris. Fœneratorius.*

FŒNEBRIS, (*from* fœnus) *pertaining to usury.* Novi consules fœnebrem quoque rem levare aggressi solutionem alieni æris in publicam curam verterunt. Liv. Fœnebres leges. Id.—FŒNERATORIUS, *belonging to usury, or an usurer.* Avara et fœneratoria Gallorum philosophia. V. Max.

1115. *Fœneratio. Fœneralia.*

FŒNERATIO, *a letting out of money to usury.* Nec enim si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed fœneratio. Cic.—FŒNERALIA, *days of paying the interest of usuries or rents, which were on the Ides of July.* Ita libero fœnore obruebant debitores; cujus coërcendi cùm ratio quæreretur, diem finiri placuit, fœneralia quæ proximè fuissent. Liv.

1116. *Fœnus. Usura.*

FŒNUS (quasi fœtus) *is properly the produce of the earth.* Terra nunquam sine usurâ reddit quod accepit, sed aliàs minore aliàs majore cum fœnore, hoc est cum fœtu ac fructu. Cic. *It is most commonly said of the interest upon money lent.* Dives positis in fœnore nummis. Hor. Pecuniam sine fœnore credidit ei. C. Nep.—USURA *is properly the usage or enjoyment of a thing.* Usura longa inter nos fuit, Cic., *We have lived together a long while.* Usura, *among the Romans, was the amends made for the loss sustained by the creditor in letting out money*; *whereas* fœnus *was the gain and profit arising from the lending of money.* Usuras pendere reliquæ pecuniæ. Cic. Consistere debuit usura. Id. *We now-a-days understand by usury an illegal profit that is exacted for money or commodities.* Malum est fœnus quo quæruntur usuræ. D. Ambros.

1117. *Fœtidus. Putidus.*

FŒTIDUS, *stinking, rank.* Os fœtidum. Cic. Qui præbent populo pisces fœtidos. Plaut.—PUTIDUS, *of an ill savour, infectious.* Fungus putidus. Plaut. Palus putida. Catul. *Figuratively:* Oratio putida. Hor. Putidius multò cerebrum est, mihi crede, Perilli, Id., *Believe me, Perillus is much more crack-brained than you.* Putidus *also signifies affected, too formal.* Sonus erat dulcis, litteræ neque expressæ,

neque oppressæ, ne aut obscurum esset, aut nimis putidum, id est, exquisitum. Cic. Vereor ne putidum sit scribere ad te quàm sim occupatus. Id.

1118. *Folium. Frons -dis.*

FOLIUM *is said of any sort of leaves.* In arboribus trunci, rami, folia. Cic. Concava cæpe folia. Plin. Amaris vesci foliis. Hor.—FRONS -DIS *is only said of leaves of trees.* Fœcundæ frondibus ulmi. Virg. Spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes. Hor.

1119. *Follis. Folliculus.*

FOLLIS, *a pair of bellows.* Follis fabrilis. Liv. Alii ventosis follibus auras accipiunt redduntque, Virg., *Some are employed in blowing with bellows.*—FOLLICULUS, (*diminutive of* follis) *a small bag or scrip of leather.* Adeò exiguè commeatus suppeditabantur, ut eques folliculis in castra ab Arpis frumentum veheret. Liv. Os autem obvolutum est folliculo, Cic., *speaking of the punishment of parricides. It is also said of the husk inclosing the seeds of wheat or other grain.* Cum folliculo se exerit spica mollis. Plin.

1120. *Fons. Scatebra. Puteus.*

FONS, (*from* fundere) *a fountain, a spring of water rising out of the ground.* Aquæ dulcis fons Syracusis est, plenissimus piscium. Cic. Fontes obstrepunt manantibus lymphis. Hor. *Figuratively:* Fons et caput philosophorum Socrates. Cic. Fons mœroris. Id.—SCATEBRA, (*from* scatere) *the spouting of waters, a source.* Fontium scatebræ. Plin. Scatebrisque arentia temperat arva. Virg.—PUTEUS, *a well, a deep hole dug by men, to draw water out of.* Haurire aquam de puteo. Cic.

1121. *Forare. Perforare. Terebrare. Cavare.*

FORARE, *to bore.* Amygdale si parùm ferax erit, foratâ arbore lapidem adjicito, et ita librum arboris inolescere sinito. Col.—PERFORARE, *to bore through, to run through with a spear, sword,* &c. Latus ense perforat. Ovid.—TEREBRARE, (*from* terebra, *an auger*) *to pierce with an auger or wimble.* Buxum terebratum per rara foramina. Ovid. *And more generally:* Telo lumen terebramus acuto. Virg. Aut terebrare cavas uteri, et tentare latebras. Id.—CAVARE, *to make hollow, to scoop.* Cavat arbore lintres. Virg. Saxa cavantur aquâ. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Cavat luna cornua, Plin., *The moon is in the wane.*

1122. *Forfex. Forceps.*

FORFEX, *a pair of scissars or sheers, a pair of pincers to pull out teeth.* Alii cùm legerent uvam, si quæ sunt in ea vitiosa grana, forficibus amputant. Col. Si fieri potest, manu; sin minùs, dens forfice excipiendus est. Cels.—FORCEPS, *a pair of tongs, nippers, pincers, tweezers, or such-like instruments.* Versantque tenaci forcipe massam, Virg., *speaking of the Cyclopes.* Forcipes cancrorum, Plin., *A crab's or lobster's claws.*

1123. *Fori. Transtra.*

FORI, *the decks of a ship.* Cùm alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursitent, alii sentinam exhauriant. Cic. *It is said of the separate*

places appointed for the several orders of the Roman people, from whence plays were seen in the Circus. Tùm prìmùm Circo designatus est locus: divisa loca à Patribus Equitibusque, ubi sibi spectacula quisque faceret, fori appellati. Liv. *In the same sense Virgil says of the bees:* Complebuntque foros, et floribus horrea texent, *They will rebuild their cells, and fill them with the juice of flowers.*—TRANSTRA, *the benches where the rowers sit in ships, boats, or galleys.* Considere transtris. Virg.

1124. *Foris. Foràs.*

FORIS, *without doors, when there is no motion.* Parva sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi. Cic. *Figuratively*: Foris sapere, sibi non posse auxiliarier. Ter.—FORÀS, *without doors, when there is motion.* Exi foràs. Ter. Ire foràs. Hor. *Cicero said* eminere foràs, *because in that sentence* eminere *denotes efforts with a tendency towards something.*

1125. *Formidabilis. Formidolosus.*

FORMIDABILIS, *formidable, dreadful; it is the effect of imminent danger, which is seen hanging over one's head.* Formidabilis serpens. Ovid.—FORMIDOLOSUS, *to be feared, is the effect of danger at a greater distance and more remote.* Bellum formidolosissimum. Cic. Dubia et formidolosa tempora. Id. Formidolosus *signifies also, fearful, timorous.* Formidolosus hostium miles. Tac. *It would be very proper to say:* Formidolosa nubes tempestatem prænuncians; formidabile tonitru cum fulguribus terram concutiens. *G. D. Likewise,* Formidabilis erat Achillis in prælium ruentis aspectus; formidolosior erat inimicis Ulysses. *G. D.*

1126. *Formula. Norma. Regula. Præscriptum. Præscriptio.*

FORMULA, (*diminutive of* forma) *a form in law, a model expressing the very words wherein a law, or an act, is conceived.* Testamentorum formulæ. Cic. *It is taken in a more general sense.* In sociorum formulam referre, Liv., *To receive into the number of allies.* Jurisconsultorum formulæ. Cic. Vis hanc formulam cognitionis esse, ut uter timuerit, ne alter videretur regno dignior, is consilium opprimendi fratris, judicetur cepisse? Liv.—NORMA, *a square used by builders, &c. an instrument for making or measuring a right angle.* —REGULA, (*from* regere) *a rule or ruler, an instrument wherewith straight lines are drawn.* Longitudines ad regulam, anguli ad normam respondentes. Vitruv. *Figuratively:* Vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigere. Cic. Naturali normâ legem bonam à malâ dividere possumus. Id. Servatâ illâ regulâ, ad quam omnia judicia rerum dirigantur. Id. Habere regulam quâ vera et falsa judicentur. Id.—PRÆSCRIPTUM, (scribere præ) *is a prescript, a rule established before.* Ex præscripto civitatis. Cic.—PRÆSCRIPTIO *is a rule actually dictated by reason, nature, or any other authority, after a serious examination of present circumstances.* Hæc norma, hæc regula, hæc præscriptio naturæ. Cic. Præscriptio rationis. Id. *It also signifies pretence:* Ut honestâ præscriptione rem turpissimam tegerent. Cæs.

1127. *Fornix. Camera. Testudo. Laquear. Lacunar.*

FORNIX, *an arched vault.* Non debebit præstare quod fornix vitii

fecerit. Cic. *Hence originates the word* fornicari, *because brothel-houses were in vaults under-ground.*—Camera, (*καμάρα, from κάμνω,* laboro) *a vault, an arched roof, an arched room.* Cameras quasdam non probavi, mutari jussi. Cic. Percutere cameram semine pomorum. Hor. Camera frumenti, Id., *An arched granary for corn.*—Testudo, *a roof or vault bending down sideways like a tortoise-shell.* Tùm foribus divæ mediâ testudine templi resedit. Virg. *Tortoise-shells were an object of magnificence at Rome; the doors were adorned and inlaid with them: in this sense must be understood,* Nec varios inhiant pulchrâ testudine postes. Virg.—Laquear, *a floor, a ceiling, the inner roof of a house.* Summi laquearia tecti. Virg. Dependent Lychni laquearibus aureis. Id.—Lacunar, *the main beam of a house, arched or bent like a bow.* Non ebur, neque aureum meâ renidet in domo lacunar. Hor.

1128. *Fors. Fortuna. Fors-fortuna. Sors.*

Fors, *says Donatus,* fatorum lex; fortuna, res incerta; fors-fortuna, eventus fortunæ bonus. Fors *signifies an accidental event or occurrence: it is opposed to* ratio. Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit. Hor. Fors in aliquibus rebus plusquàm ratio potest. Cic. *It has sometimes the same meaning as* fortuna. Audaces forsque Deusque juvat. Ovid.—Fortuna, *fortune, hap-chance, hazard. To fortune is attributed a will without discernment.* Sejungi non potest fortuna à temeritate. Cic. *It is used for good-luck.* Inferiorem alio fortunâ esse. Cic. *In the plural it signifies riches, wealth.* Imminebat omnium fortunis tuus furor. Cic.—Fors-fortuna, *a lucky occurrence.* O fors-fortuna, quantis commoditatibus hunc onerâsti diem! Ter. Forte-fortunâ adfuit hic meus amicus. Cic.—Sors, *synonymous with the others, fate; a concealed determination is attributed to fate.* Quæstorem habes non tuo judicio delectum, sed eum quem sors dedit. Cic. Telum quod cuique sors offerebat, arripuit. Id. Multi laboris est fortunæ vim facere; insani est hominis vitam sorti committere. *G. D.*

1129. *Fortè. Fortuitò. Fortuitu. Fortassè. Forsan. Forsitan. Fortassis. Forsit.*

Forte, (*ablative of* fors) *expresses what happens by the effect of conjunctures.* Fortè evenit. Liv. Fortè consederamus in Albano. Cic. Fortuitò *would present another idea.*—Fortuito *and* Fortuitu, *perchance, peradventure.* Fortuitò, aut sine consilio. Cæs. Ut ne quid temerè aut fortuitu agamus. Cic.—Fortasse, Forsan, Forsitan, Fortassis, Forsit, *perhaps, may be.* Forsitan quispiam dixerit. Cic. Fortassis vaticinor. Id. Græculus otiosus et loquax, fortassè doctus. Id. Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Virg. Ut forsit honorem jure mihi invideat quivis. Hor.

1130. *Fossa. Fovea. Scrobs. Lacuna.*

Fossa, (*from* fodio) *a ditch, a trench to inclose any extent of ground, to defend a town, or to drain a watery place.* Transitum fossæ ponticulo jungere. Cic. Fossam, cui Drusianæ nomen, ingressus, Tac., *Having descended into the canal of Drusus.* Fossa Rheni gurgitibus abundans. Cic.—Fovea, *a deep and broad hole made in the ground, either by nature or art.* Anates in foveas, quibus feras ve-

namur, delapsæ, solæ evadunt. Plin.—SCROBS, (*from* scabere, *to scratch*) *a hole made to plant a tree, a vine,* &c. Si quis inserat, aut scrobibus mandet mutata subactis. Virg.—LACUNA, (*from* lacus) *a ditch wherein water stands, a pond.* Undè cavæ tepido sudant humore lacunæ. Virg. Et totæ solidam in glaciem vertêre lacunæ. Id. *Figuratively: A flaw, a deficiency in matter.* Lacuna in auro. Cic. Lacunam rei familiaris explere. Id. Lacuna famæ, Gell., *A blemish in one's good name.*

1131. *Fossio. Repastinatio.*

FOSSIO, *a digging of the ground.* Fossionibus terra fit fœcundior. Cic.—REPASTINATIO, (*from* rursùs, *and* pastinum, *a hoe, a two-forked tool to dig the ground with*) *a digging or delving over again, a new digging.* Quid agri fossiones repastinationesque proferam? Cic.

1132. *Fovere. Calefacere. Calefactare.*

FOVERE, *to keep warm.* Laridum atque epulas fovere foculis ardentibus. Plaut. Aves cùm ovis pullos exclusêrunt, pennis eos fovent, ne frigore lædantur. Cic. *Figuratively: To maintain, to caress, to make much of.* Quasi fovebam dolores meos. Cic. Inimicum meum sic in manibus habebant, sic fovebant, sic osculabantur. Id.—CALEFACERE, (calorem facere) *to make hot or warm.* Igne focum calefacere. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Calefacere aliquem, Cic., *To vex one, to put one in a heat.* Eodem die Gabinium ad populum luculentè calefecerat, Id., *On the same day he had much inveighed against Gabinius in the assembly of the people.*—CALEFACTARE, (*frequentative of* calefacere) *to warm or heat again, or with care.* Sub noctem gelidam lignis calefactat ahenum. Hor.

1133. *Fragmentum. Frustum. Segmentum.*

FRAGMENTUM, (*from* frangere) *a fragment, a piece of a thing broken.* Fragmentum lapidis. Cic. Ramea fragmenta. Virg.—FRUSTUM, *a piece, a morsel.* Semesa lardi frusta. Hor. Pars in frusta secant. Virg. Fragmenta *would be improper.*—SEGMENTUM, (quasi secamentum) *a piece cut off from something, a paring, a clipping.* Quid de veste loquar? Non jam segmenta requiro. Ovid.

1134. *Frangere. Rumpere.*

FRANGERE, *to break, to tear in pieces.* Cervices frangebantur in carcere civium Romanorum. Cic. Patenam frangere. Hor. Rumpere *would not be so expressive. Figuratively:* Frangere mandata, Hor., *To disobey the commands, to act contrary to them.* Frangere pœnas, Liv., *To soften the pains.* Frangere seipsum, Cic., *To conquer one's temper.* Frangere furorem, Id., *To repress fury.* Frangere fidem, Id., *To violate one's faith.* Frangere dignitatem, Id., *To render one's dignity contemptible.* Frangere consilia, Id., *To break or defeat the designs.*—RUMPERE, *to break off.* Rumpere vincula. Virg. Horrea rumpunt immensæ messes. Id. Frangere *would not express the same idea. Figuratively:* Fidem rumpere. Liv. Rumpere fœdus. Id. Frangere *would be more expressive. In the same manner* rumpere imperium, Tac., *expresses less than* frangere imperium. *G. D.*

1135. *Frater patruelis. Frater germanus.*

Frater patruelis, *a father's brother's son.* Quòd si hìc adesset, non minùs ille declararet, quàm hic illius frater patruelis. Cic.— Frater germanus, *a brother by the same father and mother.* C. Fannius frater germanus Q. Ticinii. Cic. L. Cicero frater noster cognatione patruelis, amore germanus. Id. *The same difference must be made between* soror patruelis *and* soror germana. *G. D.*

1136. *Fraudator. Fraudulentus.*

Fraudator, *a deceiver, a cozener.* Creditorum fraudator. Cic. Fraudator et interceptor prædæ. Liv.—Fraudulentus, *fraudulent, deceitful, knavish.* Venditiones fraudulentæ. Cic. Fraudulenti et mendaces Carthaginenses. Id. Fraudulentus *is said of the habit, and* fraudator *of the act.*

1137. *Frendere. Fremere. Stridere. Strepere.*

Frendere, *to gnash the teeth together with anger or pain.* Ita frendebat dentibus. Plaut. Frendens leo. Cic.—Fremere, *to fret and chafe, to roar as lions or the sea do, to make a great and confused noise.* Venti fremunt immani murmure. Ovid. Cuncti simul ore fremebant. Virg. Fremunt gaudio erecti de pace. Liv. Fremit ereptum sibi consulatum. Cic.—Stridere, (*from* στρὶξ, *a bird that utters shrill sounds*) *to creek, to crash.* Cardo foribus stridebat ahenis. Virg.—Strepere, *to make a noise, to resound.* Cornua strepuerunt rauco cantu. Virg. Strepunt aures clamoribus plorantium. Liv. Fremere, *says Nonnius*, est magnum sonare ; frendere verò, alicubi cum gemitu vel iracundiâ miserum aut minax sonare.

1138. *Frenum. Capistrum.*

Frenum, *the bit of a bridle, a curb* ; *in the plural* freni *and* frena. *Some authors write* Frænum. Coëgit equum frenos invitum pati. Phæd. Frenum non depulit ore. Hor. Frena jugo concordia ferre sueti quadrupedes. Virg. *Figuratively :* Injecit frena vaganti licentiæ. Hor. Ea frena furenti concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo. Virg.—Capistrum, (*from* caput) *a halter, a muzzle.* Ferratis capistris ora præfigere. Virg. Frenare ora capistris. Ovid. *Figuratively :* Maritale capistrum, Juv., *The matrimonial noose, the band of wedlock.*

1139. *Frequentia. Frequentatio. Frequentamentum.*

Frequentia, *a great company, a crowd or multitude of people.* Quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia. Cic. Si quis nos Deus ex hâc hominum frequentiâ tolleret, et in solitudine uspiam collocaret. Id. Epistolarum frequentia, Id., *A frequency of letters.*— Frequentatio, *the reuniting or pressing of things close.* Frequentatio est cùm res dispersæ coguntur in unum. Cic. Argumentorum frequentatio. Id.—Frequentamentum, (*in music*) *a warbling of the voice.* Numeros et modos et frequentamenta quædam vix tibicen incineret. Gell.

1140. *Frigere. Algere.*

Frigere, (*from* φρίσσω, *to have the cold fit of an ague*) *to tremble with cold.* Planè nunc frigeo. Cic. *Figuratively :* Cùm omnia

judicia frigerent. Cic. *The tribunals being inactive, on account of the fewness of causes that were pleaded.* Nimirùm hîc frigent, Id., *They are out of favour there.* Ubi friget, hùc evasit, quàm pridem pater mihi et mater mortui essent, Ter., *When the conversation began to be dull, she asked me how long my father and mother had been dead.* Vires effœtæ frigent, Virg., *My strength being exhausted makes me languid.*—ALGERE, (*from* ἄλγος, dolor, *because cold causes pain*) *to starve with cold.* Itemque Lycurgi laboribus erudiunt juventutem, venando, currendo, sitiendo, algendo, æstuando. Cic. *Figuratively:* Probitas laudatur, et alget, Juv., *Probity is praised, and at the same time suffers hardships. The same difference exists between* frigus *and* algor.

1141. *Frigidus. Gelidus. Egelidus. Glacialis. Algidus.*

FRIGIDUS, *cold.* Frigidus aër. Ovid. Fons frigidior. Hor. *Figuratively: faint, languid, remiss.* Frigidissimi accusatores. Cic. Lentus in dicendo et penè frigidus. Id. Frigida et jejuna calumnia. Id. Verba frigidiora vitanda sunt, Id., *Weak and languid expressions ought to be avoided.* Fomenta frigida curarum. Hor.—GELIDUS, *as cold as ice.* Gelidus æther. Virg. Aqua gelida. Cic. *Figuratively: Freezing, chilling.* Mors gelida. Virg. Gelidus tremor. Id.—EGELIDUS, *lukewarm, that causes lukewarmness.* Perfundebatur egelidâ aquâ vel sole multo tepefactâ. Suet. Tepores egelidi. Catul. *Virgil has used* egelidum flumen *in the sense of* valdè gelidum; *and Suetonius,* egelidum Istrum *in the same sense. Rivers are not lukewarm.*—GLACIALIS, *glacial, freezing, icy.* Frigus glaciale. Ovid. Glacialis hyems. Hor.—ALGIDUS, *extremely cold.* Algida nix. Catul.

1142. *Frondere. Frondescere.*

FRONDERE, *to bear leaves.* Nunc frondent silvæ. Virg. Ramo frondenti tempora implicat. Id.—FRONDESCERE, *to shoot out leaves.* Alia verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt. Cic. Et simili frondescit virga metallo. Virg.

1143. *Frondeus. Frondosus.*

FRONDEUS, *made of leaves.* Corona frondea. Plin. Frondea tecta. Virg. *It is used poetically for* frondosus. Nemora inter frondea. Virg.—FRONDOSUS, *full of green leaves.* Frondosus ramus. Liv. Lucus frondosus. Virg. *Poetically:* Æstas frondosa, Virg., *The spring.*

1144. *Fruges. Fructus. Fœtus.*

FRUGES *is said of corn, and of all which the earth produces for our subsistence.* Fruges cùm ad spicam pervenerunt. Cic. Eam gentem traditur fama dulcedine frugum, maximè vini novâ tùm voluptate captam. Liv. *Figuratively:* Quantæ fruges industriæ futuræ sint. Cic. Recipere se ad frugem. Cic. Redire ad frugem bonam, Ter., *To become a new man.*—FRUCTUS, (*from* frui) *is said not only of the produce of the earth, but also of any advantage derived from a thing.* Frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio et conservatio. Cic. Fructus prædiorum. Id. Fructus apum. Phæd. Fructus magnâ acerbitate permixti. Cic. Oves nullum fructum edere ex se sine hominum cultu possunt. Id. Gloria est fructus virtutis. Id. Per-

cipitur ex litteris fructus. Id.—Fœtus *is properly said of the young of any living creature.* Quæ multiplices fœtus procreant, ut sues, canes, &c. Plin. *It is also said of the productions of trees, of the earth, or of the mind.* Edit fœtus meliores ager non semel aratus. Cic. Pubescit vinea fœtu. Virg. Ex quo triplex ille animi fœtus existit. Cic.

1145. *Frugi. Frugalis.*

Frugi, (*dative case of* frux, *from* frui,) idoneus *being understood; useful, modest, temperate, saving, or indeed any other good quality.* Qui sit frugi, vel, si mavis, moderatus et temperans. Cic. Græci frugi homines χρησίμους appellant, id est, tantummodò utiles; at frugalitas patet latiùs. Id. Homo frugi omnia rectè facit. Id. Alteram lanificam, et frugi, et rusticam. Phæd. *It is opposed to* nequam. L. Piso tantâ virtute et integritate fuit, ut etiam illis optimis temporibus, cùm neminem invenire nequam posses, solus tamen frugi nominaretur. Id. Frugi severaque vita. Id. Cœnula frugi. Juv.—Frugalis, *frugal, moderate.* Optimus colonus, parcissimus, frugalissimus. Cic. Ut frugalior sim, quàm vult, Ter., *That I may be more temperate than he wishes me to be.* Frugalis villa, Var., *A plain country-house.*

1146. *Frugifer. Fructuosus. Fructuarius.*

Frugifer, (frugem ferens) *bearing corn or fruit.* Arva frugifera. Cic. Arbor frugifera. Plin. *Figuratively :* Cùm tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa sit. Cic.—Fructuosus, *profitable, beneficial.* Aratio fructuosa. Cic. Putatis-ne vos illis rebus frui posse, nisi eos qui vobis fructuosi sunt, conservaveritis? Id.—Fructuarius, *fruit-bearing, that is of advantage; speaking of fruit.* Agri quos fructuarios habent. Cic. Cella fructuaria, Col., *The place for laying up and keeping fruit.*

1147. *Frumentator. Frumentarius.*

Frumentator, *a purveyor of corn.* Improviso impetu Gallorum cum frumentatoribus est circumventus. Liv.—Frumentarius, (*substantive*) *a corn-merchant.* Non videtur nec frumentarius ille Rhodius, nec hic ædium venditor celare emptores debuisse. Cic.

1148. *Frumentum. Triticum.*

Frumentum, *all manner of corn or grain for bread.* Abundare copiâ frumenti. Cic. Frumentum triticum. Mart. *Pliny has said,* frumentum et hordeum.—Triticum, *wheat.* Midæ dormienti formicæ tritici grana in os congesserunt. Cic.

1149. *Frustrà. Incassùm. Nequicquam.*

Each of these three adverbs signifies, in vain, to no purpose, and they seem to have been indifferently employed. They however admit of the following distinction :—Frustra, *when one has not been rewarded for his labour.* Suscipere frustrà laborem. Cic.—Incassum, *when we do not succeed in what we wish to do.* Tu-ne tot incassum fusos patiere labores? Virg. Incassùm tela jactare. Liv.—Nequicquam, *uselessly.* Utrinque injuriæ factæ, ac res nequicquàm erant repetitæ. Liv. Nequicquàm sapere sapientem, qui ipse sibi prodesse nequiret. Cic.

1150. *Frustrà est aliquid. Frustrà est aliquis.*

A thing FRUSTRA EST, *when it is without advantage, without success.* Ea res frustrà fuit. Sall. *A person* FRUSTRA EST, *when disappointed in his or her hopes.* Quò mihi magis adnitendum est, ut neque vos decipiamini, et illi frustrà sint. Sall. Servus et hera frustrà sunt duo, Plaut., *The slave and mistress are both dupes.*

1151. *Fuga. Effugium.*

FUGA, *flight, a running away.* Mitto illam fugam ab urbe turpissimam. Cic. Spem fugæ tollere. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Laboris fuga desidiam coarguit. Cic. Honoris fuga. Liv. Fuga nulla meis malefactis, Plaut., *I cannot by any means find an excuse for my faults.*—EFFUGIUM, *a way to escape, a way to get off.* Perpaucis effugium patuit. Liv. Alias esse cornibus armatas, alias habere effugia pennarum. Cic. Qui effugia insederant, Tac., *Who had occupied places through which they might have escaped.* Effugium mortis, Cic., *Means of escaping death: whereas* fuga mortis *is the escape itself from death.*

1152. *Fugax. Fugitivus. Erro.*

FUGAX, *swift in flight.* Cervi fugaces. Virg. Mors et fugacem persequitur virum. Hor. *Figuratively:* Fugaces labuntur anni. Id. Brevia et fugacia et caduca existima. Cic.—FUGITIVUS *is said of the act, fugitive: it is properly said of a slave running away from his master.* Servus fugitivus. Cic. Neque tàm fugitivi illi à dominis, quàm tu à jure et legibus. Id. *Figuratively:* Fugitivum argentum, Ter., *Money that seems to fly from us.*—ERRO, (*from* errare) *a vagabond, a wanderer.* Teque ipsum vitas fugitivus et erro. Hor. Fugitivus *is again distinguished from* erro *in this, that* fugitivus *is a slave who runs away with design not to come back again; but* erro *is a rogue who effects his escape, and wanders about, until, being tired with his excursions, he comes home again.*

1153. *Fugere. Vitare.*

FUGERE, *to fly, to run away with swiftness.* Nunc et oves ultrò fugiet lupus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Fugere laborem. Ter.—VITARE, *to avoid, to shun, to beware.* Columbæ sæpè cùm fugissent milvium, et celeritate pennæ vitâssent necem. Phæd. *We get from danger,* fugimus, *by not exposing ourselves to it: we avoid danger,* vitamus, *by not falling into it.*

1154. *Fugit me illud. Illud me latet.*

FUGIT ME ILLUD, *that escapes my knowledge.* Non fugisset hoc Græcos homines. Cic. Nulla res est in usu militari, quæ hujus viri scientiam fugerit. Id.—ILLUD ME LATET, *That is hid from me. Cicero says,* Id me latet, *and* Id mihi latet. Non Pompeium latuit. Cic. Nihil agis, nihil moliris quod mihi latere valeat in tempore. Id. *It appears that* latet *with an accusative case is an imitation of the Greek language. It is moreover to be observed, that we may very properly say* fugit scientiam hujus viri, *and that* latuit scientiam hujus viri *would be bad Latin.*

1155. *Fulcire. Sustinere. Sustentare. Munire.*

FULCIRE, *to prop, relates to the thing that supports.* Ædificium

fulcire columnis. Propert. *Figuratively:* Subsidiis magnis fulcire Rempublicam. Cic.—Sustinere, (sursùm tenere) *to hold, to support.* Titubantes ferula sustinet artus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Ab omni assensu se sustinere, Cic., *To abstain from giving one's assent or approbation.* Sustines non parvam expectationem imitandæ industriæ nostræ, Id., *It is fully expected you will not disappoint the hope we entertain, that you will imitate our application to labour.* Sustinere expectationem sui, Id., *To answer the expectation one has of himself.* Eum labantem excepit, corruere non sivit, fulsit, sustinuit re, fortunâ, fide. Id. Hoc sustinete, majus ne veniat malum. Phæd. —Sustentare, (*frequentative of* sustinere) *to support: it is only used figuratively.* Laborem spe otii sustentare. Sall. Sustentare mœrorem. Cic. Valetudo sui corporis notitiâ et observatione sustentatur. Id.—Munire, (quasi mœnire, *from* mœnia) *to fortify, to strengthen.* Munire castra. Cæs. Mirificis molibus munire aditus insulæ. Cic. Iter munire, Liv., *To repair a highway, to pave it. Figuratively:* Ad hoc nefarium facinus aditum sibi aliis sceleribus munivit. Cic. Misericordiâ et liberalitate se munire. Id.

1156. *Fulgere. Splendere. Lucere. Nitere. Coruscare. Radiare. Rutilare. Micare.*

Fulgere, *to shine, to glitter.* Fulgent auro, purpurâ. Cic. Fulgent gladii. Liv. *Figuratively:* Virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus. Hor.—Splendere, *to shine with a pure brightness.* Puriùs marmore splendens. Hor. *Figuratively:* Virtus lucet in tenebris, splendetque per sese semper. Cic. *It may be moreover observed, that* fulgere *is rather the effect of art*; *and* splendere, *the effect of nature.*—Lucere, *to give light.* Luna quæ lucet alienâ luce. Cic. Qui lumen de suo lumine accendit, facit ut nihilominùs ipsi luceat, cùm illi accenderit. Id. *Figuratively:* Cùm res ipsa tot tàm claris argumentis signisque luceat. Cic. Æquitas lucet ipsa per se. Id.—Nitere, *to shine with a gentle brightness, such as what is polished, cleaned; in good plight of body; set a gloss upon.* Galea nitens. Virg. Qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpurâ. Cic. Taurus nitens. Virg. *Figuratively:* Eorum vides quàm niteat oratio. Cic. Vectigal quod in pace niteat, in bello non obsolescat. Id.—Coruscare, (*from* κόρυς, *a helmet,*) *to flash.* Flamma inter nubes coruscat. Cic. *It is also used actively:* Hastamque coruscat, Virg., *He brandishes his spear.*—Radiare, *to shine, and cast forth beams and rays.* Lunæ radiantis imago. Virg. Scuta sed et galeæ gemmis radientur et auro. Ovid.—Rutilare, *to shine like gold.* Aurum rutilat. Plin. Comæ promissæ et rutilatæ, Liv., *Long and fiery-red hair.*—Micare, (*from* mica, *small grains that shine in sand*) *to sparkle.* Crebris micat ignibus æther. Virg. *It also signifies, to move briskly, to pant or beat as the heart or pulse does.* Micare gladiis. Virg. Micat auribus equus. Id. Cor micat. Ovid. Jam verò venæ et arteriæ micare non desinunt. Cic. Semianimesque micant digiti, Virg., *Your dying fingers are still moving. Figuratively:* Micat animus, Liv., *My heart starts, and beats high.*

1157. *Fulguralis. Fulmineus.*

Fulguralis, (*from* fulgur) *of or belonging to lightning.* Arus-

picini et fulgurales libri. Cic.—FULMINEUS, (*from* fulmen) *of or belonging to thunder.* Ignis fulmineus. Ovid. Potentiùs ictu fulmineo. Hor. *Figuratively:* Mnestheus fulmineus. Virg. Fulmineus ductor, Sil. Ital., *A commander who burns and kills every where.*

1158. *Fulmen. Fulgur. Fulgor. Tonitru. Fulgetrum. Fulguratio.*

FULMEN, (*from* fulgere) *a thunderbolt.* Vis corusca fulminis. Cic. Fulmen lævum *or* sinistrum, Cic., *A clap of thunder from the east: it was a good omen amongst the Romans. Figuratively:* Fulmina verborum. Cic. Fulmina fortunæ. Id. Duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas. Virg.—FULGUR, *lightning, a sudden flash of light that goes before thunder.* Rapidum fulgur. Ovid. Cœli fulgura. Cic.—FULGOR, *a glittering brightness.* Armorum fulgor. Hor. Elucent aliæ, et fulgore coruscant. Virg. *It is said of a flash of lightning.* Fulgores et tonitrua. Cic.—TONITRU, (*from* tonare) *thunder, a rumbling and terrifying sound caused by inflamed exhalations that are gathered within a cloud.* Homines tonitrua jactusque fulminum extimescunt. Cic. Cùm venti se in nubem induerint, ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem cœperint dividere ac disrumpere, idque crebriùs facere ac vehementiùs, tùm et fulgores et tonitrua existere; si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen. Id. Si fulserit, si tonuerit, si tactum aliquid erit de cœlo. Id. Si fulserit *is the lightning*; si tonuerit *is the peal of thunder*; si tactum aliquid erit de cœlo *is the thunderbolt.*—FULGETRA *and* FULGETRUM, (*from* fulgeo) *a flash of fire that pierces a cloud in very hot weather.* Si in nube luctetur flatus, aut vapor aut tonitrua edi; si erumpat ardens, fulmina; si longiore tractu nitatur, fulgetra; his findi nubem, illis perrumpi. Plin. Pinxit et quæ pingi non possunt, tonitrua, fulgetra, fulgura. Id. Fulgura *in the foregoing example is used for the thunderbolt.*—FULGURATIO, *lightning appearing in the clouds, the flash, or the lightning itself.* Nubes mediocriter collisæ fulgurationes efficiunt; majore impetu pulsæ, fulmina. Sen. Fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit. Id. Fulmen, telum ipsum quod emittitur; fulgur, coruscatio cum fulmine; fulgetrum, fulgor tantùm sine fulmine. *G. D.*

1159. *Fultus. Fretus. Nixus.*

FULTUS, (*from* fulcire) *borne up, supported, propped.* Pravis fultum malè talis. Hor. Vitis nisi fulta sit ad terram fertur. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fultum gloriâ imperium. Cic.—FRETUS, (*from* ferre) *being held upon; it is only found in the figurative sense, trusting to, relying upon.* Fretus conscientiâ officii mei. Cic. Malitiâ fretus suâ. Ter. Fretus intelligentiâ vestrâ dissero breviùs, quàm causa desiderat. Cic.—NIXUS, (*from* niti) *leaning on, resting on.* Hastili nixus. Cic. Nixus in cubitum. Id. *Figuratively:* Nixus æquitate vestrâ. Cic. Innocentiâ freti, nobilitate nixi, potentiâ fulti, Id., *This example is deserving particular notice.*

1160. *Fumosus. Fumidus.*

FUMOSUS, *that has been smoked, made black with smoke.* Fumosæ imagines. Cic. Fumosa perna. Hor.—FUMIDUS, *that smokes.* Tæda fumida. Virg. Fumida altaria. Ovid.

1161. *Fundere. Effundere. Diffundere.*

FUNDERE, *properly, to found, to cast metal.* Fundere ex ære ima-

ginem. Plin. Neque enim, quanquàm fusis omnibus membris, statua fit, nisi collocetur. Quint. *It also signifies to pour out, to shed.* Fundere sanguinem. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fusa per gentes superstitio. Cic. Fundere versus extempore. Id. Fundere exercitum, Id., *To defeat an army.* Funditur in omnes partes vitis. Id. Fundere preces. Virg. Fundere mendacia, Plaut., *To tell a thousand lies.* Fundere, *says Popma,* sensim in omnes partes spargere.—Effundere, uno impetu, sine modo projicere. Multi patrimonia effuderunt inconsultè largiendo. Cic. Fabianus mihi non effundere videtur orationem, sed fundere; adeò larga est, et sine perturbatione, non sine cursu tamen veniens. Sen. Effundere iram in aliquem. Liv. Effundere ærarium, Cic., *To exhaust the public treasure.* Effundere animam, Virg.,—extremum spiritum, Cic.,—vitam, Ovid., *To breathe one's last, to expire.* Effundere crines, Luc., *to dishevel one's hair.*—Diffundere, (diversim fundere) *to pour out, to spill; it is said of liquids.* Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffusus. Cic. Glacies calore liquefacta diffunditur. Id. *Figuratively:* Diffusus error. Cic. Diffundere vultum, Id., *To exhibit a joyful countenance.* Crimen paucorum diffundere in omnes. Ovid. Diffundere dolorem flendo, Id., *To ease one's grief by shedding tears.*

1162. *Funditùs. Radicitùs. Eradicitùs.*

Funditus, (*from* fundus) *utterly.* Urbes pereunt funditùs. Hor. *Figuratively:* Funditùs tollere fidem. Cic.—Radicitus, (*from* radix) *to the very root* Atque ille tulit radicitùs altas fagos. Catul. *Figuratively:* Excutere opinionem radicitùs. Cic.—Eradicitus, *from the very end of the roots.* Non radicitùs quidem herclè, verùm etiam eradicitùs. Plaut.

1163. *Fundus. Territorium.*

Fundus, *the bottom, the lowest part of any hollow thing.* Fundus armarii. Cic. *Figuratively:* Largitio fundum non habet. Cic. *It also signifies land or ground.* Cultus fundus. Hor. Obire fundos nostros cui non licet, aut res rusticas vel fructûs causâ, vel delectationis? Cic. *In this sense a vineyard-plot is* fundus, *an olive-tree ground-plot is likewise* fundus. Fundus *moreover signifies, he who ratifies and authorizes a thing.* Negat ex fœderato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire. Cic. Non ut hujus sententiæ fundus fierem. Gell.—Territorium, (*from* terra) *a territory, the land lying within the bounds of a city.* Ut florentis coloniæ territorium minueretur. Cic. Territorium, *according to Varro, is the lands that belong in common to a town.*

1164. *Funebris. Funereus. Feralis.*

Funebris, (*from* funus) *funereal, belonging to funerals.* Funebris laudatio. Quint. Vestimentum funebre. Cic. Epulum funebre. Id. Funebre bellum *has been used by Horace to express a destructive war.* —Funereus, *of funerals, that announces obsequies or funerals.* Funereus bubo, Ovid., *An owl, the hooting of which prognosticates death.* Frons funerea, Virg., *A branch of a cypress-tree, that was placed at the door of a dead person.*—Feralis, (à ferendis epulis) *concerning the dead.* Ferales epulæ. Plin. Ferales antè cupressos. Virg. Dona

feralia, Ovid., *Fatal presents. Some translators understand* dona feralia *of offerings made for the dead.*

1165. *Funestus. Fatalis. Fatifer.*

FUNESTUS, (*from* funus) *properly, polluted by a dead body.* Funesta familia. Liv. Funesta dies Alliensis pugnæ. Cic. Funestum bellum, Liv., *A bloody war. It signifies also lamentable, doleful.* Funestum est à forti atque honesto viro jugulari, funestiùs, &c. Cic.—FATALIS, (*from* fari, fatum) *fatal, ordered by fate.* Hæc provideri possunt, quia certa sunt et fatalia. Cic. Fatalis annus ad hujus urbis interitum. Id. Seu fatalem, seu conflatam insidiis mortem obiit. Paterc.—FATIFER, (fatum ferens) *destructive, mortal.* Fatifer ensis. Virg.

1166. *Fungi. Defungi. Perfungi.*

FUNGI, *to discharge an office.* Fungi munere. Cæs. Fungi alienam vicem. Liv. *And in another sense:* Q. Arrius omni jam fortunâ prosperè functus est. Cic.—DEFUNGI, *to be rid of a business, to go through with a business.* Illi quorum animus est religionis pietate defunctus. Cic. *It is mostly said of disagreeable things.* Defunctus sum, Ter., *I am past danger.* Defuncta morbo corpora. Liv. Defunctus laboribus. Hor. Utinam hoc modo sit defunctum, Ter., *Would to God we may come off this way!*—PERFUNGI, *to be quite rid of, to have gone through with to the very end, either in a good or bad sense.* Senex perfunctus honoribus. Cic. Respublica perfuncta est hoc misero fatalique bello. Cic.

1167. *Fur. Latro.*

FUR (*from* φῶρ, *a spy, a thief*) *is one who steals either by day or by night, who uses no violence.* Nocturnum furem quoquomodo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderit, interfici impunè voluerunt. Cic.—LATRO, (quasi latero, *from* latus, *or* λατρύειν, colere) *was originally a hired soldier of the king's or emperor's guards.* Nam rex Seleucus nec opere oravit maximo, ut sibi latrones cogerem et conscriberem. Plaut. *It is said of a highwayman, a cut-throat,* quia à latere aggrediuntur. Ut jugulent homines surgunt de nocte latrones. Hor. Cùm dicas esse pares res, furta latrociniis. Id. Subitò latrones ex insidiis advolant. Phæd. Latro, *says Valla,* qui in belli speciem ferro grassatur.

1168. *Furari. Latrocinari.*

FURARI, *to steal secretly, to take other people's property.* Jugales, illorum de gente, patri quos Dædala Circe suppositâ de matre nothos furata creavit. Virg. *Figuratively:* Fessos oculos furare labori. Virg. Non furatus est civitatem, non genus suum ementitus est, Cic., *He has not got his freedom of the city by cunning,* &c.—LATROCINARI *signified in ancient times to serve in war for pay.* Latrocinatus annos decem, mercedem accipio. Plaut. *It generally expresses committing and practising highway robberies.* Qui eorum cuipiam, qui unà latrocinantur, furatur aliquid, aut clàm eripit, is ne sibi in latrocinio quidem relinquit locum. Cic. *The difference is well pointed out between these two words.*

1169. *Furax. Furunculus.*

FURAX, *thievish, given up to stealing.* Ridiculum est illud Nero-

nianum vetus in furace servo, solum esse, cui domi nihil sit obsignatum et occlusum. Cic.—FURUNCULUS, *a little thief.* Olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax. Cic.

1170. *Furens. Furiosus. Furibundus. Furiatus. Furialis.*

FURENS *is a man thrown into a violent passion.* Audaciâ furens Catilina. Cic. Inflammatus et furens libidinibus. Id. *Figuratively:* Venti furentes. Virg. Loca fœta furentibus Austris. Id.—FURIOSUS, *a man habitually in a state of fury.* Aliquem furiosum judicare. Cic. Furiosus, *says Valla,* qui ita jactatur agitaturque, ut neque corpore neque animo consistere possit. *Figuratively:* Furiosa cupiditas. Cic.—FURIBUNDUS, *in a violent rage, raving mad.* Annibalis furibundam mentem à vestris reppulit templis. Cic. Furibundæ prædictiones. Id. Furentes *or* furiosæ *would be improper.*—FURIATUS, *made mad, provoked to fury.* Furiatâ mente ferebar. Virg.—FURIALIS, *of or pertaining to furies, or to furious people.* Furialis vestis, Cic., *The shirt, the putting on of which made Hercules furious.* Incessus furialis, Liv., *Furious steps.* Ausa furialia. Ovid. Furialis vox. Cic.

1171. *Furiæ. Diræ. Eumenides.*

FURIÆ, *the Furies, daughters of Acheron and Nox, and avengers of crimes.* Eos qui aliquid impiè sceleratèque commiserint, agitari et perterreri Furiarum tædis ardentibus.—*They were also called* DIRÆ (quasi Deorum iræ). Crasso quid acciderit Dirarum obnunciatione neglectâ. Cic. *They were moreover called* EUMENIDES (*from* Εὐμενης, benevolus). *The origin of that name is said to be this: Orestes having been impeached before the Areopagus of Athens for having slain his mother Clytemnestra, the Gods, twelve in number, were his judges; but the votes being divided, Orestes was acquitted. From that moment the Furies left off persecuting him; and, out of gratitude for such a favour, he gave them the name of Eumenides,* i. e. *propitious, beneficent. Some authors think that they were called Eumenides by antiphrasis.* Tunc primùm lacrymis victarum carmine fama est Eumenidum maduisse genas. Ovid.

1172. *Furiosè. Furialiter.*

FURIOSE, *furiously.* Etsi solet eum, cùm aliquid furiosè fecit, pœnitere. Cic.—FURIALITER, *after the manner of the Furies, like a madman.* Non habet exactum quid agat, furialiter odit. Ovid.

1173. *Furor. Insania. Rabies.*

FUROR, *fury, madness.* Furor, mentis ad omnia cæcitas. Cic. Cæcus furor. Hor. *It is also said of a divine or poetical rapture.* Furor appellatur, cùm à corpore animus abstractus divino instinctu concitatur. Cic.—INSANIA, (non sanus) *extravagance.* Insania, id est, inconstantia sanitate vacans. Cic. Insania *means less than* furor. Insaniam censuerunt posse tueri mediocritatem officiorum, et vitæ communem cultum atque usitatum. Cic.—RABIES, *rage, is properly said of dogs.* Statque canum rabies. Ovid. *It is said of men.* Rabies edendi, Virg., *Ravenous hunger.* Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo. Hor. *Figuratively:* Belli rabies. Virg. Rabies cœlique marisque. Id.

1174. *Futilis. Frivolus.*

FUTILIS, (*from* futire, *to pour out*) *properly, that pours out.* Futiles canes, Phæd., *Dogs with a loose belly. Figuratively:* Homo futilis, Ter., *An inconsiderate man.* Nunc conde ferrum et linguam pariter futilem. Phæd. Lætitiæ futiles, Cic., *A vain joy.* Futiles commentitiæque sententiæ. Id.—FRIVOLUS, (*from* frio, *to crumble*) *properly brittle, easy to be broken.* Jam poscit aquam, jam frivola transfert Ucalegon. Juv. *Figuratively: Frivolous, of no value.* Frivolus sermo. Cic. Quapropter aufer frivolam insolentiam. Phæd. Ubi vanus animus aurâ captus frivolâ. Id.

G.

1175. *Gallus. Gallicus. Gallicanus.*

GALLUS, *born in Gaul, in France.* Robore valent Galli. Cic.—GALLICUS, *that inhabits Gaul, France, though not a native.* Copiæ Gallicæ. Cic. *It is said of the land, &c.* Ager Gallicus. Cic. Gallicus canis. Ovid. Gallica palla. Mart.—GALLICANUS, *concerning Gaul, France.* Gallicanæ res. Cic.

1176. *Ganeo. Nepos. Asotus.*

GANEO, (*from* ganea, *a brothel-house*) *a haunter of bawdy-houses.* Ganeo egentissimus. Cic.—NEPOS, *properly, a grandson.* Nepos avum in capitis discrimen adduxit. Cic. *As grandsons are too often spoiled by their grandfathers, they sometimes turn rogues and disorderly: hence* NEPOS *is oftentimes said of a spendthrift, a man irregular in his conduct.* Perditus ac profusus nepos. Cic.—ASOTUS, (*from* ἄσοτος, *lost, vicious*) *over head and ears in debauchery.* Asoti elegantes optimis cocis, pistoribus, piscatu, aucupio, venatione, &c. Cic. Posse asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos è Zenonis scholâ exire. Id.

1177. *Garrire. Blaterare.*

GARRIRE, *to croak, to chirp.* Ranæ garriunt. Mart. Lusciniæ garriunt. Apul. *Figuratively: to prate, to chatter, to talk idly.* Garrimus quidquid in buccam venit. Cic. Impunitas garriendi. Id. Cùm quidlibet ille garriret. Hor.—BLATERARE, *to bawl, to say idle things in a loud voice.* Stulta et immodica blaterant, quorum lingua tàm cupida infrænisque sit, ut fluat semper, et æstuet colluvione verborum teterrimâ. Gell. Cum magno blateras clamore fugisque. Hor.

1178. *Gaudere. Lætari.*

GAUDERE *denotes a more interior and moderate joy.* In sinu gaudere. Cic.—LÆTARI *expresses a joy that bursts out, and cannot be restrained.* Lætaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas. Cic. Atque ut confidere decet; timere non decet; sic quidem gaudere decet, lætari non decet; quoniam à gaudio lætitiam distinguimus. Id. Cùm ratione animus movetur placidè atque constanter, tùm illud gaudium dicitur; cùm autem inaniter et effusè animus exultat, tùm illa lætitia gestiens vel nimia dici potest. Id.

1179. *Gaza. Thesaurus.*

GAZA *is a Persian word that signifies riches, money, wealth of all*

sorts. Pecuniam regiam (gazam Persæ vocant) cum pretiosissimis rerum efferri jubet. Q. Curt. Tabulæ et Troia gaza per undas. Virg. Macedonum gaza. Liv. Beatæ Arabum gazæ. Hor.—THESAURUS *is properly a collection of things set apart in order to be kept: it is generally said of hidden money.* Respondit conjector thesaurum esse defossum sub lecto. Cic. *It is said of an inward and secret place.* Admonent quidam esse thesaurum publicum sub terrâ saxo quadrato septum; eò vinctus mittitur. Plin. *Figuratively:* Thesaurus rerum omnium memoria. Cic. Thesaurus mali, Plaut., *A source of evils.*

1180. *Gelu. Glacies. Pruina.*

GELU, *frost, piercing cold that freezes the water.* Astricto gelu coit unda. Ovid. Acutum gelu. Hor. *Figuratively:* Tarda gelu, sæclisque effœta senectus. Virg.—GLACIES, *ice, water congealed and hardened by cold.* Saucia sole incerto glacies. Ovid. Flumina trudunt glaciem. Virg.—PRUINA, (quasi perurina, *from* urere, *because frost in a manner burns*) *hoar-frost.* Canis albicant arva pruinis. Hor. Corpora circumfusa pruinis. Virg.

1181. *Geminus. Gemellus.*

GEMINUS, *twin, double, equal, or like.* Sorores geminæ. Hor. Geminum partum edere. Liv. Geminæ voragines. Cic. Maximè gemina societas hæreditatis, Id., *Partnership is perfectly equal to an inheritance.*—GEMELLUS, *that is in pairs.* Proles gemella. Ovid. Ad cætera penè gemelli. Hor.

1182. *Gemma. Margarita. Unio. Smaragdus.*

GEMMA *is the general name for any precious stone, either opake or diaphanous.* Cyri ornatus Persicus multo auro, multisque gemmis. Cic. Lucida gemma. Ovid. *It is said of a young bud of a vine, trees and flowers.* Turgent in palmite gemmæ. Virg.—MARGARITA *and* MARGARITUM *are said of pearls extracted from shell-fish.* Oceanus gignit margarita, sed suffusa et liventia. Tac. Nego ullam gemmam aut margaritam fuisse, quin abstulerit. Cic.—UNIO, (*from* unus) *a pearl called an union. Pliny gives us an idea of it:* Dos omnis in candore, magnitudine, orbe, lævore, pondere, haud promptis rebus, in tantum ut nulli duo reperiantur indiscreti, undè nomen unionum Romanæ scilicet imposuêre deliciæ. Plin. Unio, *to signify union, concord, is not used by elegant authors.*—SMARAGDUS, *an emerald, a precious stone of a green colour.* Virides smaragdi. Ovid. Grandes viridi cum luce smaragdi. Lucret.

1183. *Gemmatus. Gemmeus.*

GEMMATUS, *set with precious stones.* Gemmati magnâ specie annuli. Liv.—GEMMEUS, *of precious stones.* Mittit etiam trullam gemmeam rogatum. Cic. *Figuratively: Like precious stones.* Gemmeam caudam explicat pavo. Phæd.

1184. *Genæ. Mala.*

GENÆ *is properly the part of the face under the eye-lids.* Genæ ab inferiore parte tutantur oculos subjectæ, leviterque eminentes. Cic. Pilosæ genæ. Id.—MALA, *the cheeks, the round and lively-red part of the face.* Infrà oculos malæ homini tantùm, quas prisci genas vo-

cabant, pudoris hæc sedes; ibi maximè ostenditur rubor. Plin. Flaventem primâ lanugine malas dùm sequeris Clytium. Virg. *It also signifies the jaw, the cheek-bone.* Ambesas subigat malis consumere mensas. Virg. Ambabus malis expletis vorem. Plaut. Horribilis mala leonis. Hor.

1185. *Generalis. Universalis.*

GENERALIS (*from* genus) *expresses a quality belonging to the several species contained in a genus: it is only said of abstruse ideas in a logical style.* Generale quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur. Cic. Cùm de genere negotii controversia est, constitutio generalis vocatur. Id.—UNIVERSALIS, *universal, comprehending all the species in particular.* Nam hujusmodi in rationibus, non universali atque absolutâ, sed extenuatâ ratione expositio confirmatur. Cic.

1186. *Generatim. Generaliter. Universè.*

GENERATIM, (*from* genus) 1. *By kinds, by nations.* Generatim distributi sunt per civitates. Cæs. 2. *In general, in general terms.* Non nominatim, sed generatim proscriptio est informata. Cic. Generatim ea quæ maximè nota sunt dicam. Id.—GENERALITER, *generally, in a general manner.* Tempus quidem generaliter definire difficile est. Cic.—UNIVERSE, *altogether.* Nam quid ego de cæteris civium Romanorum suppliciis sigillatim potiùs, quàm generatim atque universè loquar? Cic.

1187. *Generosus. Animosus. Fortis. Strenuus.*

GENEROSUS (*from* genus) *relates to the birth.* Stirpe generosâ profectus. Cic. Humilem sanè relinquunt et minimè generosum, ut ita dicam, amicitiæ ortum. Id. *In this sense Horace says,* vinum generosum. *It is used in the sense of magnanimous, generous, because it is supposed that persons of a high birth ought to be of a more elevated soul.* Cùm de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potenti. Cic. Quæ generosiùs perire quærens. Hor.—ANIMOSUS (*from* animus) *denotes the vigorous and courageous disposition of the soul.* Animosus rebus angustis, Hor., *Not to be shaken by adversity.* Ex quo fit ut animosior etiam senectus sit, quàm adolescentia. Cic. —FORTIS *expresses the actions arising from the vigorous disposition of a noble soul.* Animosus *is the cause, and* fortis *the effect.* Animosus *is daring, and* fortis *is performing and executing.* Fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio, et laborum perpessio. Cic. Animi fortis et constantis est non perturbari in rebus asperis. Id.—STRENUUS, *active, brave.* Ut cognoscerent te si minùs fortem, attamen strenuum. Cic. Ministra strenua faciendis jussis. Ovid. Strenua nos exercet inertia. Hor.

1188. *Genialis. Genitalis. Genitivus.*

GENIALIS, (*from* genius) *of a genius, concerning a genius,* i. e. *principally the God of mirth and merriment.* Invitat genialis hyems, curasque resolvit. *Virgil here represents winter as a season of rest and of relaxation for husbandmen. It also signifies, pertaining to marriage.* Lectus genialis in aulâ est. Hor.—GENITALIS, (*from* gignere) 1. *That has the virtue of producing.* Vere tument terræ, et

genitalia semina poscunt. Virg. Corpora quatuor genitalia, Ovid., *The four elements.* 2. *Of or belonging to one's birth, natal.* Genitale solum. Ovid. Genitalis dies. Tac.—GENITIVUS, *that originates from birth, that is born with us.* Adjectique probent genitiva agnomina Cottæ. Ovid. Genitivæ notæ, Suet., *Marks that we were born with.* Genitivus casus, Cic., *The genitive case, because the other cases are formed from it.*

1189. *Geniculatus. Nodosus.*

GENICULATUS, (*from* genu) *that has many joints or knots, is only said of the stems of plants.* Geniculatus culmus. Cic.—NODOSUS (*from* nodus) *is said of any thing that is knotty.* Stipes nodosus. Ovid. Lina nodosa, Id., *Nets.* Nodosa chiragra. Hor.—podagra, Ovid., *The gout, that causes lumps in the joints of the hands or feet. Figuratively:* Adde Cicutæ nodosi tabellas centum, Hor., *Add the hundred tablets of Cicuta, who is so expert in entrapping debtors.*

1190. *Gens. Familia.*

GENS *was like the trunk or body of a tree, that often branched out into several families.*—FAMILIA *was the branches of the tree, and included the father, mother, slaves, &c. For example, in the* gens Cornelia, *was included the family of* Cornelius Maluginensis, *of* Cornelius Scipio, *of* Cornelius Lentulus, *of* Cornelius Dolabella, *of* Cornelius Rufinus, &c. Cornelius Scipio orationem habuit plenam veris decoribus, non communiter Corneliæ gentis, sed propriè familiæ suæ. Cic. Ex gente Domitiâ duæ familiæ claruerunt, Calvinorum, et Ahenobardorum. Suet. Familia *is very often said of all the servants belonging to a common master.* Quem convocatâ jubet occidi familiâ. Phæd. Æsopus domino solus cùm esset familia. Id. *Terence has used* familia *to express provisions.* Decem dierum mihi vix est familia. *Authors sometimes use one of these words for the other. Livy, speaking of the Fabii, says:* Omnes unius gentis; *and afterwards,* ibant unius familiæ duces.

1191. *Gens. Natio.*

GENS, *synonymous with* natio, *includes a whole race of men; as,* Gens Trojana, gens Romana.—NATIO, *a particular people sprung from the race spoken of. The same people may be* natio *in one respect, and* gens *in another. The Saxons are* natio *with regard to the Germans in general; they are* gens *with regard to the several states that compose Saxony; or, in another way, with regard to the several races of a Saxon origin. The Germans themselves are* natio *with regard to the Europeans, and the latter are* gens *with regard to the people inhabiting Germany:* Nunc de Suevis dicendum est, quorum non una Cattorum Tencterorumque gens: majorem enim Germaniæ partem obtinent, propriis nationibus nominibusque distincti. Tac. Societas proprior est ejusdem gentis, nationis, linguæ. Cic. Natio *is also said of a body of persons of the same rank.* Natio optimatum. Cic. Candidatorum natio. Id.

1192. *Gentilis. Gentilitius. Genticus.*

Cicero informs us what we are to understand by GENTILIS. Gentiles, qui inter se eodem sunt nomine, ab ingenuis oriundi, quorum

majorum nemo servitutem servivit, qui capite non sunt diminuti. *He calls King Tullius* gentilem suum, *because he had the same name.* —GENTILITIUS, *that is common to a people, that is peculiar to the families of the same race.* Gentilitia nota, Liv., *A mark common to a whole family. Likewise:* Sacrificia gentilitia. Cic.—GENTICUS, *proper to a nation.* Adduntur è servitiis gladiaturæ destinati, quibus more gentico continuum ferri tegimen. Tac.

1193. *Genus. Stirps. Prosapia.*

GENUS, *origin.* Clarum genus. Hor. Regium genus. Id. *It is said of a genus, a species.* Genus humanum, Cic., *Mankind.*—STIRPS, *properly the root.* Imo de stirpe recisum. Virg. Validæ stirpes. Id. *Figuratively:* Generatum ex ipsius sapientiæ stirpe genus. Cic. Stirps, *said of race, stock of a lineage or kindred,* (*in which sense we take it here,*) *is always of the feminine gender.* Egregiâ de Priami stirpe. Virg. Qui aliquandiù propter ignorationem stirpis et generis in famulatu vixerint. Cic. Fœminea stirps. Ovid.—PROSAPIA *is said of a very ancient and extensive race or progeny.* Veteris prosapiæ et multarum imaginum homo. Sall. De Cœlitum prosapiâ te esse arbitror. Plaut. *Cicero uses this word only as an old one.* Et eorum, ut veteri utamur verbo, prosapiam. *Quintilian says it ought not to be used by elegant writers or speakers.*

1194. *Gestire. Exilire. Exultare.*

GESTIRE, *to show by gesture of body what one feels.* Evolare gestiunt, Cic., *speaking of young birds moving their little wings in their eagerness to get out of their nest.* Gestit paribus colludere. Hor. *Figuratively:* Gestit animus. Cic. Gestio scire. Id.—EXILIRE, (*from* ex *and* salire) *to leap out.* Domo levis exilit. Hor. *Figuratively: To start, to give a sudden leap.* Exilire gaudio. Cic.—EXULTARE, (saltare ex) *to skip, to frisk.* In herbis exultat vacca. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Alacris improbitas exultat in victoriâ. Cic. Annibalem juveniliter exultantem patientiâ suâ molliebat. Liv. Exultare in aliquem, Cic., *To insult and domineer over one.*

1195. *Gigantes. Titanes.*

GIGANTES, (*from* γῆ, terra) *the Giants, the sons of Titan and Tellus, of monstrous size, with a dragon's feet, who waged war against Heaven.* Gigantes illi quos poëtæ ferunt bellum Diis immortalibus intulisse. Cic. More Gigantum bellare Diis quid aliud est nisi naturæ repugnare? Id.—TITANES. *The Titans were sons of Titan and Tellus. Having taken arms against their uncle, Saturn, they made him a prisoner; but were afterwards overcome by Jupiter, who thereupon released his father.* Cum Titanis et Gigantibus bella gesserunt Dii. Cic. Plato è Titanum genere statuit eos, qui, ut illi Cœlestibus, sic hi adversentur Magistratibus. Cic. *The Titans waged war against Saturn, and the Giants against Jupiter. Pagan authors often use one of these names for the other.*

1196. *Gladius. Ensis. Sica. Acinaces. Pugio.*

GLADIUS, *a broad cutting sword.* Recondere gladium in vaginâ. Cic.—ENSIS, *a sword, an offensive and defensive weapon hanging from a belt: it is very seldom used but in poetry.* Ensis vaginâ tectus. Hor.

Ensem in pectus adigere. Ovid. *Livy has used this word once, and given it the same signification as* gladius.—Sica, (*from* secare) *a dagger, a kind of poniard: it resembled a short broad-sword.* Pueri qui sicas vibrare, et venena spargere didicerunt. Cic. Jam tibi extorta est sica ista de manibus. Id.—Acinaces, *a Persian or Median sword.* Medus acinaces. Hor.—Pugio, (*from* pungere) *a poniard, a kind of weapon to strike with the point, much shorter than a sword, nearly of the same form as a stiletto.* Veste tectum pugionem expedire conatus est. Sall. Stillantem præ se pugionem tulit. Cic.

1197. *Gliscere. Crebrescere.*

Gliscere, (*from* γλισχρὸς, lentus, lubricus) *to spread itself, to grow insensibly.* Discordia gliscit. Liv. Gliscunt animis discordibus iræ. Virg.—Crebrescere, (*from* creber) *to become more frequent, to increase more and more.* Optatæ auræ crebrescunt. Virg. Crebrescit sermo. Id. Res percrebuit, in ore atque sermone omnium cœpit esse. Cic. Crebrescebat Græcas per urbes licentia. Tac. Fama crebrescit. Id.

1198. *Gloria. Gloriatio. Laus. Laudatio. Præconium. Prædicatio. Elogium.*

Gloria, *glory, advantage got from the esteem of virtuous people.* Gloria est consentiens laus bonorum, incorrupta vox benè judicantium de excellente virtute. Cic. Gloria est illustris et pervagata multorum et magnorum vel in suos cives, vel in patriam, vel in omne genus hominum fama meritorum. Id.—Gloriatio, *a glorying, ostentation.* Ex quo efficitur gloriatione, ut ita dicam, dignam esse beatam vitam. Cic.—Laus, *praise, a good name amongst virtuous people.* Trahimur omnes laudis studio, et optimus quisque maximè gloriâ ducitur. Cic. Laudis gloriæque mercedem virtus desiderat. Id. Dives arca veram laudem intercipit. Phæd. Gloria in tacitâ opinione, laus in apertâ prædicatione consistit et illustrior est.—Laudatio, *a panegyric, a laudatory oration.* Cadaver Publii Clodii spoliatum exequiis, pompa, laudatione. Cic. Funebres laudationes, Quint., *Funeral orations. It was said of the deputation sent by a city to Rome in order to bear witness in favour of the good conduct of an individual, of the decree that was passed in consequence of it, and of the discourse of the deputies.* Recordare quibus laudationem ex ultimis terris miseris. Cic. Idem laudationem quam nos ab Atheniensibus Flacco datam proferebamus, falsam esse dicebat. Id.—Præconium, (canere præ) 1. *The crier's office, the publishing or proclaiming any thing.* Ejus vox in præconio quæstum præstitit. Cic. Præconium facere. Id. 2. *An eulogy, or praise.* Omnes mandari versibus æternum laborum suorum præconium facilè patiuntur. Cic.—Prædicatio, (dicere præ) *a publishing.* Beneficiorum prædicatio. Cic. Quæ prædicatio præconi acerba futura est. Id. Plurimorum prædicatione, Id., *From the testimony of many.*—Elogium, (*from* λόγος, sermo) 1. *A title.* Quod elogium recitâsti de testamento Cneii Egnatii, idcircò se exhæredâsse filium, quòd is ad Oppianici damnationem pecuniam accepisset. Cic. 2. *A testimonial.* Solonis quidem sapientis elogium est, quo se negat velle, &c., Cic., *It is a testimonial of the wise Solon's sentiments,* &c. 3. *An inscrip-*

tion. Elogium insculpere. Suet. Non elogia mortuorum id significant. Cic.

1199. *Gramen. Cespes. Gleba.*

GRAMEN, *green turf, ground covered with short and thin grass.* Fecialis ex arce graminis herbam puram attulit. Liv. Injussa virescunt gramina. Virg.—CESPES, *the earth with the grass, a place covered over with grass.* Fortuitus cespes. Hor.—GLEBA, *a lump of earth.* Inertes glebas rastris frangere. Virg. Non esse arma, cespites, neque glebas. Cic. Putris se gleba resolvit. Virg.

1200. *Grammaticus. Grammatista.*

GRAMMATICUS *is an able grammarian.* Grammatici certant. Hor. —GRAMMATISTA, *a smatterer in grammar.* Sunt qui litteratum à litteratore ita distinguant, ut Græci Grammaticum à Grammatistâ, et illum quidem absolutè, hunc mediocriter doctum existiment. Suet. At si Grammaticum se professus quispiam barbarè loquatur, turpe sit. Cic.

1201. *Gratari. Gratulari. Congratulari.*

GRATARI, (*from* gratus) *to congratulate, to wish joy, to show one's gratitude.* Inveni, germana, viam, gratare sorori. Virg. Quisquis ades, castæque colis penetralia Vestæ, gratare, Iliacis thuraque pone Diis. Ovid. *It is very seldom used but in poetry.*—GRATULARI *is the same; but its syntax is different.* Gratulor tibi affinitate viri optimi. Cic. Quòd mihi de filio gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam. Id. Quâ in re tibi gratulor. Id. Salutant, ad cœnam vocant, adventum gratulantur. Ter. *It also signifies to thank.* Ohe, jam desine Deos, uxor, gratulando obtundere esse inventam gnatam. Ter.—CONGRATULARI (gratulari cum) *is generally said of many.* Mihi homines præcipuè congratulabantur, quod, &c. Cic. Sed ea res haud scio an plus mihi profuerit, quàm si mihi essent omnes congratulati. Id.

1202. *Gratificari. Condonare.*

GRATIFICARI, (gratum facere) *to give up through complaisance, to gratify, to do a good turn to one.* Potentiæ paucorum libertatem suam gratificari, extremæ est dementiæ. Sall. Qui gratificantur cuipiam quod obsit illi, cui prodesse velle videantur, non benefici neque liberales, sed perniciosi assentatores judicandi sunt. Cic.—CONDONARE, *to give willingly and freely, to remit as a favour.* Condonare pecunias creditoribus. Cic. Supplicium, et animadversionem remittere et condonare. Id.

1203. *Gratuitò. Gratis.*

GRATUITÒ, *without receiving any reward, out of mere kindness.* Multis gratuitò civitatem impertiebantur. Cic. Multorum causas gratuitò defendere. Id.—GRATIS, *gratis, without giving or receiving any thing.* Servire alicui gratis. Cic. Habitare gratis in alieno. Id.

1204. *Gratus. Jucundus. Gratiosus.*

GRATUS *is said of a thing that pleases us, and which we take very kind of one.*—JUCUNDUS *is said of a thing that is pleasant and delights*

us. *A thing may be* grata, *without being* jucunda; *as when we are informed of a sad and melancholy event, but which it is of moment we should be informed of.* Ista veritas, etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est. Cic. Cujus officia jucundiora scilicet sæpè mihi fuerunt, nunquam gratiora. Id. Amor tuus et optatus; dicerem jucundum, nisi hoc verbum ad tempus perdidissem. Id.—GRATIOSUS, 1. *That is in great favour.* Apud omnes ordines gratiosus. Cic. 2. *That is ambitious of favour.* Juventutis et gratiosorum in suffragiis studia. Cic. 3. *Procured by favour.* Suffragatio gratiosa. Cic. Gratiosi scribæ in dando et cedendo loco. Id.

1205. *Gratus. Memor.*

GRATUS, *synonymous with* memor, *thankful, that proves his gratitude.*—MEMOR, *that remembers a good office.* Spondeo te socios Bithyniæ, si his commodaveris, memores esse et gratos cogniturum. Cic. Memorem me dices et gratum. Ter.

1206. *Gravare. Gravari. Gravescere.*

GRAVARE, (*from* gravis) *to burden, to load or weigh down.* Poma gravantia ramos. Ovid. Muli gravati sarcinis ibant duo. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Nec me labor iste gravabit. Virg. At tu fortunam parce gravare meam. Ovid. Quis gravat mentem dolor? Sen.—GRAVARI, *to grudge or refuse a thing, to be loth to do it.* Ego verò non gravarer, si mihi ipse confiderem. Cic. Quid si, quæ voce graveris, mente dares? Virg. *If you would but tacitly grant me, what you scruple to grant openly.*—GRAVESCERE, *to be burdened.* Nec minùs intereà fœtu nemus omne gravescit. Virg.

1207. *Gravatè. Gravatim.*

GRAVATE, (*from* gravis) *grudgingly, with an ill will. It is opposed to* benignè. Qui erranti comiter monstrant viam, benignè, non gravatè. Cic.—GRAVATIM, *painfully, repugnantly.* Haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis junxit. Liv.

1208. *Gravidus. Fœtus.*

GRAVIDUS, (*from* gravis) *loaded, full.* Ad fores auscultato, atque asserva has ædes, ne quis adventator, qui manus attulerit steriles intrò ad nos, gravidas foràs exportet. Plaut. Gravida tellus. Ovid. Gravidæ fruges. Virg.—FŒTUS, *big with young, or that has young; it is said of animals.* Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fœtas. Virg. Fecerat et viridi fœtam Mavortis in antro procubuisse lupam; geminos huic ubera circùm ludere pendentes pueros, et lambere matrem impavidos. Id. Fœtus, *figuratively, always signifies full, abounding.* Loca fœta furentibus austris. Virg. Scandit fatalis machina muros fœta armis. Id. Terra fœta frugibus. Cic.

1209. *Gravida mulier. Prægnans mulier.*

GRAVIDA MULIER, *a woman with child, whether the time of her delivery be near or distant.* Latona gravida et jam ad partum vicina. Cic.—PRÆGNANS (gignere præ) *is said of a woman whose time of laying-in is near.* Prægnantes, sed non parientes. Plin. *It is also applied to a woman with child, whose delivery is far distant.*

Is uxorem suam interrogavit esset-ne prægnans; ea se esse respondit. Cic.

1210. *Gravis. Onerosus. Onerarius.*

Gravis, *heavy, weighty.* Grave omninò insuetis onus. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Gravis vino et somno. Liv. *And in another sense:* Gravis testis, Cic., *A credible witness.* Vereor ne tibi sim gravis. Id. Fletus edentem graves. Phæd.—Onerosus, *burdensome, too heavy.* Onerosa præda. Virg. Hasta onerosa et gravis imbellibus lacertis. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Sors onerosior. Ovid. Onerosa servitus. Suet.—Onerarius, *serving for burden or carriage.* Navis oneraria, Cæs., *A ship of burden.*

1211. *Gregarius. Gregalis.*

Gregarius, (*from* grex) *of or belonging to a flock, concerning the flock.* Gregarius pastor. Col. *Figuratively:* Gregarius miles, Cic., *A common soldier, a private.*—Gregalis, *of the same flock.* Equi boni futuri signa sunt, si cum gregalibus in pabulo contendit in currendo. Var. *Figuratively:* Gregales Catilinæ. Cic. Gregales tui, Id., *Those of your gang.* Gregali habitu, Tac., *In the dress of a common soldier.*

1212. *Gressus. Gradus. Passus. Incessus.*

Gressus, (*from* gradior) *a pace, a step.* Veniebat gressu delicato et languido. Phæd. Gressumque canes comitantur herilem. Virg.—Gradus, (*from* gradior) *the step of a ladder.* Scalarum gradus. Cic. Gradus templi tollebantur. Id. *It is said of the pace in walking.* Accelerare gradum. Liv. Revocare gradum. Virg. *Figuratively:* Honoris gradus. Cic. Tenere gradum consularis dignitatis. Id.—Passus, (*from* pandere, passum) *a pace in walking, consisting of five feet.* Ut ab urbe abesset mille passus. Cic. Triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare. Id. *It is said of the steps in walking.* Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis. Virg. Tardo passu incessit. Ovid. Tenero ac molli passu suspendimus gradum, nec ambulamus, sed incedimus. Sen.—Incessus, *a stately gait, a bold and noble manner of walking.* Et vera incessu patuit Dea. Virg. Non incessu solùm, sed ornatu. Cic. Fingere sibi vultum et incessum, ut gravior videatur. Id.

1213. *Gubernaculum. Clavus. Temo.*

Gubernaculum, (*from κυβερνάω, to govern*) *the rudder of a ship.* Hìc ille naufragus ad gubernacula accessit. Cic.—Clavus *is properly a nail, a spike.* Clavus trabalis. Cic. *It is said of a round knob, or stud of purple, with which the robes of senators and knights were adorned.* Clavum ut mutaret in horas. Hor. Clavus, *in the sense here understood, is the handle of the rudder: it is used for the rudder itself.* Ille autem clavum tenens sedeat in puppi. Cic. Clavoque immobilis hæret. Virg. *Figuratively:* Clavum imperii tenere, et gubernacula Reipublicæ tractare. Cic.—Temo, *the beam of a wain, or the draught-tree whereon the yoke hangs.* Temone plaustrum flectere. Ovid. *It is hardly ever said of the handle of a rudder.*

1214. *Gurges. Vorago. Barathrum. Præcipitium. Abyssus.*

Gurges, *a whirlpool.* Sinuatus gurges in curvos arcus. Ovid.

Flumineo venit de gurgite piscis. Mart. *Sometimes it signifies the whirling rage of the sea.* Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto. Virg. *Figuratively: A riotous spendthrift.* Ille gurges atque helluo natus abdomini suo. Cic.—VORAGO, *a quagmire, a whirlpit.* Submersus equus voraginibus non extitit. Cic. Turbidus hic cœno vastâque voragine gurges æstuat, atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam. Virg. *Figuratively:* Vorago et gurges patrimonii. Cic.—BARATHRUM, (*from* βάθος, *hollow*) *any deep place.* Atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus. Virg. *Figuratively: speaking of a great glutton.* Illuvies et tempestas, barathrumque macelli. Hor.—PRÆCIPITIUM, (*from* præ *and* caput) *a precipice, a place steep on all sides.* Deferri per præcipitia. Quint. In præcipitium impellere. Suet.—ABYSSUS, *an abyss, an immense depth, the bottom of which cannot be explored. It is only used in the sacred writings.*

1215. *Gustus. Gustatus.*

GUSTUS, *the taste or sensation given by the thing tasted.* Uva primò est peracerba gustui. Cic. *Figuratively:* Veræ laudis gustum non habent. Cic.—GUSTATUS, *the sense or faculty of tasting.* Gustatus qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genera debet, habitat in eâ parte oris, quâ esculentis et poculentis iter natura patefecit. Cic. Gustatus est sensus maximè voluptarius. Id.

1216. *Gutta. Stilla. Stiria.*

GUTTA, *a drop of any liquid matter, of a round form, whether it falls off or not.* Numerum in cadentibus guttis, quòd intervallis distinguuntur, notare possumus. Cic. Guttæ imbrium. Id. Guttisque humectat grandibus ora. Virg. Vini gutta. Plaut.—STILLA *implies the falling off of a drop, and not so much the roundness of it as* gutta. Stilla olei. Plin. Stilla muricæ. Cic.—STIRIA, *a thick or congealed drop.* Stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis. Virg. Turpis ab inviso pendebat stiria naso. Mart.

H.

1217. *Habena. Lorum. Corrigia.*

HABENA, *the reins of a bridle.* Liber habenis equus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Classique immittit habenas. Virg. Laxissimæ habenæ amicitiæ. Cic. Irarum omnes effundit habenas. Virg. *It is also said of the string or leather of a sling, of a narrow strap of leather.* Ipse ter adductâ circùm caput egit habenâ. Virg. In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenæ. Hor.—LORUM, *a leathern string.* Cædere loris. Cic. *As the reins were of leather,* lora *has been used to express the reins themselves.* Fertur equis, curruque hæret resupinus inani, lora tenens tamen. Virg. Corrige lora manu. Ovid. Lora frænis continet spumantibus. Phæd.—CORRIGIA, (*from* corium) *the latchet of the shoe, a thong of leather.* Corrigia calceamenti. Cic.

1218. *Habilis. Capax.*

HABILIS, *fit, apt, suitable.* Calcei habiles et apti ad pedem. Cic. Habilis gladius ad propiorem pugnam. Liv. Namque humeris de

more habilem suspenderat arcum. Virg. Sunt quidam ita naturæ muneribus in iisdem rebus habiles, ita ornati, ut non nati, sed ab aliquo Deo facti esse videantur. Cic.—CAPAX, (*from* capere) *spacious, capacious.* Domus capax. Ovid. Multa capax populi commoda circus habet. Id. *Figuratively:* Ad præcepta capax animus. Ovid. Capax recta discendi ingenium. Vell. Paterc. Capacissima omnis secreti uxor. Plin. jun.

1219. *Habitus. Habitudo.*

HABITUS, (*from* habere) *a habit, whether of mind or body; the manner of living.* Habitus in aliquâ perfectâ et constanti animi aut corporis absolutione consistit. Cic. Idem habitus oris, eadem contumacia in vultu. Liv. Gentes quàm variæ linguis, habitu tàm vestis et armis. Virg. Suoque potiùs habitu vitam degere. Phæd. Habitus locorum, Virg., *The situation of places.*—HABITUDO, *the habit or constitution of body.* Corporis bonam habitudinem imitatur tumor. Cic. Quidam procerus, et, ut indicabat habitus atque habitudo, miles è legione factus nobis obvius. Apul.

1220. *Habitus. Vestitus.*

HABITUS, *synonymous with* vestitus, *includes all articles of apparel, used either to adorn or to clothe the body.* Habitus militaris. Suet. In illo suo scenico habitu. Id.—VESTITUS *includes only the garments, the clothing.* Vestitu calceatuque et cætero habitu neque patrio neque civili. Suet.

1221. *Hactenùs. Eatenùs.*

HACTENUS, *hitherto, thus far, to this time.* Hactenùs mihi videor dixisse. Cic. Hæc hactenùs; redeo ad urbana. Id.—EATENUS, *so far forth, so long, to that time.* Jus civile eatenùs exercuerunt, quoad populo præstare voluerunt. Cic. Féres eatenùs, quoad per se negligeret eas leges, quibus est astrictus. Id.

1222. *Hæreditas. Patrimonium.*

HÆREDITAS, *an inheritance, or estate by succession.* Hæreditas est pecunia quæ morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit, nec ea ut legata testamento aut possessione retenta. Cic. In partem hæreditatis vocari. Id. *Figuratively:* Ad quem hæreditas hujus gloriæ pervenit. Cic.—PATRIMONIUM, (*from* pater) *a patrimony, a paternal estate.* Dissipare patrimonium suum conviviis. Cic. Hunc è patrimonio nudum expulisti. Id. Optima hæreditas à patribus traditur liberis, omnique patrimonio præstantior, gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum. Id. *Figuratively:* Liberis autem nostris satis amplum patrimonium paterni nominis ac gloriæ relinquemus. Cic.

1223. *Hæreditatem adire. Hæreditatem cernere.*

HÆREDITATEM ADIRE, *says Popma,* est suscipere et occupare hæreditatem; *and* CERNERE, constituere et quasi decernere se hæredem esse velle. Hæres intra certum tempus à testatore præfinitum, testibus præsentibus, primùm cernebat hæreditatem, deindè adibat; cretio prior erat aditione. Cretio, *says Ulpian,* est certorum dierum spatium quod datur instituto hæredi ad deliberandum utrùm expediat ei adire hæreditatem necne. Hodiè ex testamento crevi hæreditatem. Cic. Et adiit hæreditates civium Romanorum. Id.

1224. *Hæresis. Secta.*

Hæresis, (*from* αἵρεσις, *choice*) *an opinion, a sentiment.* Cato in eâ est hæresi, quæ nullum sequitur florem orationis. Cic.—Secta, (*from* sequi) *a sect, a way of living.* Qui hanc sectam rationemque vitæ secuti sumus. Cic. Philosophorum sectæ, familiæ, disciplinæ. Id. Secta Cæsaris, Id., *The followers of Cæsar's party.*

1225. *Haurire. Sorbere.*

Haurire, *to draw up: it is properly said of liquids.* Hausta aqua de jugi puteo. Cic. *It also signifies to drink.* Impiger hausit spumantem pateram. Virg. *Figuratively:* Flamma multos hausit. Liv. Hanc legem à naturâ hausimus. Cic. Haurire oculis dolorem. Id. —Sorbere, *to swallow, speaking of liquids.* Lac sorbere. Plin. Sorbere ovum. Id. *Figuratively:* Sorbere animo. Cic. Ejus odia non sorbeo solùm, sed etiam concoquo. Id.

1226. *Hebere. Hebescere.*

Hebere, *to be blunt.* Nùm ferrum hebet, aut dextræ torpent? Liv. *Figuratively:* Sanguis gelidus hebet. Virg. Delegátâ agrorum curâ infirmissimo cuique, ipsi hebent. Tac. Corpus hebet somno. Valer. Flac.—Hebescere, *to grow blunt.* Gladiorum acies hebescit. Col. *Figuratively:* Hebescit acies auctoritatis, Cic., *Authority grows weak.* Hebescere et languere in otio. Id.

1227. *Helluo. Decoctor.*

Helluo, *a greedy eater, a glutton.* Ille gurges atque helluo natus abdomini suo. Cic. *Figuratively:* Helluo patriæ, Cic., *A destroyer of his country.* Helluo librorum, Id., *A great and indefatigable reader.* —Decoctor, (*from* decoquere) *a bankrupt, because bankruptcies are very often the consequence of extravagant expenses in eating, drinking, &c. Bankrupts had a separate place in the public games.* Illud audaciæ tuæ fuit, quòd sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, cùm esset lege Rosciâ decoctoribus certus locus constitutus. Cic.

1228. *Herba. Fœnum.*

Herba, *a herb in general, any plant without a stem, that puts out leaves, and is produced by the earth.* Immemor herbæ victor equus. Virg. Et sulcis frumenti quæreret herbam. Id. Nec poterat curas sanare salubribus herbis. Tib. Graminis herba. Virg.—Fœnum, *hay, fodder.* Fœnum cordum, Plin., *After-grass, or latter math.* Fœnum habet in cornu, Hor., *He is a furious and mischievous man. Hay was fixed to the horns of dangerous bulls, that people might secure themselves from being hurt. Figuratively:* Crassum cùm Catulus nuper audîsset, fœnum alios aiebat oportere esse. Cic.

1229. *Herbidus. Herbosus. Herbeus. Herbarius.*

Herbidus, *full of grass or herbs.* Herbidus locus. Liv.—Herbosus, *abundant in or productive of herbs.* Ager herbosus. Ovid.—Herbeus, *herby, green like grass.* Oculi herbei. Plaut.—Herbarius, *concerning or belonging to herbs.* Ars herbaria, Plin., *Botany, the science of simples.*

1230. *Heus. Heu.*

Heus, (vox vocantis et revocantis) *oh! holla! soho! so there!* Heus Geta! Ter. Heus! ecquis hìc est janitor? Aperite. Plaut.—Heu, (vox ejulantis et dolentis) *alas!* Heu pietas! heu prisca fides! Virg. Heu me miserum, qui tuum animum ex animo spectavi meo! Cic. Heu misero mihi! nequeo quin fleam. Plaut.

1231. *Hiare. Hiscere.*

Hiare, *to open, to chap.* Hiavit humus multa vasta et profunda. Sall. *In this sense* hiare *signifies to yawn, to open the mouth wide.* Emptorem inducere hiantem. Hor. Hiare pabuli sui gratiâ. Plin. *Figuratively:* Mutila et hiantia loqui, Cic., *To talk without connexion.* Hiante avaritiâ Verres, Id., *Verres of an insatiable avarice.*—Hiscere, (*from* hiare) *to begin to chap, to begin to open the mouth.* Vix pauca furenti subjicio, et raris turbatus vocibus hisco. Virg. Respondebis-ne ad hæc, aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic.

1232. *Hic. Iste. Ille. Is.*

Hic, *this, the one that is present, or that is one's own.* Puer hic undè est? Ter. Si tu hic sis, aliter sentias, Id., *If you were in my place, you would alter your opinion.*—Iste (quasi is tuus) *relates to the second person.* Istos rastros depone. Ter. Cur non aut isthæc mihi ætas, aut tibi hæc sententia? Id., *Why have not I your age, or you my sentiments?* Hoccine agis; an-non? Ego verò istud. Id., *Do you pay attention to what I say to you, or not? Most assuredly, I pay attention to what you say.* Iste *is sometimes used as a word of contempt.* Non erit ista modò amicitia, sed mercatura. Cic.—Ille *relates to the third person, and things not yet mentioned.* Hæc de rhetoricâ dicta sint, illa verò de philosophiâ. Cic. Dùm illum video penè sum factus ille. Id. Ille *is also used to determine more forcibly.* Ipsa illa rerum humanarum domina fortuna. Cic. *The same may be said of the adverbs derived from the above pronouns.*—Is *is said of an absent person, or thing.* Is est, an-non? Ter. Fuit olim quidam senex mercator: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam. Id.

1233. *Hispanus. Hispaniensis.*

Hispanus, *a Spaniard, one born in Spain.* Nec numero Hispanos, nec robore Gallos, nec calliditate Pœnos, nec artibus Græcos superavimus. Cic.—Hispaniensis, *an inhabitant of Spain, although not a native.* Hispaniensis exercitus, Tac., *speaking of the Roman army that was in Spain. Martial, in one of his prefaces, has pointed out the difference very clearly.* Non Hispaniensem librum mittamus, sed Hispanum. Liber Hispaniensis *is a Latin work composed in Spain; and* liber Hispanus *is a book that does not partake of Roman elegance, but written in a bad Spanish style.*

1234. *Historia. Annales. Fasti.*

Historia, (*from ἱστορέω, to make search in order to know*) *history.* Historia est testis temporum, lux veritatis, magistra vitæ. Cic. Historia ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri dicere non audeat. Id. Historia, *besides the narration of facts, contains the cause and events, with the description of places, men, and times.*—Annales,

(*from* annus) *is properly the relation of things that happened from one year to another: when it is opposed to* historia, *it signifies a narration wherein the author, relating ancient facts, comes to no particulars, and seems to imitate the conciseness of the old pontifical chronicles.* Itaque non ex sermone hominum recenti, sed ex annalium vetustate eruenda est memoria nobilitatis tuæ. Cic. Res memoranda novis annalibus atque recenti historiâ. Juv. Erat enim historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio. Cic. *Latin authors have used these two words promiscuously: Livy calls his history* annales.—FASTI, *calendars wherein were set down the festivals of the Romans, the names of their officers, their pleading days, and all the public business they did throughout the year.* Posset agi necne pauci quondam sciebant, fastos enim vulgò non habebant. Cic. Ediscendos fastos populo proposuit. Id. Fastorum notare dies. Id.

1235. *Hœdus. Caper. Hircus.*

HŒDUS *or* HÆDUS, *a kid.* Sic canibus catulos similes, sic matribus hœdos norâm. Virg. Pascentes servabit Tityrus hœdos. Id. —CAPER, *a he-goat, whether gelded or not.* Vite caper morsâ Bacchi mactatus ad aras dicitur ultoris. Ovid. Caper tibi salvus et hœdi. Virg. Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat. Id. *It is also said of the stinking smell of the body, particularly of the armpits.* Tibi fertur valle sub alarum trux habitare caper. Catul.—HIRCUS, *the he-goat not gelded.* Immundus et libidinosus hircus. Plaut. *It is said of a lecherous old fellow.* Hircus alius sæpè perdidit civem innocentem. Plaut. *It also expresses the stinking smell of the body.* Gravis hirsutis cubat hircus in alis. Hor. Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum. Id.

1236. *Homo. Vir.*

HOMO, *one of human kind. It includes both sexes.* Durus homo. Cic. Paucis post annis ei moriendum, quoniam homo nata fuerat. Id. Hominem probiorem esse neminem. Id. Homines omni dedecore infames. Id. Homo *is sometimes used to express a brave man, a man of sense.* Pugnâsti, homo es. Plaut. Si vis homo esse, recipe te ad nos. Cic.—VIR, *a male, a man.* Matura viro filia. Cic. *It very often expresses a brave, sensible, and deserving man.* Propositâ morte qui nihilò segniùs Rempublicam defendit, is vir verè putandus est. Cic. *It is hardly ever used in a bad sense.* Vir bonus *often occurs in Cicero, and* bonus homo *is employed by him but once or twice. Horace has however said* molles viri, *and Cicero himself,* obscurus vir et humilis.

1237. *Honestas. Honestamentum.*

HONESTAS, *honesty, probity, honour.* Nihil est in vitâ magnoperè expetendum, nisi laus et honestas. Cic. Ubi est dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? Id. Honestas dictorum atque factorum. Id. *It is opposed to* turpitudo. In officio colendo sita est honestas omnis, et in negligendo turpitudo. Cic.—HONESTAMENTUM, *an adorning, an embellishment.* Nullo honestamento eget virtus ipsa, et magnum sui decus est. Sen.

1238. *Honestare. Honorare.*

HONESTARE, *to grace or to do credit to one, to procure a great reputation to one.* Auxit nomen populi Romani, imperiumque honesta-

vit. Cic. Non domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est. Id. Imagine mortem alicujus honestare. Id.—HONORARE, *to reverence, to honour, to show respect to.* Amphiaraum sic honoravit fama Græciæ, Deus ut haberetur. Cic. Nemo tùm virtutem non honorabat. Id. Defunctum Senatus publico funere honoravit. Suet.

1239. *Honestus. Honoratus.*

HONESTUS, *that is deserving of honours.*—HONORATUS, *that has received honours.* Qui honorem et sententiis et suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur. Cic. *It may be properly said of Cato:* Repulsam passus, honestus erat, licet non honoratus. Honestus *signifies also, that does honour to.* Quos ille dies sustinuerit, quàm acerbos sibi, quàm mihi ipsi non honestos! Cic. Honoratus *signifies also honoured.* Ad spem honoratioris militiæ. Liv. Vir honoratissimæ imaginis. Id. Honestus *has been taken in this sense.* Qui nos salvos et honestos velit. Cic.

1240. *Honor. Honores.*

HONOR *and* HONOS, 1. *Honour, respect paid to one.* Honor est præmium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem. Cic. Honor alit artes. Id. Habere, facere honorem alicui. Id. 2. *Honourable reward.* Exsortem ducere honorem. Virg. Curioni misi, ut medico honos haberetur. Cic.—HONORES *is generally said of high offices and dignities.* Perfuncti honoribus. Cic. Obrepere ad honores. Id.

1241. *Honor. Munus.*

HONOR, *synonymous with* MUNUS, *is, say the lawyers,* administratio Reipublicæ cum dignitatis gradu, eaque vel cum sumptu vel sine erogatione contingens; munus quodam cum sumptu sine dignitate in Republicâ subimus. Dare alicui immunitatem munerum. Cic. Honore abire. C. Nep. Eum ad summum honorem Senatûs devocant. *A man seventy years old* munera subire non cogitur, honores gerere potest. *G. D.*

1242. *Honorabilis. Honorandus.*

HONORABILIS, 1. *Worthy of honour.* Quinque consulatus eodem tenore gesti, vitaque omnis consulariter acta verendum penè ipsum magis quàm honorabilem faciebant. Liv. 2. *Honourable, conferring honour.* Hæc enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, quæ videntur levia, salutari, appeti, deduci. Cic.—HONORANDUS, *that ought to be honoured, that must be honoured.* Mors non monumentis, sed luctu publico honoranda. Cic. Quæ honorabilia sunt, honoranda existimo. *G. D.*

1243. *Honorarius. Honorificus.*

HONORARIUS, *that which is done or given upon the account of honour.* Honoraria opera amici, Cic., *A service done by a friend through honour.* Honorarius tumulus, Suet., *A bed or tomb of state.* Honorarius arbiter, Cic., *An umpire chosen by two contending parties, out of honour and respect for him, to settle their differences.*—HONORIFICUS, (faciens honorem) *that brings honour.* Honorifica mentio alicujus. Cic. Honorificum Senatûs-consultum. Id. Nihil honorificentius potuit facere Senatus, quàm ut, &c. Id.

1244. *Horreum. Granarium. Cumera.*

Horreum, *a granary or store-house for corn.* Illius immensæ ruperunt horrea messes. Virg. Horreum Campani agri. Cic. *It is taken in a more general sense.* Parcis deripere horreo amphoram? Hor. Conflagrârunt et horrea regia et armamentarium. Liv.—Granàrium, *a room of great extent, wherein rich people used to keep their corn.* Triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia. Varr.—Cumera, *a great earthen or wicker vessel, in which poor people kept their small provision of corn.* Cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nostris? Hor.

1245. *Horribilis. Horrendus. Horridus. Horrificus. Horrifer.*

Horribilis, (*from* horrere) *horrible, dreadful, frightful.* Mars rutilus et horribilis terris. Cic. Horribilis formido. Id. Horribilis et inculta vita. Id. Horribili visu portenta sequuntur. Virg.—Horrendus, *dire, terrible, formidable.* Rabies horrenda. Hor. Clamores horrendi. Virg. Horrendæque procul secreta Sibyllæ, Id., *The retreat of a formidable Sibyl.* Concilium horrendum Deorum, Id., *has the same meaning.*—Horridus, *rough, rugged, uncultivated.* Glacie riget horrida barba. Virg. Horridior rusco. Id. *Figuratively:* Deformis atque horridus homo. Cic. Horribilis *and* horrendus *would present another sense.* Nihil tam horridum quod non excolatur. Cic. In rebus horridis nitida oratio. Id. *Poets use it for* horribilis. Bella horrida. Virg. Horridus in jaculis. Id.—Horrificus, (horrorem faciens) *that strikes horror and dismay.* Horrificum bellum. Cic. Horrificum lethum. Virg.—Horrifer, (horrorem ferens) *that causes horror.* Horrifer Boreas. Ovid. Horriferæ voces. Lucr.

1246. *Hortari. Suadere.*

Hortari, (*from* ὄρω, *to excite*) *to exhort, to endeavour to induce one to, to excite.* Ad pacem hortari non desino. Cic. Sin, quod te jam diù hortor, exieris. Id. Ut te sæpè per litteras hortatus sum. Id.—Suadere, *to advise by giving reasons in order to persuade.* Pacem suadere. Cic. Hæc quæ suprà scripta sunt, eò spectant ut te horter et suadeam; reliqua sunt quæ pertinent ad rogandum. Id. Suasi tibi multis argumentis, sed persuadere non potui. Id. Hortamur impulsu; suademus argumentis. *G. D.*

1247. *Hortus. Horti. Villa.*

Hortus, *a garden, an orchard.* Irriguus hortus. Hor. Pauperis horti custos. Virg. Epicuri horti. Id. *Epicurus used to make dissertations in his gardens. The plural of this word is often understood of a pleasure-house, a country-house, a house with the appendages necessary for purposes of relaxation and pleasure, such as walks, rows of trees, gardens, groves, and even a park.* In hortos ad cœnam aliquem invitare. Cic. Habes hortos ad Tybrim, ac diligenter eo loco præparâsti, quò omnis juventus natandi causâ venit. Id.—Villa, *a manor-house out of a city or town; a habitation, with a farm-house, and other accessaries necessary to œconomical purposes.* Frumenta aut in agris, aut in villis sunt. Cic. Qui ager villam non habuit. Id. Hoc ipso in loco cùm anus viveret, et antiquo more parva esset villa, ut illa Curiana in Sabinis. Id.

1248. *Hospes. Caupo. Diversor.*

HOSPES *is a friend who entertains his friend; it is said of him who is entertained, as well as of the entertainer.*—CAUPO *is an innkeeper, one who provides strangers with lodgings for money.* Cùm duo quidam Arcades iter unà facerent, et Megaram venissent, alterum ad cauponem divertisse, ad hospitem alterum, &c. &c. Cic. Non hospes ab hospite tutus. Ovid.—DIVERSOR, *a guest, a lodger.* Caupo non multò post conclamavit hominem esse occisum, et cum quibusdam diversoribus illum qui ante exierat, consequitur. Cic.

1249. *Hospitalis. Hospitus.*

HOSPITALIS, *he that receives his guests in a friendly manner, and at whose house guests are welcome.* Hospitalis in suos. Cic. Hospitalis sedes. Id.—HOSPITUS *seems to have the same meaning; but is only found in poetry.* Conjux hospita Teucris. Virg. Hospita terra. Id. *Figuratively:* Hospita lustres æquora. Virg.

1250. *Hostia. Victima.*

Hostibus à domitis HOSTIA nomen habet. Ovid.—VICTIMA quæ cecidit dextrâ victrice vocatur. Id. Victima *was immolated only after and by him who had obtained a victory over his enemies.* Ego enim te arbitror, cæsis apud Amalthæam tuam victimis, statim esse ad Sycionem oppugnandam profectum. Cic. *Any one might immolate the* hostia. Multa tibi antè aras nostrâ cadet hostia dextrâ. Virg. Cæsis hostiis ad scelus perficiendum Dii placari non possunt. Cic. Victima *is generally said of horned beasts; and* hostia, *of sheep or lambs.* Nolo victimas, agninis me d'extis placari volo. Plaut. *This difference is well pointed out in Horace.* Reddere victimas, ædemque votivam memento; nos humilem feriemus agnam. *And in another place the same author says, in opposition to great sacrifices, that a handful of flour and a few grains of salt are more agreeable to the Gods when this worship is joined to innocence.* Immunis aram si tetigit manus, non sumptuosa blandior hostia lenibit aversos Penates farre pio et saliente micâ. Victima, *in good authors, is never used figuratively. G. D.*

1251. *Humanè. Humaniter. Humanitùs.*

HUMANE, *humanely, or like a man.* Humanè fecisti. Cic. Morbos toleranter atque humanè ferunt. Id. Intervalla vides humanè commoda, Hor., *You see a reasonable distance.*—HUMANITER, *courteously, as becomes a man.* Facit humaniter Licinius qui ad me venit. Cic. Nihil fieri potest humanius. Id. Sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feramus. Id.—HUMANITUS, *after the fashion of men, as men are wont.* Si quid mihi humanitùs accidisset, multa autem impendere videbantur præter naturam, præterque fatum, Cic., *If I had chanced to die, &c.* Adversa humanè feramus, utpote quæ humanitùs accidunt; hospites humaniter excipiamus. *G. D.*

1252. *Humare. Sepelire. Tumulare.*

HUMARE, (*from* humus) *properly, to cover with earth.* Corporibus in terram cadentibus, iisque humo tectis, ex quo dictum est humari. Cic.—SEPELIRE, *to bury, to lay in a grave.* Non qui uritur, sepelitur; sed qui humatur. Cic. Quod nunc communiter in omnibus

sepultis est, et humati dicantur, id erat proprium tunc in iis quos humus injecta contegeret. Id. *Figuratively: to cause to be forgotten, to overwhelm.* Sepelire dolorem. Cic. Sepultum bellum. Id. Sepulta virtus. Hor. Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam. Virg. —TUMULARE, (*from* tumulus) *properly to heap up on the place where the body lies.* Injectâ tumulabor terrâ. Catul. Nec conjugis unquàm busta meæ videam, neu sim tumulandus ab illâ. Ovid.

1253. *Humidus. Madidus. Udus. Uvidus.*

HUMIDUS, *damp, moist.* Ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis fieri jussit. Cic. Nubila humida. Virg.—MADIDUS, *wet.* Madidâque fluens in veste Menœtes. Virg. Ille fasciculus totus aquâ madidus mihi redditus est. Cic.—UDUS, (*from* ὕω, *to rain*) *made moist, slabby.* Terra uda viret gramine. Ovid. Pomaria uda mobilibus rivis. Hor.—UVIDUS *is said of a moisture fit for distillation.* Gemma uvida in palmite turget. Ovid. Uvida vestis, Plaut., *A coat dripping wet; whereas* madida vestis *is only a wet coat.*

1254. *Humor. Sudor.*

HUMOR, *a humour, an aqueous substance, that which participates of the nature of water.* Humor Bacchi, Virg., *Wine.* Bibit humorem tellus. Id. Humor et calor qui est infusus in corpore. Cic. Nares habent humorem. Id. Humor in genas furtim labitur. Hor.—SUDOR, *sweat, the serous matter evacuated at the pores when one is in a perspiration.* Herculis simulachrum multo sudore manavit. Cic. Nec enim sanguis, nec sudor nisi à corpore fluit. Id. *Figuratively:* Stylus ille tuus multi sudoris est. Cic.

1255. *Humus. Terra. Tellus. Solum.*

HUMUS, *earth, ground, land.* Humo jacebat. Phæd. Serpit humi. Hor. Humus graminea. Ovid.—TERRA, (*from* terere) *the earth, and all that it contains; our element.* Terra locata in mediâ mundi sede. Cic. *It is said of a part of the earth.* Dubitas, si hìc morari æquo animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras. Cic. Domesticus nativusque alicujus gentis ac terræ sensus. Id. Quinque jacent terræ. Ovid.—TELLUS, *the Goddess of the earth.* Ædes Telluris. Cic. *It is said of the earth itself.* Aret tellus succis ademptis. Virg. Tellus non movetur. Cic.—SOLUM, *properly that which sustains or bears any thing on it.* Subtrahiturque solum, Virg., *speaking of the sea, which appears as if flying away from under the ships.* Mihi calceamentum solorum callum est. Cic. Astra tenent cœleste solum. Ovid. Et cereale solum (*a trencher of bread*) pomis agrestibus augent. Virg. Vos, mutæ regiones, imploro, et sola terrarum ultimarum. Cic. *It signifies the earth itself, the soil, and is used in this sense mostly by poets.* Ferax et fœcundum solum. Virg. Invertant pingue solum fortes tauri. Id.

1256. *Hyberna. Hybernacula.*

HYBERNA, (*from* hyems) *winter-quarters for soldiers*—castra *is understood.* Milites mense Januario ex hybernis in expeditionem evocat. Sall.—HYBERNACULA, *the tents which soldiers inhabit in winter.* Hybernacula etiam, res nova, militi Romano ædificari cœpta. Liv.

J. I.

1257. *Jacĕre. Jaculari. Collimare.*

JACERE, *to cast, to throw, to fling.* In quem scyphum de manu jacĕre conatus est. Cic. Jacĕre anchoras. Liv. Jacĕre fundamenta. Cic. *Figuratively:* Terrores jacĕre. Cic. Omnis in hâc certam regio jacit arte salutem. Virg.—JACULARI, *to dart, to throw with violence.* Jaculando, equitando, omnia tolerando. Cic. *We find in good authors,* Jaculari locum *and* Jaculari tela. Et rubente dextrâ sacras jaculatus arces. Hor. Jupiter jaculatur fulmina. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo multa? Hor., *Life being so short, why do we form so many schemes?*—COLLIMARE, (quasi limis oculis, *casting a sheep's eye at*) *to aim at in a right line, to hit the mark.* Si cui propositum sit collimare hastam aliquò, aut sagittam. Cic. Quis est qui totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collimet? Id.

1258. *Jactare. Jactitare.*

JACTARE, (*frequentative of* jacĕre) *to throw to and fro.* Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem. Virg. Jactare cæstus. Cic. Diù jactato brachio. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Jactare rem sermonibus, Liv., *To talk often of a thing.* Jactare probra in aliquem, Id., *To inveigh against any one, to abuse him.* Jactare minas, Cic., *To threaten much.* Jactatur nummus sic, ut nemo scire possit quid in bonis habeat, Id., *The value of money changes so often, that nobody can know the true amount of his riches. It also signifies to cry up.* Genus et proavos jactare. Ovid. Jactare se de aliquâ re. Cic.—JACTITARE, (*frequentative of* jactare) *is only used in a figurative sense; to say often, to extol.* Jactitare ridicula, Liv., *To say often pleasant jokes.* Come officium jactitans, Phæd., *Extolling the service one has done.* Jactans *would be less expressive.*

1259. *Jactatio. Jactantia. Fastus. Ostentatio.*

JACTATIO, *in its proper sense, motion, agitation, or action.* Jactatio maris. Cic. Modica jactatio corporis. Id. *Figuratively: the act of boasting or vaunting.* Jactatio est voluptas gestiens et sese efferens insolentiùs. Cic. Eruditionis jactatio, Quint., *Ostentation of knowledge.*—JACTANTIA *is only used in a figurative sense: it differs from* jactatio *in this, that the latter expresses the act of boasting, and* jactantia *the habit, the character of it.* Minuere jactantiam. Quint. Frivola in parvis jactantia. Id.—FASTUS, *pageantry, ostentatious show, haughtiness.* Fastus inest pulchris, sequiturque superbia formam. Ovid. Tumidi fastus. Id.—OSTENTATIO, (*from* ostendere, ostentare) *ostentation, an ambitious display of a quality or advantage which we wish to make a vain-glorious show of.* Ingenuo ostentationis vitanda est suspicio. Cic. Simulatio et inanis ostentatio. Id. Beneficia profecta magis ab ostentatione quàm à voluntate. Id.

1260. *Jam. Jam-jam. Jam nunc. Jam primùm. Jam tùm. Jam indè.*

JAM, *already, even now, immediately.* Conveniam jam ipsum.

Ter. Jam *repeated before every member of a sentence signifies, sometimes.* Jam vino quærens, jam somno fallere curas. Hor.—Jam-jam *denotes more celerity than* jam. Dies noctesque cogitandum jam-jam esse moriendum, Cic., *We ought to think day and night that we shall very soon die.*—Jam nunc, *just now, this minute, is said of the present time.* Eamus nunc jam intrò. Ter.—Jam primum, *in the first place.* Jam primùm adolescens Catilina multa infanda fecerat. Sall.—Jam tum, *at that time.* Jam tùm florente Republicâ. Cic.—Jam inde, *ever since.* Jam indè ab Aristotele, Cic., *Ever since the time of Aristotle.* Jam indè ab adolescentiâ, *From his young days.*

1261. *Janitor. Portitor.*

Janitor, (*from* janua) *a porter, or keeper of a gate.* Janitor carceris. Cic. *It is said of a guard.* Janitores ex equestri loco ducenti, stipatores corporis. Cic.—Portitor, (*from* portare) *a ferryman, a waterman.* Orci portitor, Virg., *Charon the ferryman of Hell. It is without any foundation that Donatus will have here* portitor Orci *understood of him who guarded the entrance into the infernal regions.* Portitor *is also said of the officer in a port to whom all duties are paid.* Turpes sunt quæstus qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum et fœneratorum. Cic.

1262. *Ibì. Inibì. Ibidem.*

Ibi, *therein, in that place.* Ibì perpotavit usque ad vesperam. Cic. —Inibi, *in that very place.* Luxuries Annibalem Capuæ corrupit, et superbia nata inibì esse ex Campanorum fastidio videtur. Cic.—Ibidem, *in the same place.* Ibidem me opperiare velim. Cic. Quod ibidem rectè custodire poterunt, id ibidem custodiant. *These three are adverbs implying no motion.*

1263. *Icere. Ferire. Percutere. Verberare. Pulsare.*

Icere, Ferire, Percutere, *are so nearly of the same signification, that it appears a difficult task to imagine the cases wherein they may not be used without distinction: If they however be closely considered, this delicate and curious difference will be found.* Icere, *being a derivative from* ἵκω, *to come, to draw near, properly signifies, to reach a thing with a blow.* Telis icere caput. Catul. Laurus fulmine non icitur. Plin.—Ferire, (*from* ferre) *to make a blow at one.* Ferire securi. Cæs. Cornu ferit ille, caveto. Virg.—Percutere, (*from* per *and* quatere) *to shake one with a blow.* Fulmine percuti, Cic., *To be shaken by a thunder-bolt; whereas* fulmine ictus *signifies only being reached or struck by the thunder-bolt.* Percutere *is more expressive than the two foregoing verbs:* leviter ictus *is more properly said than* leviter percussus. *I am of opinion that one might also say, with the like propriety,* Quanquàm ictus est à me sodalis, hunc tamen ferire nolui. *G. D. The same difference is found in the figurative sense.* Desideriis icta fidelibus quærit patria Cæsarem. Hor. Minùs multa patent in eorum vitâ, quæ fortuna feriat. Cic. Calamitate aliquâ percuti. Id.—Verberare, (*from* verber) *properly, to strike with a wand or rod.* Quæ cùm apud te diceret, virgis oculi verberabantur. Cic. *It is taken in a more general sense.* Verberare urbem tormentis. Cic. Ungulâ sonante urbem verberat equus. Hor. Ictibus

auras verberat. Virg. *Figuratively:* Aures sermonibus verberatæ. Tac. Verberare injuriâ. Cic. Verberavi te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio. Id.—PULSARE, (*frequentative of* pello) *to beat, to push on with violence.* Pulsare terram pedibus. Hor. Videtis pendere alios ex arbore, pulsari autem alios et verberari. Cic. Sex lictores circumstant valentissimi, ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimi. Id. *Figuratively:* Corda pavor pulsans. Virg. Pulsare, *says Popma,* vehementi et crebro ictu tundere, ut fit, calcibus, pugnis, saxis: verberare, cædere verberibus, aut infligere plagas, quod fit manu, virgâ, fuste, flagello.

1264. *Id temporis. Per id tempus.*

ID TEMPORIS, *in such a circumstance.* Venit ad me, et quidem id temporis, ut retinendus esset. Cic. Ut purgaret se quòd id temporis venisset. Liv.—PER ID TEMPUS, *at that time.* Per id tempus ferè Cæsaris exercitui res accidit mirabilis auditu. Cic.

1265. *Idiotes. Rudis.*

IDIOTES *and* IDIOTA, (*from* ἴδιος) *idiotic, an illiterate or simple person. One is* idiotes *from want of knowledge.* Tu eruditior quàm Piso, ea contemnis quæ illi idiotæ, ut tu appellas, præclara duxerunt. Cic. Idiotam opponit homini ingenioso et intelligenti. Id. —RUDIS, *rough, unwrought, unpolished.* Rudis indigestaque moles. Ovid. Ille rudem nodis et cortice duro intorquet hastam, Virg., *He darts at him a javelin, the staff of which had not yet been cleared of its knobs and rind.* Rudis campus, Id., *An uncultivated field.* Lanæ rudes, Ovid., *Unwrought wool. Figuratively: Unexperienced, ignorant.* Ad bella rudis. Liv. Belli rudis. Hor. Pariter et eruditum vulgus et rude in eam sentinam vadit. Plin. Ingenium rude, *A rough and uncultivated mind.*

1266. *Ignis. Flamma.*

IGNIS, *fire, the warm element.* Ignis omnibus rebus vitalem impertit calorem. Cic.—FLAMMA, (*from* φλέγω, *to burn*) *a flame, the most luminous and subtile part of fire, that rises above the burning matter.* Quod astrorum ignis et ætheris flamma consumat. Cic. *All fire does not produce flame. There is the same difference in the figurative sense:* Et cæco carpitur igni. Virg. Cùm odium non restingueretis, huic ordini ignem novum subjici non sivistis. Cic. Flamma invidiæ. Id. Amoris turpissimi flammâ flagrare. Id. De flammâ judicii se eripere. Id. Flamma gulæ, Ovid., *A ravenous appetite.* Ignis *is the cause, and* flamma *the effect.*

1267. *Ignominia. Infamia. Dedecus. Opprobrium. Probrum.*

IGNOMINIA, (sine nomine) *properly, a mark of disgrace prefixed before a man's name by the censor.* Omnis judicatio censoris versatur tantummodò in nomine; animadversio igitur illa ignominia dicta est. Cic. *It is taken in a more general sense: ignominy, disgrace.* Dedecore, maculâ, turpissimâque ignominiâ notetur. Cic.—INFAMIA, (sine famâ) *infamy, disrepute.* Effugere infamiam crudelitatis. Cic. Intactus infamiâ. Liv. Ignominia, *say the Grammarians,* imponitur ab eo qui potest animadversione notare; infamia ex multorum ser-

mone nascitur.—DEDECUS, (sine decore) *dishonour*. Quod privatarum rerum dedecus non hæret infamiæ? Cic. Cum ignominiâ et dedecore mori. Id. Dedecorum pretiosus emptor. Hor.—OPPROBRIUM, (*from* ob *and* probrum) *reproach, a taunt*. Fugere opprobria culpæ. Hor. Falsis opprobriis morderi. Id. Magnum pauperies opprobrium.—PROBRUM, *a dishonest act, any heinous or detestable action*. Arguere aliquem probri. Cic. Probri insimulavit uxorem. Plaut. *In this sense it is the cause; and* opprobrium *the effect*. Ingerere probra alicui. Liv. Tuum scelus meum probrum putas esse oportere, Cic., *You think I must be disgraced by your villany*.

1268. *Ignoratio. Ignorantia.*

IGNORATIO, (non nôsse) *the act of not knowing: it is always used in an active signification*. Qui aliquandiù propter ignorationem stirpis et generis in famulatu fuerunt. Cic. Ignoratio juris. Id.—IGNORANTIA *is used both in an active and a passive signification*. Res frumentaria ad M. Scaurum per ignorantiam translata. Cic. Ignorantia litterarum. Id. Ignorantia veri. Ovid.—IGNORATIO, *according to Grammarians, is what one does not know, nor can know by his own resources; and* ignorantia *is said of a thing which one can or ought to know, but which his wilful error or negligence makes him ignorant of. One may cloak* ignoratio *under a pretence; but the same cannot be done in respect to* ignorantia. Ignorantia prætendi non potest. Quint. *Authors seem to have often used both in the same sense.*

1269. *Ignotus. Incognitus.*

IGNOTUS, (non notus) *unknown, that does not know*. Ignotus in vulgus. Cic. Ignotus homo. Plaut. Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui. Phæd. Ignotis nota faciebant, Cic., *They explained those things to people who were ignorant of them*.—INCOGNITUS, *unknown, unheard of*. Ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus. Cic.

1270. *Illaboratus. Inelaboratus.*

ILLABORATUS, (non laboratus) *done without labour or pains*. Hæc omnia, quæ vix singula quisquam intentissimâ curâ consequi posset, fluunt illaborata, et illa oratio præ se fert tamen felicissimam facilitatem, Quint., *speaking of Cicero*. Ciceronis sermone cùm nihil sit cultius, fluit tamen illaboratus. Id. Illaborata terra, Sen.. *An uncultivated land*.—INELABORATUS, (non elaboratus) *neglected, that has no pains taken about it, not polished*. Simplex et inelaborata oratio. Quint. Illaboratus *is not always a defect; but* inelaboratus *is one*.

1271. *Illacrymabilis. Immisericors. Immiserabilis.*

ILLACRYMABILIS, (sine lacrymis) *not to be moved with tears; unlamented*. Pluto illacrymabilis. Hor. Sed omnes illacrymabiles urgentur. Id.—IMMISERICORS (sine misericordiâ) *unmerciful, pitiless*. Ipsum immisericordem, superbum fuisse. Cic.—IMMISERABILIS, *not deserving compassion, unpitied*. Si non periret immiserabilis captiva pubes. Hor.

1272. *Illaqueare. Illigare. Irretire. Implicare. Impedire. Præpedire.*

ILLAQUEARE, (*from* laqueus) *properly, to catch in a net. It is*

most commonly used in a figurative sense. Munera navium sævos illaqueant duces. Hor. Illaqueatus jam omnium legum periculis. Cic. —Illigare, (ligare in) *to tie, to fasten.* Illigare manus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Illigare sententiam verbis. Cic. Illigare bello gentem, Liv., *To force a nation into a war.* Illigatus peste interimor. Cic.—Irretire, (*from* in *and* rete) *to entangle in a net. It is elegantly used in the figurative sense.* Corruptelarum illecebris irretitus. Cic. Odio bonorum omnium irretitus. Id.—Implicare, (plicare in) *to twist one with another.* Quod malè implicuisti solvas potiùs quàm abrumpas. Sen. Fronde premit crinem fingens, atque implicat auro. Virg. *Figuratively:* Negotiis implicari. Cic. Implicare se societate omnium. Id. Dii vim suam hominum naturis implicant. Id.—Impedire, (in pedes) *to embarrass, to detain by the feet.* Impedire se in plagas. Plaut. *It is said of any hindrance.* Impedire profectionem, aut certe tardare. Cic. Tot me impediunt curæ. Id. Sapientis est, cùm suâ stultitiâ impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, sese eripere. Id. Mentem dolor impedit. Id.—Præpedire, (impedire præ) *properly to bind or tie the legs.* Crura præpediuntur vacillanti. Lucan. *Figuratively: to impede, to encumber.* Præpedire se sine modo prædâ. Liv. Subitus tremor ossa præpedit. Ovid. Confectus senectute, præpeditus morbo. Cic. Præpedit timor dicta linguæ. Plaut. Pudor præpediebat. Liv.

1273. *Illudere. Colludere.*

Illudere, (ludere in) *to play upon one, to laugh at, to make game of, to mock.* Gaudent illudere capto. Virg. Carneades Rhetorum præcepta illudere solebat. Cic. Ne impunè in nos illuseris. Tac. Vari corpus illusisse dicebatur, Id., *He was charged with having insulted the corpse of Varus. Figuratively:* Vestes illusas auro, Virg., *Cloth wrought or embroidered with gold.* Pecuniæ illudere, Tac., *To fool away one's money.*—Colludere, (ludere cum) *to play or sport together.* Videbis . . . . . summâ nantes in aquâ colludere plumas. Virg. Puer gestit paribus colludere. Hor. *Figuratively: to use collusion, to play with one in order to deceive.* Qui tibi inimicus esset tantâ contumeliâ acceptâ, nisi tecum collusisset. Cic.

1274. *Illustrare. Illuminare. Clarare.*

Illustrare, (lux in) *properly, to enlighten an object.*—Illuminare, (lumen in) *to give brightness and lustre to an object.* Quâ sol habitabiles illustrat oras. Hor. A sole luna illuminata. Cic. *Figuratively:* Illustrare dubia perspicuis. Cic. Illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic., *The injustice of men towards you will only serve to set forth your dignity.* Illuminavit ille dies virtutem Catonis. Cic. Illustravit *would have expressed less; as* illustrare orationem *is less expressive than* illuminare orationem. Illustrare *is only to throw light on a discourse, but* illuminare *is to embellish it.* Illustranda est oratio, ne obscura sit; illuminanda verbis et sententiis, ut fulgeat. *G. D.*—Clarare, (*from* clarus) *to make shining or bright: to make glittering, or sparkling.* Iter longæ claravit limite flammæ. Stat. Jupiter excelsâ clarabat sceptra columnâ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Non labor Isthmius clarabit pugilem. Hor.

1275. *Imber. Pluvia.*

IMBER, *a heavy shower of rain that does not last long.*—PLUVIA *is an adjective.* Aqua pluvia: *it is used substantively.* Tenues pluviæ. Virg. *It is a gentle rain, and of long duration.* Sed vehemens imber fit, ubi vehementer utrinque nubila vi cumulata premuntur, et impete venti; at retinere diu pluviæ, longùmque morari consuêrunt. Luc. Imber *is also used by poets to express a torrent of tears.* Indigno teneras imbre rigante genas. Ovid.

1276. *Imbuere. Inficere Infuscare.*

IMBUERE, *to moisten with a liquor, so that the part made wet may be penetrated through.* Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem testa diù. Hor. Imbuta Appia via sanguine latronis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Imbuere gladium scelere. Cic. Parentum præceptis imbuti. Id. Quibus ille studiis ab ineunte ætate se imbuerat. Id.—INFICERE, (facere in) *to dye, to colour.* Gladios inficere sanguine. Hor. Cortex nucis inficit manus. Ovid. Luxu et peregrinis infecti moribus. Liv. Deliciis, otio, languore, desidiâ animum inficere. Cic. *It is always taken in a bad sense.* Inficere præceptis *would be an improper expression. It is also used in the sense of* non factus *in the participle.* Factum est illud, fieri infectum non potest. Plaut. Re infectâ abiêrunt. Liv. Infectum argentum, Id., *Bullion.*—INFUSCARE, (*from* in, *and* fuscus *dark*) *to make black or dark, to stain.* Maculis infuscet vellera pullis. Virg. *Figuratively:* Iis, quos non aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, Cic., *They spoke very well to those whose manner of expression had not been corrupted by the barbarity of their country.* Amanda est vicinitas non infuscata malevolentiâ. Id.

1277. *Immensus. Infinitus. Interminatus.*

IMMENSUS, (non mensus) *immense, vast, is said of extent in any sense.* Immensus campus. Cic. Immensum mare. Id. Immensa scuta, Tac., *Very large shields.* Vorago vitiorum immensa. Cic. Immensæ gloriæ cupiditas. Id.—INFINITUS, (non finis) *infinite, is said of length or duration.* Infinitâ altitudine speluncâ. Cic. Immensa *would give another meaning.* Infinitum tempus ætatis. Id. Labor rerum forensium infinitus. Id. Infinitæ quæstiones, Id., *General and indefinite questions, the application of which is indeterminate.* Infinitæ pecuniæ, Id., *Vast sums of money.*—INTERMINATUS, (non terminus) *that has no bound nor end.* Immensa et interminata in omnes partes magnitudo regionum. Cic. Interminatus *also signifies forbidden, threatened; in which case it originates from* minari. Cibus interminatus, Hor., *Food the use of which has been forbidden with threats.* Interminatus sum ne faceres? Ter.

1278. *Imminere. Impendĕre.* (2d conjug.)

IMMINERE, (*from* in, *and the obsolete* minere) *to incline or lean downwards.*—IMPENDERE, (pendere in) *to hang over, to impend. In order to know the difference, it must be observed that* impendeo *is only said of what is hanging, or considered as such; and* imminere, *in its proper sense, expresses declivity: and figuratively, to have a design upon one, to watch an opportunity of catching a thing.* Impendet apud inferos saxum Tantalo ob scelera. Cic. Impendet tibi malum.

Id. Impendet belli timor. Id. Invidiæ tempestas quanta nobis impendet! Id. Imminet his aër. Ovid. Imminebant in fortunas nostras. Cic. Duo reges imminent Asiæ. Id. Impendent *would not be allowable.* Impendebat direptio, imminebat tuus furor omnium fortunis. Id. Mors propter incertos casus quotidiè imminet. Id. Imminebat in occasionem opprimendi ducis. Liv.

1279. *Immundus. Spurcus. Obscœnus. Impurus.*

IMMUNDUS, (non mundus) *slovenly, sluttish, nasty.* Humus erat immunda. Cic. Sues immundi. Hor. Fœmina neglecta, immunda illuvie. Ter. *Figuratively*: Immunda pauperies. Hor.—SPURCUS, (*from* spuere) *disgustful, nauseous, frightful, forbidding.* Samnis spurcus homo, vitâ illâ dignus locoque. Cic. *Figuratively:* Jactati tempestate spurcissimâ. Cic.—OBSCŒNUS, (*from* ob, *and* cœnum, *or, according to others, from* canere) *obscene, or inauspicious.* Cantare obscœna. Ovid. Obscœni sermones. Hor. Obscœnæ voluptates. Cic. Obscœnæ volucres. Virg. Obscœnum et funestum omen. Varr. Immundi contagionem semper fugiam; spurci vel aspectum ægrè feram; obscœni gestus et voces abominor. *G. D.*—IMPURUS, (non purus) *impure, unclean, defiled, is said of any defilement, especially of an interior one.* Adolescens omni libidine impurus. Cic. Omnes adulteri, omnes impuri. Id. Hostia impura. Ovid.

1280. *Immutabilis. Immutatus.*

IMMUTABILIS, (non mutare) *immutable, unchangeable.* Immutabilis æternitas. Cic.—IMMUTATUS, *unchanged.* Chremes id mutavit, quoniam me immutatum videt. Ter. *It also signifies changed.* Conversis rebus, ac bonorum voluntatibus immutatis. Cic.

1281. *Immutatio. Immutabilitas.*

IMMUTATIO, *an immutation, a changing.* Negat mutari posse musicas leges sine immutatione legum publicarum. Cic.—IMMUTABILITAS, *immutability, an unchangeable state.* In factis immutabilitas apparet, in futuris non item. Cic.

1282. *Impatiens. Intolerans.*

IMPATIENS, (non patiens) *that cannot suffer.*—INTOLERANS, *that cannot endure.* Impatiens *is the effect of the will, and* intolerans *the effect of courage.* Mollis et impatiens laboris, Ovid., *An effeminate man, an enemy to work.* Intolerantissima laboris corpora, Liv., *Unable to bear work.* Impatiens frigoris *is one who fears and avoids cold.* Intolerans frigoris *is one who is incommoded by cold.* Impatiens *is of very extensive use.* Drusus impatiens æmuli. Tac. Impatiens iræ, Ovid., *Who has no command of his passion.* Terra arborum impatiens, Suet., *A ground unfit for the growth of trees.* Vinum impatiens vetustatis. Plin., *Wine that will not keep. Tacitus has used* intolerans *in a passive sense.* Intolerantior victis servitus.

1283. *Impedimentum. Obstaculum. Difficultas.*

IMPEDIMENTUM, (*from* impedire) *an impediment or hindrance.* Inferre moram et impedimentum alicui. Cic. Naturæ impedimenta superavit Demosthenes. Id.—OBSTACULUM, (*from* ob *and* stare) *an obstacle, that which stands in the way and prevents our going on.*

Commeatum volui argentarium proficisci, ibi oppidò opposita obstacula. Plaut.—DIFFICULTAS, *difficulty, especially in one's affairs.* Ea res habet multùm difficultatis. Cic. Propter magnitudinem rerum ac difficultatem. Id. Impedimenta superantur, obstacula dimoventur, solvuntur difficultates. *G. D.*

1284. *Impedimenta. Sarcina.*

IMPEDIMENTA, *synonymous with* sarcina, *is said of the carriages, and bag and baggage of an army.* Ad Cirtham oppidum iter constituunt, quòd ibi Q. Metellus prædam, captivos, et impedimenta locaverat. Sall.—SARCINA (*from* sarcire) *is properly a fardel, a bundle sewed up.* Sarcina, *says Doletus,* utensilium est, et eorum quæ ad cultum, ad ornatum, et ad cæterum rerum usum pertinent, fascis, ut ita dicam, quem quis in itinere faciendo comportare possit. Relictæ sine hærede sarcinæ. Quint. *It is particularly said of the load that soldiers were obliged to carry on their backs.* Sub sarcinis adoriri milites, Id., *To attack the soldiers when loaded with their baggage.* Ut cùm Romana acies egressa è portis iret, impedimenta eorum, ac sarcinas diriperent. Liv. *Figuratively:* Sarcina hæc animo non sedet apta meo. Ovid. Sarcinam alicui imponere, Plaut., *To cheat one.*

1285. *Imperatorius. Imperiosus.*

IMPERATORIUS, *of or belonging to a general.* Imperatoria laus. Cic. Imperatorium jus. Id.—IMPERIOSUS, *domineering, of great authority, that bears a great sway, imperious.* Imperiosi populi, et reges illustres. Cic. Imperiosa dictatura, Liv., *The Dictatorship, which gives a great authority.* Quisnam igitur liber? sapiens sibique imperiosus, Hor., *A wise man who knows how to command himself.* Tiberius imperiosus sui inter initia principatûs. Plin. Dura domina, imperiosa, vehemens, cupiditas. Cic. *Figuratively:* Æquor imperiosius, Hor., *A boisterous and tempestuous sea.*

1286. *Imperium. Regnum.*

IMPERIUM *includes the idea of a vast dominion or territory, composed of several nations that obey the same master.* Imperium Romanum. Cic. Imperium Assyriorum. Just.—REGNUM, *a kingdom, implies the unity of the nation that forms it.* Regnum Bithyniæ. Cic. *We say* Regnum Galliæ, Regnum Hispaniæ, *because the division of these countries into provinces, does not prevent them from forming but one people*; *instead of which we say* Imperium Germaniæ, Imperium Russiæ, *because we know the diversity of people and nations that compose them.*

1287. *Imperium. Principatus. Dominatus. Dominatio. Regnum.*

IMPERIUM, *such as we consider it here, is said of the supreme power and authority.* Appius tenebat non modò auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos. Cic. *It also signifies order, command.* Perculsæ civitates imperium acceperunt. Liv. Lenia imperia. Hor.—PRINCIPATUS, (primum caput) *the first place, principality, pre-eminence of dignity.* In eâ civitate de principatu inter se contendebant. Cæs. Principatum belli ferre. Cic. Principatum factionis tenere. Cæs.—DOMINATUS, *sovereign power and administration.* Cùm dominatu uniûs omnia tenerentur. Cic. Potestate dominatuque dignissimus.

Id.—Dominatio, *the act of governing with an absolute power, is almost always said of a despotic and tyrannical government.* Vita sub dominatione miserâ est. Cic. Crudelis et superba dominatio. Id.—Regnum, *kingly government, royalty.* Qui regnum occupare voluerunt. Cic. *It was taken in a bad sense amongst the Romans.* Regnum-ne, Æschine, hìc tu possides? Ter., *says a man beaten by Æschinus. Figuratively:* Linguâ criminibusque regnabant, Liv., *speaking of the tribunes.* Sublatis judiciis amissoque regno forensi. Cic. Dominatio regnumque judiciorum. Id. Dominationem indignabantur Romani; principatum in ordine suo quisque capiebant; regnum oderant; imperia decernebant. *G. D.*

1288. *Impetrare. Obtinere. Adipisci.*

Impetrare, (patrare in) *properly, to execute.* Incipere multò est quàm impetrare faciliùs. Plaut. *It generally signifies to obtain by request, to supplicate.* Ut quod me oravisti impetres. Cic. Id si vobis impetravero. Id.—Obtinere, (tenere ob) *to have, to possess.* Suam quisque domum tùm obtinebat. Cic. Jus suum obtinere. Id. Hispaniam cum imperio obtinuit. Id. Antiquum obtines, Ter., *You still continue in your old habits.*—Adipisci, *says Valla,* de itinere propriè dicitur. Medio itinere eum adeptus, amplexus sum, Cic., *Having overtaken him half-way,* &c. *It signifies, to get, to obtain.* Summos honores à populo Romano adeptus est. Cic. Obtinere *is to be in possession of them.* Nuptias adipisci. Ter. *In the participles it is often used in a passive sense, and sometimes also in other senses.* Senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant, eam accusant adeptam. Cic. Iis qui habent à naturâ adjumenta rerum gerendarum, adipiscundi magistratus sunt. Id. Non ætate, verùm ingenio adipiscitur sapientia. Plaut. *In the age that preceded Cicero's,* apisci *was much used: it is found in Lucretius, Plautus, and even in Catullus himself.* Animus gestit apisci. *Tacitus has likewise made use of* apisci.

1289. *Impius. Nefarius. Sacrilegus.*

Impius (non pius) *is said of him who sins against God, against his country, against his nearest relations.* Impiè facit, si Deos esse neget. Cic. Piorum et impiorum rationem habent Dii. Id. Si pietate propinquitas colitur, qui affinitatem prodit, impius sit necesse est. Id. Arma impia. Virg.—Nefarius, (*from* nefas) *he who breaks both human and divine laws, abominable.* Nocentem aliquandò et nefarium et impium defendere. Cic. Scripta nefaria, Catul., *Villanous writings.*—Sacrilegus, (sacra legere) *sacrilegious, one who profanes holy things.* Sacrilego pœna est, neque ei soli qui sacrum abstulerit, sed etiam ei, qui sacro commendatum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sacrilegum bellum. Cic.

1290. *Implacidus. Implacatus. Implacabilis. Inexorabilis.*

Implacidus, (non placidus) *savage, untractable.* Drusus Germanos, implacidum genus, dejecit. Hor. *It is only used in poetry.*—Implacatus, (non placatus) *insatiable, never satisfied.* Tunc quoque dira fames, implacatæque vigebat flamma gulæ. Ovid.—Implacabilis, *implacable, that cannot be pacified.* Implacabilis timor. Cic. Si implacabiles iracundiæ sint, summa est crudelitas. Id.—Inexorabilis, (non exorabilis) *inexorable, that cannot be prevailed upon.*

Leges, rem surdam, inexorabilem esse. Cic. Inexorabilis judex. Id. Inexorabilem se præbere. Liv.

1291. *Implere. Explere. Replere. Complere. Opplere.*

Although these verbs seem often used indiscriminately, they however admit of a proper distinction. IMPLERE, *is to fill what is quite empty.* Implevitque mero pateram. Virg. *Figuratively:* Implere animos superstitione. Liv.—EXPLERE, *to complete the filling up, or number.* Ego me intùs explevi probè. Plaut. Sperabat iis militibus explere se numerum nautarum et remigum posse. Cic. *Figuratively:* Cupiditates multà operâ et impensâ explere. Cic. Concilium explere, Cæs., *To accomplish or execute a design.* Explere, *according to Servius, is also used to signify emptying in part or entirely; he explains in this meaning the following passage of Virgil:* Explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris, *I will shorten what I had to say. Lucretius has said in the same sense,* Navibus explebant sese, terrasque replebant.—COMPLERE, *to fill up to the top, or with many things.* Castra oppugnant, fossas complent. Cæs. Hæc decantata erat fabula, sed complere paginam volui. Cic. Uterumque armato milite complent. Virg. *Figuratively:* Complere omnia fletu. Cæs. Complere cuncta sono. Liv. Ut summam mei promissi compleam. Cic. Complevit annos centum, Id., *He is completely a hundred years old.*—REPLERE, *to fill up again.* Ut vix exhaustas domos replere possent. Cic. Consumpta replere. Id. *Figuratively:* Littora voce replet. Ovid. Gemitu tectum omne replebat. Virg.—OPPLERE, *to fill a surface all over.* Nilus Egyptum totâ æstate obrutam et oppletam tenet. Cic. *Figuratively:* Vetus hæc opinio opplevit Græciam. Cic. Inane dolium implemus; complemus usque ad summum; quæ desunt explemus; replemus quod consumptum est et exhaustum; diluvium opplevit terram. *G. D.*

1292. *Importunus. Molestus.*

IMPORTUNUS, (sine portu) *properly, without a port: it is only used in a figurative sense; never pleased, troublesome.* Importunus et amens Tyrannus. Cic. Vultus importunus. Id. Pauperies importuna. Hor. Importuna volucres. Virg.—MOLESTUS, (*from* moles) *overburdening.* Onus molestum. Hor. *Figuratively:* Molesta vita otiosorum. Cic. Operosus et molestus labor. Id.

1293. *Imprimere. Inurere.*

IMPRIMERE, (premere in) *to imprint, to impress, to set a mark.* Imprimere sigilla annulo. Cic. Vestigium in aliquo loco imprimere. Id. *Figuratively:* Imprimere dedecus Reipublicæ. Cic. In omnium animis Dei notitiam impressit natura. Id.—INURERE, (urere in) *to burn in, to mark with a hot iron.* Vitulis notas et nomina gentis inurunt, Virg., *They with a hot iron mark their calves with a particular mark and name, in order to distinguish the breed. Figuratively:* Famam superbiæ inurere. Cic. Proprium est irati cupere, à quo læsus videatur, ei quàm maximum dolorem inurere. Id.

1294. *Improbus. Malus. Pravus. Depravatus.*

IMPROBUS, (non probus) *dishonest.* Improborum facta suspicio insequitur. Cic. Improbus homo et perfidiosus. Id. *Figuratively:* Fortuna improba, Cic., *A cruel fate.* Divitiæ improbæ, Hor., *Ill-*

gotten riches. Improbum testamentum, Cic., *A will made in a manner contrary to law.* Labor improbus, Virg., *An excessive work, and obstinately maintained.* Improba carmina, Ovid., *Licentious verses.*—Malus, *evil, bad by nature.* Philosophi quidam minimè mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti. Cic. Mala mens, malus animus. Ter. *Figuratively :* Mala ambitio, Hor., *A culpable ambition.* Malum pondus, Plaut., *A false weight.* Mala consuetudo. Hor. Malus militiæ, Id., *Not fit for war.*—Pravus, (*in its proper sense*) *crooked, deformed.* Interesse oportet, ut inter rectum et pravum, sic inter verum et falsum. Cic. Pravis fultum malè talis. Hor. Jumenta prava atque deformia. Cæs. *Figuratively : vicious, erroneous.* Prava ambitio. Hor. Pravissima consuetudinis regula. Cic.—Depravatus, (*from* pravus) *properly, made crooked.* Depravata crura. Varr. *It is used by Cicero in the figurative sense only.* Bestiæ enim quamvis depravatæ non sint, pravæ tamen esse possunt; depravatus est enim tantùm animi, quo bestiæ carent, pravus autem et corporis et animi est. Cic. Depravatæ opiniones. Id. Depravati mores. Id. Nolim quicquam agere cum improbo, quia fide caret; cum malo, quia plerùmque nocet; cum pravo, quòd vix unquam rectè sentiat, àd contortam mentis et animi regulam pleraque revocans; cum depravato, quòd vitiatus in transversum agi consueverit. *G. D.*

1295. *Improvisus. Inopinatus. Insperatus.*

Improvisus, (non visus pro) *unforeseen.* Nova res atque improvisa nunciatur. Cic.—Inopinatus, (non opinatus) *unthought of, unexpected.* Improvisum et inopinatum hoc illi accidit. Cic. Repentina et inopinata graviora sunt. Id. *We may very properly say :* Sæpè bonis et sapientibus viris accidit inopinata mors, non tamen improvisa. *G. D.*—Insperatus, (non speratus) *that which happens against one's hope, or expectation.* Insperatæ pecuniæ. Cic. *It is said of bad things.* Insperatum nec opinatum malum. Cic. Spes *and* sperare *are found used in the same sense.* Tantum potui sperare dolorem. Virg.

1296. *Impudens. Inverecundus.*

Impudens, (non pudere) *impudent, brazen-faced.* Ut cum impudens fuisset in facto, tùm impudentior videretur, si negaret. Cic. Qui verecundiæ fines semel transierit, eum oportet esse impudentem. Id. Impudens mendacium. Id. Ad audendum impudentissimus. Id.—Inverecundus, (non vereri) *without reverence, that pays no respect to any thing.* Inverecundum ingenium. Cic. Inverecunda frons. Quint. Impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus. Plaut. *Horace calls Bacchus* inverecundus Deus, *because a man much in liquor has no respect for any thing, or any body.* Impudens sine pudore agit, et loquitur; inverecundus, nihil timidè agit aut loquitur. *G. D.*

1297. *Impudicus. Incestus.*

Impudicus, *unchaste, lascivious.* Mulieres impudicæ. Cic. Impudicus *relates to manners.*—Incestus, (non castus) *in the best ancient authors, has a reference to religion, as well as* castus, *its opposite ; in which sense* castus *has been used by Virgil,* Casti sacerdotes, *religious priests ; and by Livy,* castè sacrificium Dianæ facere. An triste bidental moverit incestus. Hor. *It is very properly used in the*

sense of immoral. Primò pellicere adolescentem sermone incesto conatus est. Cic.

1298. *Impulsio. Impulsus.*

Impulsio, (pellere in) *impulsion, the act of pushing or forcibly moving. It is only found in the figurative sense.* Impulsio est quæ sine cogitatione per quandam affectionem animi facere aliquid hortatur; ut amor, iracundia, ægritudo, &c. Cic. Inductio et impulsio in hilaritatem. Id.—Impulsus, *the shock itself.* Etsi non solùm impulsu scutorum, neque conflictu corporum, &c. Cic. Impulsu aquilonis. Cæs. *Figuratively: instigation.* Impulsu tuo fecit. Cic. Ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret. Cæs.

1299. *Imus. Inferus. Infimus.*

Imus, (*a termination of the superlative degree,*) *the lowest.* Fundo volvuntur in imo. Virg. A vertice ad imos talos. Hor. Ima petunt pisces. Ovid.—Inferus, (*from* infrà) *lower, inferior, from under.* Ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima videremus. Cic. Inferum mare. Id. *A part of the Mediterranean sea, which washes the southern part of Italy, called* mare inferum *on account of its lying towards the south*; *as the Adriatic sea was called* superum mare, *on account of its being more in a western direction.*—Infimus, (*superlative of* inferus, inferior,) *beneath the lowest.* Infima, summa. Cic. *Figuratively:* Infima fex populi. Cic. Infimis precibus auxilium impetrare. Liv. Ego te esse infrà infimos omnes puto. Ter.

1300. *In integro. In integrum.*

In integro, *as it was* (*when there is no motion*). Tibi in integro tota res est, Cic., *The whole of the business is just as it was*; *you may do what you please with it*.—In integrum, *as it was* (*when there is motion*). In integrum restituere, Cic., *To restore to its former state.*

1301. *In manu. Præ manu.*

In manu, *in one's hand* (*when there is no motion*). Cùm pyxidem teneret in manu. Cic. *Figuratively: in the power of, at the disposal of.* Tibi in manu est ne fiat, Ter., *It is in your power to prevent it.* —Præ manu, *in hand, in one's possession* (*whether there be motion or not*). Huic paululùm aliquid præ manibus dederis, unde utatur. Ter. Reddidi patri omne aurum, quod mihi fuit præ manibus, Plaut., *I returned to my father all the ready money I had.* In manibus *would have a different sense. I returned . . . . all the money I had in my hands.*

1302. *In occulto. Ex occulto.*

In occulto, (*for the question* ubi,) *in obscurity, in a secret place.* Latebat in occulto. Cic. Propè in occulto stabant. Id.—Ex occulto, (*for the question* undè,) *from a place by way of surprise.* Cùm multi boni viri ex occulto intervenissent. Cic.

1303. *In præsenti. In præsentiâ.*

In præsenti, (tempore *understood,*) *for the present.* Hæc ad te in præsenti scripsi, ut speres te assequi id quod optas. Cic.—In præsentia, 1. *At this present moment.* Spero etiam in præsentiâ pacem nos habere. Cic. 2. *In presence of, before.* Periculum in præsentiâ et ante oculos positum est. Cic.

1304. *In præsenti re. In præsentem rem.*

In præsenti re, *and* In præsentem rem, (*the former for the question* ubi, *and the latter for the question* quò,) *about the thing or business in question.* In re præsenti ex copiâ piscariâ consulere licebit quid emam. Plaut. In re præsenti constitues. Plin. jun. In rem præsentem venire. Cic.

1305. *Inanis. Vacuus.*

Inanis, *empty.* Nuda et inanis domus. Cic. Vas inane cùm dicimus, non ita loquimur, ut physici, quibus inane nihil placet, sed ita ut, verbi gratiâ, sine aquâ, sine vino, sine oleo vas esse dicamus. Cic. *Figuratively :* Inanis elocutio ac penè puerilis. Cic.—Vacuus, *that is not occupied, vacant.* Date mihi vacuas aures. Plaut. Inanes *would not do in the foregoing sentence.* Vacuus equus, Liv., *A horse that has nothing to do. Likewise* vacua domus *is an uninhabited house ; and* inanis domus, *an empty house. A house full of furniture, and without any body living in it, is* vacua, *but not* inanis. Vacuum prædium, Cic., *An estate without an owner. Figuratively :* Cùm vacui temporis nihil haberem. Cic. Si es animo vacuo, Id., *If you are at leisure.*

1306. *Inauditus. Inaudibilis.*

Inauditus, (non auditus) *unheard-of, that has not been heard in his defence.* Nihil dicam aut inauditum vobis, aut cuiquam novum. Cic. Inauditi atque indefensi perierunt. Tac.—Inaudibilis, *that must not be heard of.* An fidem infirmet Silio inaudibili ? Cic.

1307. *Incautus. Improvidus. Imprudens. Inconsultus. Inconsideratus.*

Incautus, (non cavens) *incautious, that is not on his guard.* Incautos invadunt. Liv. Incautus futuri. Hor. Ab juventâ incautior, Liv., *Whom youth makes less cautious. It is sometimes used passively :* Iter intentatum et hostibus incautum. Tac.—Improvidus, *improvident.* Necessitas quædam fatalis improvidas hominum mentes occupavit. Cic. *It is also taken in a passive sense.* Improvida tela, Plin. jun., *Unforeseen darts.*—Imprudens, *ignorant, inadvertent.* Imprudens religionis. Liv. Imprudens feci. Ter.—Inconsultus, (sine consilio, non consultus) *that acts without asking advice, who has not counsel given him, unskilful.* Inconsulta turba. Liv. Inconsultum certamen, Id., *A battle fought without previously asking advice.* Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odêre Sibyllæ, Virg., *They go, having no counsel given them,* &c. Homo inconsultus et temerarius hæc non videbat. Cic.—Inconsideratus, *inconsiderate, that does not take the trouble of examining things.* Inconsideratus homo. Cic. O cupiditatem inconsideratam! Id. Incautus non cavet; non providet improvidus; imprudens non novit; inconsultus sine consilio agit; non attendit inconsideratus. *G D.*

1308. *Incensio. Incendium.*

Incensio, *the act of burning or setting on fire.* Incensione urbem liberavit. Cic. Incensio Capitolii. Id.—Incendium, *the conflagration itself, the combustion.* Incendium extinguere. Sall. Incensionem *would not be proper. Figuratively :* Belli incendia. Virg. Animorum incendia restincta. Cic. Conflagrare invidiæ incendio. Id. Incensione *would not be proper.*

1309. *Incipere. Cœpisse. Inchoare. Ordiri.*

INCIPERE *and* CŒPISSE, *to begin.* Ut incipiendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus. Cic. Ut magis pœniteret cœpisse, quàm liceret desistere. Id.—INCHOARE, *to rough-hew, to make the rough draught of.* Præclarè multa inchoare, sed non perficere. Cic. Inchoare et informare oratorem perfectum. Id. Neve indè navis inchoandæ cœpisset exordium. Id.—ORDIRI, *properly, to make a warp, as weavers do.* Ordiri telam. Plin. *Figuratively: To begin or enter upon a work that requires much time.* Prætexe modò quod orsus es. Cic. Tunc sic orsa loqui vates. Virg. Ordiri causam. Cic. Ut ordiar ab initio, et perducam ad finem. Id. Incipimus quodcumque facere aut dicere volumus; ordimur longum aliquid et artificiosum; inchoamus rude quidpiam componendum ac perficiendum. *G. D.*

1310. *Incipiens annus. Iniens annus.*

INCIPIENS ANNUS, *the year which is beginning.* Incipiente vere. Cic.—INIENS ANNUS, *the current year.* Januario ineunte cura ut Romæ sis. Cic. *It must also be observed that* incipiens *is said of any thing that begins.* Incipiente febriculâ. Cic. *Whereas* iniens *is only said of time.* Ineuntis ætatis inscitia senum constituenda et regenda prudentiâ est. Cic. Ineunte febriculâ *would be a bad expression.*

1311. *Incitatio. Incitamentum.*

INCITATIO, (ciere in) *an incitation, the act of stirring up.* Languentis populi incitatio, et effrenati moderatio. Cic.—INCITAMENTUM, *the incitement, the motive, the inducement.* Hoc maximum et periculorum incitamentum et laborum. Cic. Incitamentum ad vincendum. Liv. Incitatio *would present a different meaning.*

1312. *Incœptio. Incœptum.*

INCŒPTIO, *the beginning, the act of beginning.* Præclari operis incœptio. Cic.—INCŒPTUM, *the thing begun, the enterprise itself.* Si cujus non modò factum, sed incœptum, conatumve contra Rempublicam deprehendero, senties. Cic. Incœptionem *would present another sense.*

1313. *Incogitans. Incogitatus. Incogitabilis.*

INCOGITANS, (non cogitans) *thoughtless.* Adeò-ne te incogitantem atque impudentem, Phædria, ut, &c. Ter.—INCOGITATUS, *that does not think of a thing, and has not been thought of.* Petulans, iracundo animo, indomito, incogitato, sine modo et modestiâ sum. Plaut. Alacritas incogitata atque injussa. Sen.—INCOGITABILIS, *incapable of reflection.* Excors, cæcus, incogitabilis. Plaut.

1314. *Incolumis. Salvus. Sanus. Sospes.*

INCOLUMIS, (quasi in columine) *out of reach, that has preserved all its advantages.* Cives integros incolumesque servavi. Cic. Incolumes genæ, Hor., *Cheeks that have lost nothing of their freshness. Figuratively:* Virtutem incolumem odimus, sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi. Hor. Incolumi capite es? Id., *Are you in your senses?*—SALVUS, *safe from accidents dangerous to life.* Salvum te advenisse gaudeo. Cic. Salvæ et incolumes civitates. Id. *Figuratively:* Salvâ

fide. Cic. Salvo jure. Id.—SANUS, *in a good state of body and mind.* Medicamento sanum fieri. Cic. Homo sanæ mentis. Id. *Figuratively:* Sana et salva Respublica. Cic. Sanum genus dicendi. Id. Sanus *is opposed to* æger; salvus *to* morti proximus.—SOSPES, *escaped from perils.* Vix una navis sospes ab ignibus. Hor. Sospites omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit. Liv. Cursu sospite mutare Lares, Hor., *To have a prosperous voyage in going from one country to another. We may properly say:* Salvus erat plerùmque Romanus miles ab hostibus captus; non tamen incolumis, utpotè qui capite diminutus esset; nec sanus omninò, si leviter vulneratus decumberet; at demùm sospes in patriam redibat, si receptus à suis, aut redemptus esset. *G. D.*

1315. *Inconcinnus. Incomptus.*

INCONCINNUS, (non concinnus, *from* cinnus, *a curl of hair, and* cum) *without any order, without good grace.* Asperitas agrestis et inconcinna. Cic. Qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut mutus est, is ineptus dicitur. Id.—INCOMPTUS, (non comptus) *properly, untrimmed, uncombed.* Caput incomptum. Hor. Incompti capilli. Id. *Figuratively: unpolished.* Oratio incompta. Cic.

1316. *Inconditus. Incompositus.*

INCONDITUS, (non datus cum) *out of rank, ill put together, scattered.* Inconditi milites, Liv., *Soldiers scattered about.* Incondita corpora, Id., *Unburied bodies.* Incondita carmina, Liv., *Doggrel verses.*—INCOMPOSITUS, (non positus cum) *discomposed, disordered.* Incompositum agmen. Liv. *Figuratively:* Pede incomposito dixi currere versus. Hor. Motus incompositi, Virg., *speaking of dancing.* Tempanii oratio incomposita fuisse dicitur. Liv.

1317. *Inconstantia. Levitas. Mutatio. Mutabilitas. Mobilitas.*

INCONSTANTIA, (non stare cum) *inconstancy.* In maximâ inconstantiâ versantur vulgi opiniones. Cic.—LEVITAS, *levity, lightness, both in the natural and moral sense.* Volucri levitate ferri. Lucret. Levitas temerè assentientium. Cic. Constans in levitate fortuna. Id. —MUTATIO, *a change, the act of changing.* Optimus est portus pœnitenti mutatio consilii. Cic. Mutatio loci. Id. Mutationes temporum. Id.—MUTABILITAS, *mutability, susceptibility of change.* Inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis. Cic.—MOBILITAS, *moveableness, swiftness of motion.* Linguæ mobilitas. Cic. *Figuratively:* Quid est inconstantiâ, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Mobilitas fortunæ. C. Nep. Homo inconstans *does not long give his mind and affection to the same object.* Homo levis *does not feel a strong affection for any thing.* Homo mutabilis *is wavering from one object to another.*

1318. *Incorruptus. Sincerus.*

INCORRUPTUS, *incorrupt, whole and sound, both in the proper and in the figurative sense.* Spina incorrupta etiam in aquis durat. Plin. Sanitas incorrupta. Cic. Incorruptus testis. Id. Incorrupta vox benè judicantium. Id. Incorrupta quædam Latini sermonis integritas. Id.—SINCERUS, *without mixture, unspotted.* Sincerum nisi est vas, quodcunque infundis acescit. Hor. Sinceræ genæ. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Nihil est sanctum atque sincerum in civitate. Cic. Sincerâ fide

agere. Id. Sincera voluptas. Ovid. Prudens sincerumque judicium. Cic. Pronunciator sincerus et grandis. Id.

1319. *Increpare. Increpitare. Reprehendere. Objurgare.*

Increpare, *properly, to make a noise.* Increpuêre arma. Liv. Tuba terribilem sonitum increpuit. Virg. *Figuratively: To chide or reprimand severely.* Cùm illius in me perfidiam increparet. Cic. Increpare probris. Liv. Maledictis increpabat omnes bonos. Sall.—Increpitare, (*frequentative of* increpare) *denotes more activity in the chiding, to rebuke sharply.* Hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? Virg. *Figuratively:* Æstatem increpitans feram. Virg.—Reprehendere, (prehendere retrò) *properly, to lay hold of and draw back.* Cato quosdam reprehendit, vertitque in hostem. Liv. *Figuratively: To find fault with, to reprimand, to point out a fault.* Studia aliena reprehendere. Hor. Discessum meum quasi reprehendere, et subaccusare voluisti. Cic.—Objurgare, (*from* jurgium) *to reprove either through private interest, or through friendship.* Et monendi sæpè amici sunt, et objurgandi. Cic. Objurgavit M. Cœlium, sicut neminem unquàm parens. Id. Increpare, severitatis et vehementiæ est; objurgare, auctoritatis et amicitiæ; reprehendere prudentioris est. *G. D.*

1320. *Incurrere. Incursare.*

Incurrere, (currere in) *to run in, upon, or against.* Cæco impetu in aliquem incurrere. Cic. In unam navim multæ classes armatæ incurrerunt. Id. *Figuratively:* In famam alicujus incurrere, Cic., *To attack the reputation of somebody.* Incurrit in voces malevolorum laurus nostra, Id., *Our triumph is exposed to the censure of envy.* Ager in agrum incurrit, Id., *One field is included in another field.*—Incursare, (*frequentative of* incurrere) *to run often in, upon, or against.* Incursare agros hostium, Liv., *To overrun often the lands of the enemy.* Luminis orbus rupibus incursat Polyphemus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Incursare in fortunas omnium. Cic. Incursabit in te dolor meus, Id., *You will concern yourself in my sorrows.*

1321. *Incutere. Infligere. Impingere.*

Incutere, (quatere in) *to impress, or to strike upon or into.* Incutere pedem terræ, Quint., *To stamp on the ground.* Incutere Scipionem in caput. Liv. *Figuratively: To put into one's mind and disturb it.* Desiderium urbis incutere. Hor. Id metum pigritiamque incussit. Liv. Incutere religionem, Id., *To raise a scruple in the mind.* Incutere negotium, Plaut., *To get one into trouble.*—Infligere, (*from* in, *and the obsolete* fligo, *to paste*) *to lay on by striking.* Infligere vulnus. Cic. Manibus tollit cratera duabus, infligitque viro. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Infligere turpitudinem sibi, Cic., *To bring infamy upon one's self.*—Impingere, (pangere in) *to throw against, to touch with a blow.* Huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat. Cic. Æsopo quidam petulans lapidem impegerat. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Epistolam alicui impingere, Cic., *To send one a disagreeable letter.* Securim ligno, prudenti metum incutimus; servo infligimus alapam; caput parieti impingit temulentus. *G. D.*

1322. *Indagare. Quærere. Scrutari. Rimari. Vestigare. Investigare. Expiscari.*

INDAGARE, *to search out, as a hound does.* Aliquid indagare, invenire, è tenebris eruere. Cic. Omnibus vestigiis indagare aliquid. Id.—QUÆRERE, *to seek out by inquiring.* Te quærebam ipsum. Ter. Remedium quærere ab aliquo. Cic. Probam pauperiem sine dote quæro. Hor.—SCRUTARI, *to seek out by rummaging.* Non te excutio, non scrutor. Cic. Scrutatis omnibus latebris. Aurel. Vict. *Figuratively:* Arcanum ne tu scrutaberis ulliûs unquam. Hor.—RIMARI, (*from* rima) *to seek into the chinks and crevices.* Rimari terram rastris. Virg. Rimantur prata Caystri, Id., *that is to say, according to Servius,* pascuntur in pratis Caystri, cibum per terræ rimas requirentes.—VESTIGARE, (*from* vestigium) *to follow by the track or scent.* Vestigatque virum. Virg. Jacens piscis magis naribus escam quàm oculis vestigat. Col. *Figuratively:* Causas rerum vestigabimus. Cic. Voluptates omnes vestigant atque odorantur. Id. —INVESTIGARE, *to follow by the track, or scent, till the object be found out.* Illud molestum est me adhùc investigare non posse, ubi Lentulus sit. Cic. Incredibilis ad investigandum canum sagacitas narium. Id. *Figuratively:* Investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia. Cic. Ubi quæram? ubi investigem? Ter.—EXPISCARI, (*from* piscis) *properly, to seek for fish out of a river. Figuratively: to search out diligently.* Perindè expiscare, quasi non nosses. Plaut. Expiscari aliquid ab aliquo, Cic., *To pump one.*

1323. *Indigena. Inquilinus.*

INDIGENA, (quasi indè genitus) *a native of the place wherein he lives, or which is mentioned.* Nec majores eorum indigenas, sed advenas Italiæ cultores. Liv. Indigenæ Latii populi. Lucret.—INQUILINUS, (quasi incolens aliena) *a tenant, a lodger.* At verò te inquilino, non enim domino, personabant omnia vocibus ebriorum. Cic. Inquilini privatarum ædium atque insularum. Id. Indigena *is opposed to* advena; *and* inquilinus *to* ædium dominus.

1324. *Indignatio. Indignitas.*

INDIGNATIO, *indignation, anger.* Si natura negat, facit indignatio versum. Juv. Nec domi tantùm indignationes continebant. Liv. —INDIGNITAS, *indignity, heinousness.* Neque satis severè pro rei indignitate decrevit. Cic. Ego-ne has indignitates diutiùs patiar, quàm necesse est? Id. Indignitas creat indignationem. *G. D.*

1325. *Indignus. Immerens.*

INDIGNUS, *unworthy, undeserving, or undeserved, is said either of good or evil.* Calamitatem hominum indignorum sublevare. Cic. Qui te indignum Ædilitate judicârunt. Id. Vident indignâ morte peremptum. Virg.—IMMERENS, *undeserving the harm done to him.* Immerentes, ut sceleratos, occidunt. C. Nep. Quid immerentes hospites vexas? Hor. Honestissimum credidi non premere immerentem. Plin.

1326. *Individuus. Indivisus. Indiscretus.*

INDIVIDUUS, *that cannot be divided, indivisible.* Individuum cor-

pus, quod dirimi distrahique non potest. Cic. Atomi, id est, individua corpora. Id.—INDIVISUS, *undivided, uncloven.* Indivisæ ungulæ. Varr. *Figuratively:* Indivisus honos. Sil. Ital. Indivisa potestas. Stat.—INDISCRETUS, (*from* non cernere diversim) *indistinct.* Simillima proles indiscreta suis parentibus. Virg. Indiscretis vocibus. Tac.

1327. *Indoles. Ingenium.*

INDOLES, *a natural disposition, relates to the qualities of the soul.* Annibal cum hâc indole virtutum ac vitiorum sub Asdrubale meruit. Liv. Horum in quolibet indoles eadem, quæ in Alexandro erat animi ingeniique. Id.—INGENIUM, *judgement, sagacity, penetration.* Ingenium sæpè, etiamsi industriâ non alitur, valet tamen ipsum suis viribus. Cic. Ingenii acies. Id. *It is said of one's temper.* Ingenium meum ita est. Plaut. *It is also used to express the nature of a thing.* Ingenium soli. Plin. Ingenium loci. Flor. *In this sense Ovid said,* Ingeniosus ager ad fruges; *and Phædrus very nearly in the same meaning says:* Cognitosque dentibus nervos rodendo laxat ingenia artuum.

1328. *Indomitus. Intractatus. Intractabilis.*

INDOMITUS, *untamed.*—INTRACTATUS, *not broken in, as a horse.* Equus indomitus, Cic., *A fierce and fiery horse, the approach to which is dangerous.* Intractatus equus et novus, Id., *A horse that has not been broken in at a riding-school. Figuratively:* Indomitæ cupiditates. Cic. Indomita et effrænata libido. Id.—INTRACTABILIS, *untractable, unmanageable.* Genus intractabile bello. Virg. *Figuratively:* Bruma intractabilis, Virg., *A severe winter.* Animus intractabilis. Sen.

1329. *Induciæ. Pax. Pacificatio.*

INDUCIÆ, (*perhaps from* inducere, *because* cessatio armorum inducitur) *a truce, a cessation from war agreed upon for a certain time.* Inducias annorum octo impetraverunt. Liv. Pax negata, induciæ datæ. Id.—PAX, *peace.* Nomen pacis dulce, et res ipsa salutaris. Cic. Facere pacem. Id. *It also expresses pardon, permission.* Ab Jove pacem et veniam pete. Cic. Pace quod fiat tuâ, Ter., *With your permission.*—PACIFICATIO, *pacification, accommodation.* Nulla spes pacificationis est. Cic. Sapientiùs feceris, si te in istam pacificationem non interponas. Id.

1330. *Induere. Vestire.*

INDUERE, (*from* ἐνδύειν) *to put on, to put into.* Tunicam induere. Cic. Soccis se induere. Id. Inducre se veste. Plaut. Sibi vestem induere. Ter. *Figuratively:* Induit se nux in florem. Virg. Induit frondes arbos. Ovid. Personam judicis induere. Cic. Habes somnum imaginem mortis, eam quotidiè induis. Id. Suâ confessione induatur necesse est, Id., *He must be convicted by his own confession.* Mihi cura mea et fides nomen induit patroni plebis. Liv. Sibi novum ingenium induere. Id. Inducre hostiles spiritus. Tac.—VESTIRE, *to clothe.* Ali ab aliquo et vestiri. Cic. Vir te vestiat, tu virum despolies. Plaut. *It is said of covering in general.* Parietes tabulis vestire. Cic. Montes vestiti sylvis. Liv. Terra vestita

floribus, arboribus, frugibus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Exquisitas sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio. Cic.

1331. *Indulgentia. Obsequium.*

INDULGENTIA, *indulgence, kindness and readiness in excusing and forgiving faults.* Indulgentia patrum in liberos. Cic. Eâ fuit indulgentiâ in suos, ut quos amare debuerat, irasci eis nefas duceret. C. Nep. Mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et corporis et animi frangit. Quint.—OBSEQUIUM, (*from* ob *and* sequi) *readiness in complying, both in physical and moral matters.* Flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus. Ovid. Antonium patientiâ et obsequio mitigavit. Cic. Obsequium erga Imperatorem exuit, Tac., *He refused to obey the emperor.* Obsequio grassare. Hor. Obsequium *complies with, does not resist;* indulgentia *excuses every thing.*

1332. *Industria. Labor.*

INDUSTRIA, *activity, application.* Mihi in labore perferendo industria non deerit. Cic. Industria in agendo, celeritas in perficiendo. Id.—LABOR, *labour, pain, fatigue.* Annales nostrorum laborum. Virg. Ferre laborem. Cic. Cujus erga me singularem benevolentiam vel in labore meo, vel in honore perspexi. Id.

1333. *Industrius. Navus. Laboriosus.*

INDUSTRIUS, *industrious, active at work.* Industrios homines illi studiosos, vel potiùs doloris amantes appellant; nos commodiùs laboriosos. Cic. Poëtæ boni, et actores industrii. Id.—NAVUS, *punctual, careful, that is very fond of what he is doing.* Imperata navi fecerunt. Sall. Homines navi et industrii partim in Asiâ negotiantur, partim, &c. Id.—LABORIOSUS, (*as synonymous with the other two*) *is a laborious man taking pains to do his work well.* Vos laboriosos existimet, quibus otiosis ne in communi quidem otio liceat esse. Cic. Quid vitâ nostrâ laboriosius? Id. Industrius semper aliquid agit; navus strenuè negotia exequitur, et constanti animo contra omnes difficultates obnititur; ille assiduitate, hic fortitudine et tolerantiâ commendatur. *G. D.*

1334. *Inedia. Jejunium. Jejunitas.*

INEDIA, (non edere) *want of victuals.* Inediâ et purgationibus consumi. Cic. Vigiliis et inediâ necatos. Id.—JEJUNIUM, *fasting, abstinence from victuals.* Jejunium instituere. Liv. Placare jejunia ventris. Ovid.—JEJUNITAS *is only used in a figurative sense, slenderness, barrenness.* Cavenda est oratori jejunitas et inopia. Cic.

1335. *Ineptiæ. Nugæ. Næniæ.*

INEPTIÆ, (non aptus) *silly things, impertinencies.* Omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, quàm quocunque loco, quoscunque inter homines visum est, de rebus difficillimis aut non necessariis argutissimè disputare. Cic. Ineptiæ penè aniles. Id.—NUGÆ, *properly, verses in praise of deceased persons, sung by women hired at funerals to sing them before the corpse.* Hæ sunt non nugæ, non enim mortualia. Plaut. *Because these verses were silly and trifling,* nugæ *is commonly used to signify trifles, gewgaws.* Delectari nugis. Cic.

Nescio quid meditans nugarum. Hor.—Næniæ, *or* Neniæ, *a funereal song.* Honoratorum virorum laudes in concione memorentur, easque etiam ad cantus, et ad tibiam prosequantur, cui nomen næniæ. Cic. *It is said of children's plays, of foolish things.* Puerorum nænia, quæ regnum rectè facientibus offert. Hor. Leges-ne, quæso, potiùs viles nænias? Phæd., *Will you rather amuse yourself with reading idle stories?*

1336. *Infamare. Diffamare.*

Infamare, (non fama) *to asperse, to make one lose his reputation, to spread abroad something against one.* Ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam. Cic. Infamare aliquem parricidii. Quint. Infamandæ rei causâ januam obserari jubet. Liv.—Diffamare, (diversim fama) *to defame, to brand some one's reputation every where.* Diffamatum adulterium. Ovid. A Nerone probroso carmine diffamatus, contumelias ultum ibat. Tac.

1337. *Infandus. Nefandus.*

Infandus, *so strange, so cruel, so heinous, so abominable, as not to be expressed.* Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem. Virg. Res infanda et crudelis. Cic. Tam infandum facinus ne audivi quidem. Ter.—Nefandus, *so impious, so base, as not to be spoken or named without horror.* Nefandus *implies the idea of a crime, which* infandus *does not always necessarily do.* Arma nefanda. Cic. Domus nefanda. Ovid.

1338. *Infans. Puer.*

Infans, (non fans) *not able to speak, is said of an infant: it is properly an adjective.* Infantium puerorum incunabula. Cic. Iste infanti pupillæ fortunas patrias ademit. Id. *It is said of beasts.* Quadrupedes infantes suos cognoscunt. Plin.—Puer *is used for a child up to twelve years of age.* Ut primùm excessit ex pueris. Cic. Pueri regii, Liv., *The young princes. It is said of a servant.* Eunti mihi Antium venit obviam puer tuus. Cic.

1339. *Infans. Mutus. Elinguis. Infacundus.*

Infans, (non fans) *not able or daring to speak.* Si infantes pueri, si mutæ etiam bestiæ loquuntur. Cic. Omnium infantissimus viderer. Id. *Figuratively:* Pudor infans. Hor. Infans historia. Cic.—Mutus, *mute, dumb.* Mutum esse satiùs est, quàm quod nemo intelligat dicere. Cic. Mutum pecus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Muta historia. Cic. Mutæ artes picturæ dicuntur. Id. Mutum à litteris tempus. Id.—Elinguis, *properly, that has no tongue; and figuratively, that does not know what to say.* Convicit et elinguem reddidit. Cic. Mutus *cannot speak by nature; but* elinguis *can.*—Infacundus, (non facundus) *ineloquent, rude in speech* Vir acer nec infacundus. Liv. Infacundior, et linguâ impromptus. Id.

1340. *Infensus. Infestus.*

Infensus, *that is transported against one by violence, passion, and hatred.* Infenso atque inimico animo ire in aliquem. Cic. Infensus servat. Ter. *Figuratively:* Infensa valetudo, Tac., *A bad state of health.*—Infestus, (non festus) *very troublesome, vexatious, spiteful.* Latrones infesti. Cic. Vir acer et infestus potentiæ nobilitatis. Sall. Bellum

infestissimum. Liv. Mare infestum. Cic. In dies infestior Tullii senectus. Liv. *It might have been said that Marshal Turenne and the Prince of Condé, when fighting on opposite sides, were* magis infesti sibi, quàm infensi. *G. D.*

1341. *Inferi. Tartarus. Elysium. Orcus.*

INFERI, (*from* infrà) *according to writers of fables, were subterraneous places fit for the reception of the dead, in the kingdom of Pluto.* Inferorum animas elicere. Cic. Impiis apud inferos pœnas esse præparatas. Id. Inferi *is properly an adjective,* Dii *or* Manes *being understood.* Inferi *included* Tartarus, *which was the abode of the wicked,* (*from* ταράσσω, *to frighten*) *and the Elyssian fields, which were the habitation of the souls of good men.* Sed amœna piorum concilia, Elysiumque colo. Virg. Hoc iter Elysium nobis: at læva malorum exercet pœnas, et ad impia Tartara mittit. Id. Tartarus *is of the neuter gender in its plural.*—ORCUS *is used by Cicero to express Pluto.* Jupiter, Neptunus, etiam Orcus frater. Cic. Verres, alter Orcus, non Proserpinam, sed ipsam Cererem abripuisse videtur. Id. *It is used in the poets for Hell itself.* In faucibus Orci posuere cubilia curæ. Virg. Multos Danaûm demittimus Orco. Id. Arbiter Orci Minos. Propert. *Festus maintains that* Orcus *was one of the infernal rivers.*

1342. *Inficiari. Inficias ire. Diffiteri.*

These verbs are said of the actions and of facts relating to one who denies, with this difference, that DIFFITERI *signifies to disavow, to excuse one's-self about a thing;* INFICIARI, *or* INFICIAS IRE, *to deny plainly a fact objected.* Itaque nunquam diffitebor multa me et simulâsse invitum, et dissimulâsse cum dolore. Cic. *Figuratively:* Et pudor obscœnum diffiteatur opus. Ovid. Cùm id posset inficiari, repentè confessus est. Cic. Si inficias ibit, mecum est annulus, quem amiserat. Ter. *In* inficias ire, ad *is understood,* ire ad inficias.

1343. *Infinitas. Infinitudo. Perpetuitas.*

INFINITAS, (non finis) *infinity, infiniteness.* Infinitas rerum atque naturæ. Cic. Infinitas locorum. Id.—INFINITUDO *is not found in good writers.*—PERPETUITAS, *perpetuity, uninterrupted continuance.* Perpetuitas laudis. Cic. Perpetuitas sermonis, Id., *An uninterrupted discourse.* Perpetuitas vitæ. Id.

1344. *Infirmus. Invalidus.*

INFIRMUS, (non firmus) *is a man of a bad constitution, unable to act, or to support what happens to him.* Assidamus, si placet, sum enim infirmus. Cic. Caput infirmum. Hor. Valetudo infirma. Cic. Infirmi ad resistendum. Cæs. Infirmus animus. Ter.—INVALIDUS, (non validus) *faint, whose strength fails him.* Ad munia corporis senectâ invalidus. Liv. Invalidi milites. Id. Invalidique patrum referant jejunia nati. Virg. *Figuratively:* Invalidi ignes. Tac.

1345. *Inflatio. Inflatus.*

INFLATIO, (flare in) *the act of blowing upon or into, or of swelling up a thing.* Inflatio tubæ. Plin. Habet inflationem is cibus (faba). Cic., *This food creates wind in the stomach.*—INFLATUS *is the effect of*

inflatio. Inflatus tibiarum. Cic. Inflatum recipiunt aures. Id. *Figuratively:* Aliquo instinctu inflatuque divino futura prænunciare. Cic.

1346. *Informare. Instituere. Instruere.*

INFORMARE, (*from* forma) *to form, to shape, to fashion.* His informatum manibus, jam parte politâ, fulmen erat. Virg. Ingentem clypeum informant. Id. *Figuratively:* Deum ne conjecturâ quidem informare possumus. Cic. Quibus artibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet. Id.—INSTITUERE, (statuere in) *properly, to establish, to found.* Civitates instituere, et leges scribere. Cic. *Figuratively: to enable, to train or bring up, to teach.* Rudem ad dicendum instituere. Cic. Græcis litteris instituere. Id. Sibi instituere amicos, Id., *To get friends.*—INSTRUERE, (*from* strues) *to provide, to furnish, to supply with things necessary or ornamental.* Emit hortos et emit instructos. Cic. Instruere agros, Liv., *To provide fields with what is necessary for their cultivation.* Instruere *of itself does not signify to instruct, unless it be joined to* doctrinâ, documentis, *or such like.* Instruere artibus ingenuis. Cic. Instruere consiliis idoneis ad agendum. Id. *When Cicero says,* Senectus adolescentulos docet, instituit, ad omne officii munus instruit, instruit *does not signify the instructing, but the fashioning or training up of young men by old ones.*

1347. *Informatio. Conformatio.*

INFORMATIO, *properly, a sketch, or first draught of a thing. It is only used in a figurative sense, an idea, a notion traced on the mind antecedently to instruction.* Unius verbi imagine totius sententiæ sæpè fit informatio. Cic. Habemus in animo insitam informationem Dei. Id.—CONFORMATIO, *the conformation, or disposition of the parts of a thing.* Conformatio quædam et figura totius oris et corporis. Cic. Compositio membrorum et conformatio lineamentorum. Id. *Figuratively:* Altera pars honestatis cernitur in conformatione et moderatione continentiæ et temperantiæ. Cic. Ornamenta et conformationes sententiarum, Id., *The beautiful proportions of sentences.*

1348. *Infundere. Invergere.*

INFUNDERE, (fundere in) *to pour into or over.* Infundere in vas. Cic. Largos humeris infundere rores. Virg. *Figuratively:* Vitia in civitatem infundere. Cic.—INVERGERE, (vergere in) *to incline towards.* Invergere *expresses the act of a man inclining his vessel in order to pour something out of it.* Frontique invergit vina sacerdos. Virg. Tùm super invergens tepidi carchesia lactis. Hor.

1349. *Ingenuus. Liber. Liberalis.*

INGENUUS, *a man free born, of good extraction.* An Romæ unquam fando audîstis, Patricios primò factos, non de cœlo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, id est, nihil ultrà quàm ingenuos? Liv. *Figuratively:* Ingenuæ et humanæ artes. Cic.—LIBER, *that is free, that is not a slave.* Omnes profectò liberi lubentiùs sumus, quàm servimus. Plaut. *In another sense:* Liber à delictis, Cic., *Void of or exempted from crimes.* Adolescentia liberior, Id., *Bold youth.* Ranæ vagantes liberis paludibus, Phæd., *in their open marshes.*—LIBERALIS, *synonymous with the two foregoing words, signifies worthy of a free-man.* Liberalis facies, liberale ingenium. Ter. Liberalis et digna

homine nobili doctrina. Cic. Liberales doctrinæ atque ingenuæ. Id. Homo liberaliter educatus. Cic.

1350. *Ingredi. Intrare. Introire.*

Although these three verbs seem to be often indifferently used, a distinction may, however, be pointed out between them. INGREDI, (gradior in) *to go forward in order to get in*;—INTRARE, *to pass the threshold of a door*;—INTROIRE, *to enter, to get within a place.* Cùm jam pontem ingredi inciperent. Cic. *Both* intrare *and* introire *would be improper.* Portus intramus amicos. Virg. Tu illam domum ingredi ausus es? Tu illud limen intrare, Cic., *Thou hadst the impudence to appear before that door and to get over that threshold.* Introire in urbem. Cic. An tu illa vestibula cùm aspexisti, domum tuam te introire putas? Id. Ingredi *expresses also, to walk, to go.* Si stas, ingredere; si ingrederis, curre. Cic. *The same difference is found in the figurative sense:* In spem Reipublicæ recuperandæ ingredi. Cic. Intrandum est in rerum naturam. Id. Introire in vitam. Id.

1351. *Ingruere. Incumbere.*

INGRUERE, (*from* ἐγχρέω, pulso, intùs pello) *to invade, to set upon with violence.* Ingruit Æneas Italis, et prælia miscet. Virg. In agrestes morbi ingruerant. Liv. Ingruens periculum. Id.—INCUMBERE, (cubare in) *to lean or lie upon, to rest upon.* In gladium incumbit. Cic. Incubuitque toro. Virg. Incumbunt tecta columnis. Mart. *Figuratively:* Incumbit in ejus perniciem, Cic., *He seeks an opportunity of ruining the man.* Volunt idem omnes ordines, eodem incumbunt municipia, Id., *The municipal towns aim at the same end. It is improper to say* illud mihi incumbit faciendum; *but* incumbo illi rei faciendæ, *or* in illam rem faciendam, *must be used.* Ingruit aliquid repetitum et multiplex; grave quidpiam ac totum simul incumbit. *G. D.*

1352. *Inhospitalis. Inhospitus.*

INHOSPITALIS, (non hospes) *uninhabitable.* Inhospitalis Caucasus. Hor.—INHOSPITUS, *uninhabited, inhospitable.* Inhospita Syrtis. Virg. Inhospita tecta Tyranni ingredior. Ovid.

1353. *Inhumanè. Inhumaniter.*

INHUMANE, *inhumanely.* Si quid ab homine ad nullam partem utili, utilitatis tuæ causâ detraxeris, inhumanè feceris, contraque naturæ legem. Cic.—INHUMANITER, *unmannerly.* Non possum scribere me miratum esse illum tàm inhumaniter fecisse, ut sine meis litteris ad te proficisceretur. Cic. *It is also used in the sense of* inhumanè.

1354. *Initium. Initia. Principium. Principia. Exordium. Primordium. Procœmium.*

INITIUM, (ire in) *a beginning, an entrance.* Narrationis initium. Ter. Initium capit à Rhodano flumine. Cæs. Initium belli. Cic. Initium cum hostibus confligendi facere. Id.—INITIA *is said of the sacrifices or rites of Ceres, the goddess of corn and tillage,* tanquàm ea sint vitæ principia, *says Cicero.* Duo juvenes per initiorum dies, non initiati, templum Cereris, imprudentes religionis, cum cæterâ turbâ ingressi sunt. Liv. Initia *is also said of the principles of a science.* Illa

initia, quæ Græcè elementa dicuntur. Id.—PRINCIPIUM, (quasi primum caput) *the principle.* Principium dare alicui motionis. Cic. Magnarum rerum à Diis immortalibus principia ducuntur. Id.—PRINCIPIA, *in tactics, is said of the van of an army.* Itaque nullus in acie locus tutior erat, quàm post principia. Liv. Hosce instrue: hìc ego ero post principia; indè omnibus signum dabo, Ter., *which place suits very well such a coward as Gnatho.* Principium *is hardly ever used by good authors to express a principle (a maxim or axiom).*—EXORDIUM, (*from* ex *and* ordiri) *a beginning, an introduction to a discourse. It is only used figuratively:* Exordium vitæ. Cic. Exordium mali explicare. Id.—PRIMORDIUM, (quasi primum ordium). *The first beginning.* A Diis immortalibus sunt nobis agendi capienda primordia. Cic. Primordia urbis. Liv. *Tacitus has used* primordia *to express the sacrifices offered to commemorate the origin of a people.* Stato tempore omnes ejusdem sanguinis populi legationibus coeunt, cæsoque publicè homine celebrant barbari ritûs horrenda primordia.—PROŒMIUM, (*from* πρὸ, and οἴμη, via, iter) *a proëm, a prelude.* Proœmium philosophiæ. Cic. Proœmium legis. Id. In singulis libris utor proœmiis. Id. *Figuratively:* Miseræ cognosce proœmia rixæ. Juv. Proœmium *may be separated from the work, but* exordium *cannot, as it makes a part of it.* Initium, quo quid incipit; principium, ex quo quid constat.

1355. *Injuria. Maledictio. Maledictum. Contumelia. Convicium.*

INJURIA, *says Cicero,* est quæ aut pulsatione corpus, aut convicio aures, aut aliquâ turpitudine vitam cujuspiam violat. *It is said of all things contrary to justice, or to the rights of individuals.* Facere injurias omnibus. Cic. *It does not properly signify an abuse or outrage, but a wrong or injustice done to one.* Contumeliæ acerbiores esse solent principibus, quàm injuriæ. Sen.—MALEDICTIO, (malè dicere) *detraction, evil-speaking: Cicero uses it to express the custom that prevailed amongst orators, of loading the adverse party with reproaches foreign to the cause: It does not exactly signify slander.* Maledictio nihil habet propositi præter contumeliam, quæ si petulantiùs jactetur, convicium; si facetiùs, urbanitas nominatur. Cic.—MALEDICTUM, *abusive or foul language; opprobrious words.* Aliquem maledictis insectari. Cic. Nihil est tàm volucre quàm maledictum, nihil faciliùs emittitur, nihil citiùs excipitur, nihil latiùs dissipatur. Id.—CONTUMELIA, (*from* contemnere) *contumely, a reproach or censure coupled with contempt.* Quibus tu privatim injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti. Cic. Injuriæ qui addideris contumeliam. *The Latin language had no word more forcible: hence the following expressions:* Servire est contumelias pati. Cic. Verborum contumeliis aliquem lacessere. Id.—CONVICIUM, (*from* cum *and* vox) *properly, the noise of many persons talking loud at the same time.* Erant autem illa convivia non illo silentio prætorum atque imperatorum . . . . . . sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio. Cic. Clamorem ranæ sustulere ad sydera: convicio permotus quærit Jupiter causam querelæ. Phæd. *It is said of bitter and abusive reproach.* Conviciis os alicujus verberare. Cic. Convicium alicui facere. Ter.

1356. *Injuriâ. Injuriosè.*

INJURIA, *without cause, without reason.* Hoc horret Milo, nec in-

juriâ. Cic. Ego tibi injuriâ suspectus sum. Id.—Injuriose, *unjustly, with injustice; it rises above* injuriâ. Temerè atque injuriosè aliquid de aliquo suspicari. Cic.

1357. *Injuriâ prohibere. Ab injuriâ detrahere.*

Injuria prohibere, *to secure one from an injustice.* Prohibere injuriâ tenuiores. Cic.—Ab injuria detrahere, *to dissuade from an injustice.* Quem cùm comperissem omnem sui tribunatûs conatum in meam perniciem parare atque meditari, egi cum Clodiâ, uxore tuâ, ut eum ab injuriâ detraheret, Cic., i. e. *I have induced your wife Clodia to dissuade him from committing an injustice towards me.*

1358. *Injuriam facere. Nocere. Obesse.*

Injuriam facere, *to commit an injustice towards one.* Alienum est à sapiente non modò injuriam cui facere, verùm etiam nocere. Cic.—Nocere, *to hurt, to wrong.* Eodem modo constitutum est, ut non liceat sui commodi causâ nocere alteri. Cic. Nocet empta dolore voluptas. Hor.—Obesse, (esse ob) *properly, to be before or against. Figuratively: to put an obstacle, to be prejudicial.* Gloria multis obfuit. Ovid. Fuit mirificus quidam in Crasso pudor, qui tamen non modò non obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam probitatis commendatione prodesset. Cic. Noceret *would have a different meaning*; injuriam faceret *would be quite improper.*

1359. *Injurius. Injuriosus. Injustus.*

Injurius, *contrary to divine or human law.* Si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit, extorquebit-ne eam sapiens, si poterit? Negat, quia injurium sit. Cic. Injurius *denotes an action against the law; and* Injuriosus, *the habit of such actions. It is the same with all adjectives in* osus. Quòd si pœna, si metus supplicii, non ipsa turpitudo, deterreret ab injuriosâ facinorosâque vitâ, nemo est injustus. Cic. In socios ipsos injuriosum et contumeliosum. Id. *Figuratively:* Venti injuriosi. Hor. *A passage of Cicero might induce one to believe that* injuriosus *is used in the sense of detrimental, damageable.* Quasi verò non intelligamus ab invito emere injuriosum esse; ab non invito, quæstuosum. *It is the opinion of Doletus.*—Injustus, *unjust, unreasonable.* Bellum injustum. Ovid. Injusta noverca. Virg. Iracundia, neque ea injusta, sed merita et debita. Cic. Injuria *and* injuriosa *would present another idea.*

1360. *Innocens. Innocuus. Innoxius.*

Innocens, *says Cicero,* non qui leviter nocet, sed qui nihil nocet. *It properly signifies wholesome, harmless.* Innocentiores uvæ. Plin. *Figuratively: Guiltless, innocent.* Innocens si accusatus sit, absolvi potest. Cic. Vir bonus et innocens. Id.—Innocuus, *inoffensive, or unhurt.* Genus innocuum. Ovid. Innocuique sales. Hor. Sedêre carinæ omnes innocuæ. Virg.—Innoxius, *that does no harm to any body.* Innoxius serpens. Virg. *It also signifies, that takes no hurt.* Faba à curculionibus innoxia. Col. Virum innocentem damnari, injustum; Innocuo civi fortunas adimi, injurium; Innoxium opprimere, inhumanum est. *G. D.*

1361. *Innocentia. Integritas.*

Innocentia, *innocence, freedom from guilt, harmlessness.* Vir sum-

mâ integritate et innocentiâ. Cic. Innocentia est affectio talis animi, quæ noceat nemini. Id.—INTEGRITAS *is properly said of the state of a thing that has had no part cut off, that is still whole.* Integritas valetudinis, Cic., *Sound health, that has not been impaired. In a moral sense: integrity, uprightness, freedom from reproach.* Incorrupta quædam Latini sermonis integritas, Cic., *The purity of the Latin language.* Vitæ gravitas et integritas. Id. Integritatem atque innocentiam singularem oportet esse in eo qui alterum accuset. Id.

1362. *Innumerus. Innumerabilis.*

INNUMERUS, (non numerus) *very numerous, numberless.* Gentes innumeræ. Virg. Hoste innumero cinctus. Ovid.—INNUMERABILIS, *innumerable, that cannot be numbered.* Series annorum innumerabilis. Hor. Innumerabilis pecunia. Cic. Multitudo innumerabilis. Id.

1363. *Innuptus. Innubus. Cœlebs.*

INNUPTUS, (non nuptus) *and poetically* INNUBUS, *unmarried, unwedded.* Innuptæ puellæ. Virg. Innupta Minerva. Id. Innuba permaneo. Ovid. Innuba laurus, Id., *speaking of Daphne transformed into a laurel.* Quâ tempestate Paris Helenam innuptis junxit nuptiis. Cic. i. e. contra jus factis.—CŒLEBS, (*from* κοίτη, *a bed, and* λείπω, *to abandon*) *he who leads a single life, whether he never was married, or is become a widower.* Sine conjuge cœlebs vivebat. Ovid. Dedit et matrimonio operam, verùm amissâ uxore cœlebs remansit. Suet. *Figuratively:* Cœlebs platanus. Hor.

1364. *Inquies. Inquietus. Irrequietus. Anxius. Sollicitus.*

INQUIES, *and* INQUIETUS, (sine quiete) *restless, unquiet.* Lux deindè inquietam noctem insecuta est. Liv. Nox per diversa inquies. Tac. *Figuratively: an enemy to quiet and peace.* Humanum genus inquies et indomitum. Sall. Inquieta ingenia, et in novas res avida. Id. Inquietus homo et ad tribunatum spirans. Id.—IRREQUIETUS, *that is never at rest, that is in a continual motion.* Siderum semper irrequieta agitatio. Sen. *Figuratively:* Bella irrequieta. Ovid. Sors Phœbi irrequieta. Id. —ANXIUS, (*from* angere) *perplexed, sorrowful.* Anxio animo esse. Cic. Anxius gloriæ alteriûs. Liv. Vicem suam anxius. Id. *Figuratively:* Anxiæ ægritudines et acerbæ. Cic.—SOLLICITUS, (è solo citare) *agitated, that is in commotion, both in the proper and figurative sense.* Mare sollicitum. Virg. Solliciti eramus de tuâ valetudine. Cic. Amor sollicitus atque anxius. Id. Sollicitus suspicione. Id. Velim scire utrum ista sollicito animo, an soluto legas. Id.

1365. *Inquit. Ait.*

INQUIT *is put in dialogues and narrations.* Quasi enim ipsos introduxi loquentes, ne inquit et inquam sæpiùs interponeretur. Cic. Vale, vale, inquit, Iola. Virg.—AIT *is opposed to* negat: Quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut neget. Cic. Diogenes ait. Antipater negat. Id.

1366. *Inscius. Nescius. Insciens.*

Although INSCIUS *and* NESCIUS *may sometimes be used the one instead of the other, it may however be remarked that* nescius *denotes ignorance in a more general sense.* Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque

futuræ. Virg. Inscia *would have less energy of expression.* Nescia mansuescere corda. Id. Quoniam ad mortem nos inscii misistis. Cic. Nescius *admits of a passive signification.* Nescia tributa aliis gentibus, Tac., *Taxes unknown to other nations.*—Insciens *expresses actual ignorance.* Ea quæ me insciente facta sunt. Cic. Insciens feci. Ter.

1367. *Insequi. Insectari.*

Insequi, (*from* in *and* sequor) *to follow after, to go after.* Insequi fugientem. Cic. Stricto gladio aliquem insequi. Id. Insequitur nimbus peditum. Virg. *Figuratively:* Insequi aliquem contumeliâ. Cic. Insequeris tamen hunc, et lite moraris iniquâ. Hor.—Insectari (*frequentative of* insequi) *denotes a greater action, and is always taken in a bad sense; to pursue, to run after.* Aquila insectatur et agitat alias aves. Cic. Furiæ agitant et insectantur impios. Id. *Figuratively:* Insectari aliquem maledictis. Cic. Insectari injuriam, Id., *To revenge an affront.* *In the same meaning Virgil says:* Quòd nisi et assiduis terram insectabere rastris, *If you do not continually weed out noxious herbs with your rake.* Fugientem et imbellem insequi non viri fortis est; tenuiores insectari, crudelis et impii. *G. D.*

1368. *Inserere. Insinuare.*

Inserere, inserui, (serere in) *to put or thrust in, to insert.* Inserere caput in tentorium. Liv. Inserere collum in laqueum. Cic. Lagenæ collum inserens ciconia. Phæd. Pueris cibum in os inserere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Inseritur huic loco fabula. Liv. Veris inseruit falsa. Cic. Historiæ turpes inseruisse jocos. Ovid.—Insinuare, (*from* sinus) *properly, to put in one's bosom; and figuratively, to insinuate.* Insinuare se in equitum turmas, Cæs., *To creep amongst the cavalry.* Explores, ne se insinuent mala. Cic. Se in causam insinuare, Id., *To enter into the most difficult part of an affair.* Insinuat suspicio in animis. Liv. Insinuare se alicui, Cic., *To creep into one's favour.*

1369. *Insidiator. Insidiosus.*

Insidiator, (sedere in) *he that lays snares.* Insidiator viæ. Cic. Insidiatori et latroni quæ potest afferri injusta nex? Id. *Figuratively:* Insidiator libertatis. Cic.—Insidiosus, *insidious, full of wiles and deceits.* Apertis inimicis obsistere, insidiosis amicis non credere. Cic. In tanto ac tam insidioso bello. Id. Insidiosæ simulationes. Id. Facies insidiosa oculis. Ovid.

1370. *Insilire. Adsilire. Insultare.*

Insilire, (salire in) *to leap in or upon.* E navi in scapham insiluimus. Plaut. Insilire in equum. Liv. Tignumque supra turba petulans insilit. Phæd.—Adsilire, (salire ad) *to leap to, to leap against.* Mus escam putans adsiluit. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Adsilire ad aliud genus orationis. Cic.—Insultare, (*frequentative of* insilire) *to leap up, to rebound.* Insultant floribus hœdi. Virg. Equitem docuere sub armis insultare solo. Id. *Figuratively:* Minimè tolerandâ audaciâ insultat. Liv. Insultare in omnes, Cic., *To insult every one.* Qui nunc potentiam senis, et segnitiem juvenis juxtà insultet. Tac. Multos à pueritiâ bonos insultaverat. Sall. Insultare malis, rebusque ægrescere lætis, Stat., *To rejoice heartily at misfortunes,* &c.

1371. *Insistere. Consistere.*

Insistere, (stare in) *to stand upon, to lean upon.* Insistere singulis gradibus. Cic. Insistebat in manu Cereris dextrâ simulachrum pulcherrimè factum Victoriæ. Id. Ut cùm primi cecidissent, proximi jacentibus insisterent, atque ex eorum corporibus pugnarent. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Insistere vestigiis laudum suarum, Cic., *Not to belie one's former glory.* Insistere mente et animo in rem aliquam, Id., *To gives one's-self entirely up to a thing.* Verùm vide, ne impulsus irâ pravè insistas, Ter., *Take care lest anger should cause you to make a false step.* Honoribus alicujus insistere, Plin. jun., *To succeed one in office or dignity.*—Consistere, (stare cum) *to stand fast, to keep in one place, to remain in a natural state.* Consistere in anchoris, Cæs., *To ride at anchor.* Consistit triduum Romæ. Cic. Nec mente nec linguâ consistit, Id., *He is not in his right senses, and does not know what he says.* Fides utrinque constitit, Liv., *Each party stuck to their word.* In sententiâ aliquâ consistere. Cic. Usura consistit, cùm non procedit. Id.

1372. *Insolentia. Intolerantia.*

Insolentia, (non solere) *properly, want of habit or practice, strangeness, extraordinariness.* Offendit aures insolentia sermonis. Liv. Disputationis insolentia, Cic., *An extraordinary and new way of disputing.* Moveor etiam ipsiûs loci insolentiâ. Id. *It also signifies insolence, haughtiness.* Ex arrogantiâ odium, ex insolentiâ arrogantia. Cic.—Intolerantia, (non tolerare) *impatience that cannot suffer or abide, ungovernable haughtiness.* Quis eum cum illâ superbiâ atque intolerantiâ ferre potuisset? Cic. Non privatorum insaniam, sed intolerantiam regis esse dicetis. Id.

1373. *Insomnis. Exsomnis. Vigil.*

Insomnis, *that sleeps not, without sleep.* Oberrant insomnes magis quàm pervigiles. Tac. Insomnem ducere noctem. Virg.—Exsomnis, (è somno) *awakened, that has done sleeping.* Non secùs in jugis exsomnis stupet Evias. Hor.—Vigil, *watchful, watching.* Vigiles oculi. Virg. Canum vigilum excubiæ. Hor. Vigil *differs from* insomnis, 1. *Because the former supposes an application, a kind of activity, when applied to animate beings.* 2. *It is applied to things that cannot possibly be susceptible of sleep by nature.* Lucernæ vigiles. Hor. Vigil ignis. Virg. *It is improper to say* Insomnes lucernæ, *or* ignis insomnis.

1374. *Inspicere. Introspicere.*

Inspicere, *to look upon, to observe nicely, in order to examine.* Inspicere in speculo. Ter. Hortos, cùm venero, inspiciam. Cic. Visne te inspiciamus à puero? Id.—Introspicere, *to look into.* Introspice in mentem tuam. Cic. Introspice penitùs in omnes Reipublicæ partes. Id.

1375. *Instabilis. Lubricus. Præceps.*

Instabilis, (non stare) *unsteady, that does not stand well.* Quippe ubi pedes instabilis, ac vix vado fidens vel inermi equite equo temerè acto perverti posset. Liv. Locus ad gradum instabilis. Tac. *Figuratively:* Instabilis homo, Liv., *An inconstant and changeable man.* Animi instabiles. Virg.—Lubricus, *slippery.* Viæ lubricæ quibus

insistere aut ingredi sine casu aliquo aut prolapsione vix possumus. Cic. Lubrica tota via est. Propert. Rursùs in lubrico atque instabili fundamenta tantæ molis locarentur. Plin. *Figuratively :* Ætas puerilis maximè lubrica et incerta. Cic. Perdifficilis et lubrica defensionis ratio. Id. Vultus lubricus aspici, Hor., *A face dangerous to look at.*—PRÆCEPS, (*from* præ *and* caput) *steep, down-hill, headlong.* Via præceps et lubrica. Cic. Dedit se præcipitem tecto. Hor. *Figuratively :* Præceps profectio, Cic., *A speedy departure.* Dominandi cupiditas præceps et lubrica. Id. Præceps senectus, Id., *Old age drawing to the end of life.* Præcipiti jam die curare corpora milites jubet. Liv.

1376. *Instare. Urgere.*

INSTARE, (stare in) *to be upon, to follow closely.* Vestigiis alicujus instare. Liv. Ferociter instat victis. Id. *Figuratively :* Dies instabat. Cæs. Bellum instat. Cic. Mihi instat iter longum. Id.—URGERE, *to press on.* Urgere jacentem, aut præcipitantem impellere, certè inhumanum est. Cic. Majore vi hostes urgent. Sall. *Figuratively :* Quin tu occasionem urges ? Cic. Malis omnibus urgeri. Id. Instat et urget Cato. Id. Urgere aliquem flebilibus modis. Hor. Urget præsentia Turni, Virg., *The presence of Turnus urged him to make his greatest efforts.* Urge, insta, perfice. Cic. Urget senectus, aut certè adventat. Id.

1377. *Instaurare. Renovare. Integrare. Sarcire.*

INSTAURARE, (quasi instar alterius facere) *to re-establish, to do again.* Instaurare epulas. Virg. Instaurare ludos. Liv. Scelus instaurare et renovare. Cic.—RENOVARE, *to renew, to make anew.* Vetera renovare. Cic. Renovare bellum. Cæs. Renovare memoriam, Cic., *To refresh the memory.* Renovare à fatigatione, Quint., *To restore from fatigue.*—INTEGRARE, (*from* integer) *to restore to the former state, to begin again.* Animus defessus audiendo, aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur. Cic. Ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio. Id. Integrant seditionem tribuni plebis. Liv.—SARCIRE, *to repair, to make good.* Discidit vestem, resarcietur. Ter. Sarcire detrimentum. Cæs. Instauratur id cujus simile jam existit ; renovatur, quod jam obsolevit aut elanguit ; integratur quod imminutum fuerat, ut totum reponatur ; sarcitur quod casu aut usu deterius factum est. *G. D.*

1378. *Instillare. Inculcare.*

INSTILLARE, (*from* stilla) *properly, to let in drop by drop, to fall in drop by drop.* Instillare oleum lumini. Cic. Guttæ quæ saxa assiduè instillant Caucasi. Cic. Merum instillat in ignes. Ovid. *Figuratively :* Præceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor., *Remember to whisper this lesson in his ear.* Tuæ litteræ mihi quiddam, quo starem, instillârunt, Cic., *Your letters have imperceptibly instilled comfort into me.*—INCULCARE, (calcare in) *to drive in by trampling under feet.* Inculcati lapides. Col. *Figuratively : to inculcate, to repeat a thing often, as it were to beat it into one's head.* Imagines animis inculcare. Cic. Tradita atque inculcata libertas. Id. Qui se inculcant auribus nostris, Id., *They who are continually forcing their discourse upon us.*

1379. *Institutio. Institutum.*

INSTITUTIO, (statuere in) *properly the act of establishing: It is not used but in the figurative sense.* Institutio operis, Cic., *The undertaking of a work.* Officiorum præcepta ad institutionem vitæ communis spectare videntur. Id. Ad discipulorum naturam institutio doctoris accommodanda. Id. Institutiones oratoriæ. Id.—INSTITUTUM, *a plan, a design, a method, an establishment.* Instituta philosophiæ. Cic. Meo instituto usus sum. Id. Ad instituta redeamus, Id., *Let us resume our first subject. It is also said in a bad sense.* Institutum meretricium, Cic. *i. e.*, vivendi modus meretricius. *G. D.*

1380. *Instrumentum. Supellex.*

INSTRUMENTUM, (*from* instruere) *an instrument, a furnishing.* Instrumenta aut ornamenta villæ. Cic. Abjecto instrumento artis, clausâque tabernâ. Hor. Instrumenta belli, Cic., *Equipages of war. Figuratively:* Instrumenta multa habet homo ad adipiscendam sapientiam, Cic., *Man has many means of acquiring wisdom.* Instrumenta virtutis. Id.—SUPELLEX, *household implements, goods, moveables of a house.* Multa et lauta et magnifica supellex. Cic. Vilis cum paterâ guttus, campana supellex. Hor. *Figuratively:* Verborum supellex. Cic. Amici, optima et pulcherrima vitæ, ut ita dicam, supellex. Id.

1381. *Insumere. Impendĕre. Erogare.*

INSUMERE, (sumere in) *to employ in.* Insumere operam frustrà. Liv. Insumere in rem aliquam sumptus. Cic.—IMPENDERE, (pendĕre in) *to expend for a thing.* Certum sumptum impendere ad incertum casum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Impendere laborem in opere faciendo. Cic. *A charitable man* impendit de suo ad calamitosos sublevandos: *An idle man* in res inutiles tempus insumit. *G. D.*—EROGARE, *says Alciatus,* dicitur qui rogatione à populo impetrabat largiendum aliquid ex ærario: *it signifies to bestow upon, to lay out.* Erogâsti pecunias ex ærario. Cic. Pecuniam in classem erogare. Id.

1382. *Integer. Inviolatus.*

INTEGER, *entire and whole.* Cùm crebrò integri defessis succederent. Cæs. Integer miles, Liv., *A fresh soldier.* Integer judex, Cic., *An impartial judge.* Integer laudo, Hor., *I praise without prepossession or interest.* Integer discipulus, Cic., *An unpolished disciple, on whom no pains have been bestowed, without his learning any thing.* Integra causa, Id., *An affair wherein nothing has been done.* Re integrâ, Id., *Nothing being concluded.* Integer orbis *would be an improper expression in the sense of* totus orbis.—INVIOLATUS, (non violatus, *from* vis) *inviolate, unhurt, untouched.* Inviolatum corpus omnium civium, integrum jus libertatis defendo. Cic. Id inviolatâ vestrâ amicitiâ, integro officio faciebant. Id. Qui prima illa initia ætatis integra atque inviolata præstitisset. Id.

1383. *Integer dies. Solidus dies.*

INTEGER DIES, *a day not entered upon, a single moment of which has not been made use of.* Dicimus integro sicci manè die; dicimus uvidi, cùm sol oceano subest. Hor. *This is a very striking opposition.*

—Solidus dies *is a day whole and full.* Nec partem solido demere de die spernit. Hor.

1384. *Intelligere. Percipere. Concipere.*

Intelligere, (legere intùs *or* inter) *to perceive by understanding.* Intelligentia est per quam animus perspicit quæ sunt. Cic. Tametsi non tam multùm in istis rebus intelligo, quàm multa vidi. Id. Rara mens intelligit quod interiore condidit cura angulo. Phæd. Quàntùm, è vultu ejus intelligo! Cic. Intelligere *denotes a clear head.*—Percipere, (capere per) *properly, to gather or reap.* Fructus percipere et condere. Cic. *Figuratively: to know, to apprehend.* Diligenter quæ dicuntur percipere. Cic. Id si minùs intelligitur quanta vis amicitiæ sit, ex discordiis percipi potest. Id. Percipere *denotes a penetrating mind.*—Concipere, (capere cum) *to conceive, both in the proper and in the figurative sense.* Omnia quæ terra concipit semina. Cic. Ipsa senectus concipit dedecus. Id. Principes non solùm vitia concipiunt, sed etiam infundunt in civitatem. Cic. Quod ita juratum est, ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, id observandum est. Id. Quodnam concepi tantum scelus? Id. Concipere iras. Ovid.

1385. *Intemperiæ. Intemperies.*

Intemperiæ, *the Furies, or evil spirits.* Dî, vostram fidem, quæ Intemperiæ nostram agunt familiam? Plaut.—Intemperies, 1. *Intemperature of the weather.* Noxia frugibus intemperies cœli. Col. 2. *Want of moderation in temper, violence of temper.* Sed mehercùlè incipiendo refugi, ne qui videor non stultè illius amici intemperiem tulisse, rursùs stultè injuriam illius faciam illustrem, si quid scripsero. Cic.

1386. *Intempestus. Intempestivus.*

Intempestus, (non tempestus) *the air and temperature of which is bad and unwholesome.* Intempestæque Graviscæ. Virg. Graviscæ *was an old city of Italy near the sea.* Intempestus *signifies also, obscure, full of darkness.* Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat. Virg.—Intempestivus, (non tempestivus) *unseasonable, untimely, inconvenient.* Intempestiva epistola, aut loquax. Cic. Nunquam intempestiva, nunquam molesta est amicitia. Id.

1387. *Intendere. Extendere.*

Intendere, (tendere in) *to stretch out.* Intendere dextram ad statuam. Cic. *Figuratively:* Animum intendere studiis, Hor., *To apply one's mind to study.* Litem alicui intendere, Cic., *To commence a suit against one. It is said of increasing the strength or force.* Quid si intendatur certamen, Tac., *What shall we do, should the rivalship between the two princes be increased?* Intendere *expresses also going along, iter or gressum being understood.* Ut eò, quò intendit, maturè cum exercitu perveniat. Liv.—Extendere, (tendere ex) *to extend, to give an extension.* Extendere agros. Hor. Extendere imperii vires. Liv. *Figuratively:* Famam extendere factis, hoc virtutis opus. Virg. In Africam quoque spem extenderunt, Liv., *They extended their hopes as far as Africa.* Ne supra vires se extendant. Id.

1388. *Inter cœnam. Super cœnam.*

Inter cœnam, *whilst the repast is serving up.* Si vellent inter cœ-

nam vel talis, vel par impar ludere. Suet.—Super cœnam, *during the repast.* Cùm soleret et lectione quotidianâ quæstionem super cœnam proponere. Suet.

1389. *Inter manus. Per manus.*

Inter manus, *in the hands, in the arms.* Erant exitus ejusmodi, ut alius inter manus è convivio, tanquam è prælio, auferretur, alius, &c. Cic.—Per manus, *from hand to hand.* Per manus tractus servetur. Cæs. Nonnullæ per manus demissæ. Id. *Figuratively: by means of, through (speaking of persons).* P. Clodius per manus servulæ servatus fuit et educatus. Cic.

1390. *Inter se. Inter ipsos.*

Inter se *and* Inter ipsos *do not differ in signification, but require a different construction.* Inter se *is used when attended by a nominative or an accusative case.* Quòd inter se omnes partes quodam lepore consentiunt. Cic. Inter ipsas *would not do in this case.* Damonem et Pythiam Pythagoreos ferunt hoc inter se fuisse animo, &c. Id., *and not* inter ipsos.—Inter ipsos *must be employed, when a genitive, dative, or ablative case is in the sentence.* Nec mihi cæterorum judicio videtur solùm, sed etiam ipsorum inter ipsos consensu. Cic. Circà quem inexplicabilis et grammaticis inter ipsos et philosophis pugna est. Quint. In magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt vitiosa aliqua, et à doctis inter ipsos etiam mutuò reprehensa. Id.

1391. *Intercalare. Interponere. Interjicere.*

Intercalare, (quasi locare inter) *to insert, to put between, as a day in the leap year.* Intercalandi licentia. Suet. Triumphavit mense intercalario, pridiè calendas Martias. Liv. *They said twice* sexto calendas, *whence came the name of bissextile given to the intercalary day in a leap year.* Intercalare *is used in a more general sense.* Præmuni, quæso, ut simus annui, et ne intercaletur quid. Cic.—Interponere, (ponere inter) *to put between or interpose.* Quasi enim ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam, et inquit sæpiùs interponeretur. Cic. *Figuratively:* Auctoritatem suam interponere. Cic. Interponere se audaciæ alicujus. Id. Causam interponens, C. Nep., *Alleging for his reason that,* &c.—Interjicere, (jacĕre inter) *to cast, to place between or among, to intermix.* Galli inter equites sagittarios interjecerunt. Cæs. Saxis interjectis. Id. Nasus quasi murus oculis interjectus est. Cic. *Figuratively:* Inter horum ætates interjectus Cato. Cic.

1392. *Intercedere. Intervenire.*

Intercedere, (cedere inter) *to be or put oneself between, to oppose.* Longiùs prosequi veritus, quòd silvæ paludesque intercedebant. Cæs. Dies non decem intercesserant, cùm, &c. Cic. Si nulla ægritudo huic gaudio intercesserit. Ter. Senatûs auctoritas gravissima intercesserat. Cic. Tribuni extemplò pulsi, cùm intercedere rogationi vellent. Id.—Intervenire, (venire inter) *to come upon unawares, to thwart with difficulties.* Quam orationem cùm ingressus essem, Cassius intervenit. Cic. Plures cecidissent, ni nox prælio intervenisset. Liv. Intervenit cœptis bellum Sabinum. Id.

1393. *Intercessio. Intercessus.*

INTERCESSIO, *a stepping in to hinder the proceeding of a business, an opposition.* Refertur statim de intercessione Tribunorum. Cic. Cùm intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura. Id.—INTERCESSUS, *interposition, mediation, is only found in the ablative case.* Consulum intercessu. Liv. *It signifies also arrival.* Consulem saucium intercessu suo sanavit. Val. Max.

1394. *Intercludere. Excludere. Intersepire.*

INTERCLUDERE, (claudere inter) *to shut up, to stop the passage.* Intercludere aditum ad aliquem locum. Cic. Hostes ab oppido intercludere. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Seditionum vias intercludere. Cic. Dolore intercludi, Id., *To be prevented by pain.*—EXCLUDERE, (claudere ex) *to shut out.* Ego excludor, ille recipitur. Ter. Excludere mœnibus. Cic. *In this sense Cicero says that* gallinæ pullos excludunt, *because they get them out by hatching the eggs. Figuratively:* Excludere aliquem à negotio, Cic., *To prevent one from interfering in an affair.* Excludite eorum cupiditatem, Id., *Put a stop to their cupidity.* Exclusus suffragio. Id. Intercludere *is to prevent coming forward; and* excludere *is to prevent coming out, or to put out.*—INTERSEPIRE, (sepire inter) *properly, to plant a hedge between. It is used in a more general sense, to fence, to inclose.* Intersepire urbem vallo, Liv., *To inclose a town with a rampart.* Intersepire iter. Cic. *Figuratively:* Intersepsit conspectum abeuntis exercitûs, Liv., *He hindered them from seeing the retreating army.*

1395. *Interdictum. Interdictio.*

INTERDICTUM, *a provisional sentence, a sentence of the Prætor, forbidding or ordering, principally about the possession of a thing in dispute.* Ergò hâc lege Prætorum interdicta tollentur. Cic. Possessionem per interdictum repetere. Id.—INTERDICTIO, *a prohibition, or forbidding.* Id autem ut esset faciendum, non adeptione civitatis, sed tecti et aquæ et ignis interdictione faciebant. Cic.

1396. *Interequitare. Perequitare.*

INTEREQUITARE, *to ride between.* In conspectu omnium duces interequitans alloquebatur. Liv. Ordines interequitare. Id.—PEREQUITARE, *to ride quite through, or all over.* Qui non bis hostium agmen perequitâsset. Cæs. Primò per omnes partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt. Id.

1397. *Interesse. Differre. Distare.*

These three verbs, in a figurative sense, may be considered as synonymous. INTERESSE *is said of the difference or distinction between two things.* Quanquàm multùm intersit inter eorum causas qui dimicant, tamen inter victorias non multùm interfuturum puto. Cic. Inter hominem et belluam hoc maximè interest quòd, &c. Ter.—DIFFERRE *signifies to denote a difference between objects placed, as it were, in two opposite rows.* Vide quid differat inter meam opinionem et tuam. Cic. Intersit *would express less.* Tenere virtutes nemo poterit, nisi statuerit nihil esse quod intersit aut differat aliud ab alio præter honesta et turpia. Cic.—DISTARE *denotes the little affinity, and great distance*

of things from each other. Quid tam distat, quàm à severitate comitas? Cic. Multùm inter se distant istæ facultates. Id. Differunt *would be less expressive.*

1398. *Internuncius. Interpres.*

Internuncius, *one who intervenes between two parties to reconcile them.* Internunciis ultrò citròque missis. Cæs.—Interpres, *a mediator, one who examines and settles an affair between contending parties.* Per amicos et interpretes agere aliquid. Cic. Se pacis ejus interpretem fore pollicetur. Liv. Tuque harum interpres curarum et conscia Juno, Virg., *because in general Juno was concerned in all matters relating to marriages, and especially in what related to Carthage.*—Interpres *is also said of an interpreter, an expounder.* Interpretes poëtarum grammatici. Cic. Interpres portentorum. Id. Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus interpres. Hor. Sanctissimus interpres legum. Juv.

1399. *Interpellare. Obloqui.*

Interpellare, (*from* inter, *and the obsolete* pellare, *to speak*) *to interrupt one that is speaking.* Sed nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sed hæc tota res interpellata bello refrixerat. Id. Interpellare aliquem in suo jure, Cæs., *To disturb one in his right.* Fortuna præsentem victoriam interpellavit, Liv., *Fortune has interrupted this victory.* Interpellent me quominùs hortatus sim, dùm ne interpellent quominùs Respublica à me commodè administrari possit. Cic.—Obloqui, (loqui ob) *to interrupt one by speaking whilst he is speaking.* Tu verò ut me appelles et interpelles, et obloquare, et colloquare velim. Cic. Ferocissimè oblocuti erant. Q. Curt. *Figuratively:* Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, Virg., *Orpheus unites the sound of his lyre to the seven different tones of his voice.*

1400. *Interrogatio. Percontatio.*

Interrogatio, *an interrogation, a question or demand.* Ignavum interrogationis genus. Cic. Opportuna interrogatio. Quint.—Percontatio, *an inquiry, an inquest.* Quærere percontatione aliquid. Cic. Rogationi finitima est percontatio. Id. Percontatio *never requires yes, no: but* interrogatio *requires either of them. When I ask you whether you have bought such a thing, it is* interrogatio. Interrogo, an audierit, viderit. Plin. Jun. *But if I ask the price of a thing, it is* percontatio. Percontor quanti olus et far. Hor.

1401. *Intimus. Interior.*

Intimus, (*superlative of* intrà,) *innermost, most inward.* Intima pars urbis. Cic. Intimæ ædes. Id. Ira acerbior intimo corde concepta. Id.—Interior, (*comparative of* intrà,) *interior, further in, more inward.* Interior ædium pars. Cic. *Figuratively:* Interior societas, Id., *A close society.* Interior epistola, Id., *The middle of the letter.* Interior vita, Suet., *A retired life.* Interiores litteræ, Id., *An uncommon erudition.*

1402. *Intimus. Necessarius.*

Intimus, *synonymous with* Necessarius, *most intimate, closely united by friendship, or otherwise.* In intimis est meis, cùm anteà notus

non esset. Cic. Intimus erat in Tribunatu Clodio. Id.—Necessarius, (*from* nectere) *one particularly united by blood or friendship.* Curius consobrinus tuus, mihi, ut scis, maximè necessarius homo, et magnis meis beneficiis devinctus. Cic. Necessarius et propinquus meus. Id. Sextium Cæsarem, amicum et necessarium suum, legionibus Syriæque præfecit. Hirt.

1403. *Intrà. Introrsùm.*

Intra *is a preposition governing the accusative case, in, within, whether there be motion or not.* Intra tecta vocare aliquem. Virg. Carthaginenses jure finium causam tuebantur, quòd ager intrà eos terminos esset. Liv. Utinam Philotas intrà verba peccâsset (i.e.) non ultrà. Q. Curt. Hortensii scripta intrà famam sunt, Quint., *The works of Hortensius are less than their fame. It is used for* inter. Hæc est nobilis ad Trasimenum pugna, atque intrà paucas memorata populi Romani clades. Liv.—Introrsum *and* Introrsus *are adverbs, and signify within, in the inner parts; with or without motion.* Clamantibus Tribunis nihil introrsùs roboris, ac virium esse. Liv. Hostem introrsùm in media castra recipiunt. Id. Introrsùs perspicere. Cæs. Illa sibi introrsùm et sub linguâ immurmurat. Pers.

1404. *Intrò. Intùs.*

Intro, (ad locum) *into a place, within, (when there is motion).* I nunc intrò jam. Ter. Ite intrò citò. Id.—Intus, (in loco) *in, within, (when there is no motion).* Ibo intrò, atque intùs subducam ratiunculam. Plaut. Intùs sibi canere, Cic., (*a proverbial expression*) *To regard nothing but one's own interest.*

1405. *Intromittere. Introducere. Inducere.*

Intromittere, *to cause or suffer one to enter or come in, without entering ourselves.* Commessatum aliquem intromittere. Cic. Milites Nolam intromisit. Liv.—Introducere, *to bring or lead into.* Introducere præsidium in oppidum. Cæs. Introducere copias in fines alicujus. Id. *Figuratively:* Introduxit ambitionem in Senatum. Cic. Introducere consuetudinem. Id.—Inducere, *to lead to.* Inducere in prælium cohortes. Liv. *Figuratively:* Seditionem in civitatem inducere. Cic. In errorem inducere, Id., *To lead one into an error or a mistake.* Quem ego ut mentiatur inducere non possum. Id. *It also signifies to bring forth or produce.* Hinc ille Gyges inducitur à Platone. Cic. *It is besides used to signify erasing, or disannulling.* Questi sunt in Senatu se cupiditate prolapsos nimiùm magno conduxisse: ut induceretur locatio postulaverunt. Cic. Intromittere *and* introducere *differ also in this from* inducere, *that they are properly used only in speaking of houses, holes, covered and inclosed places, caverns, &c. whereas we properly say* inducere in agrum, *but not* intromittere *or* introducere in agrum.

1406. *Invenire. Reperire. Nancisci. Comperire.*

Invenire, (venire in) *to find, to meet with, is properly said of things that are in our way, or offer themselves to us, either in seeking for them or by mere chance.* Quod quæritabam filiam inveni meam. Ter. In agro populabundum hostem invenit. Liv. Auri venas invenire. Cic. Invenire, *in a figurative sense, denotes the fecundity of the mind.* Nil

acuti inveniri potest. Cic. Remedium cui rei invenire. Id. Præsidia contra feras invenerunt. Id.—REPERIRE, (rursùs *or* retrò parere) *to find out or discover, is said of things unknown, or sought after.* Zeno nihil novi reperiens, sed emendans superiores. Cic. Æsopus auctor quam materiam repperit, hanc ego polivi versibus senariis. Phæd. Reperire *in a figurative sense denotes the penetration of the mind.* Reperire causas, Cæs., *To find out specious pretences. Authors have often used indiscriminately* invenire *and* reperire. Nequaquàm satis est reperire quod dicas, nisi id inventum tractare possis. Cic. Ut medici causâ morbi inventâ curationem esse inventam putant, sic nos causâ ægritudinis repertâ medendi facilitatem reperiamus. Id.—NANCISCI, *to find, to catch, is properly said of sportsmen.* Belluas immanes venando nanciscimur. Cic. Pisces ex sententiâ nactus sum. Ter. *It is taken in a more general sense.* Nactus turbidam tempestatem. Cæs. Boni aliquid fortuitò nancisci. Cic. Aliquid mali nancisci. Ter. Nancisci occasionem, Cic., *To find an opportunity : whereas* reperire *is to find it again.* Non facilè occasionem posteà reperiemus. Cic. *It seems that* nancisci *is always the effect of chance.*—COMPERIRE, (parere cum, *or the obsolete* perior, *which signified to discover*) *to know for certain and by trial, to get a good knowledge of.* Manifestò comperire, et manu tenere. Cic. Ex multis audivi, nam comperisse me non audeo dicere. Id. Compertum oculis id habeo. Liv. Comperior *is used as a verb deponent, but only in the present tense.* Metellum magnum et sapientem virum fuisse comperior. Sall.

1407. *Inventio. Inventum.*

INVENTIO, *the act of inventing, or discovering, an invention.* Illa vis quæ investigat occulta, inventio dicitur. Cic.—INVENTUM *is properly an adjective, the thing invented, or discovered.* Philosophorum inventa. Cic. Tot artes, tot scientiæ, tot inventa senectutem non oblectant. Cic. Inventum medicina meum est. Ovid.

1408. *Inveterascere. Senescere.*

INVETERASCERE, (*from* vetus) *to grow old; to gather strength by continuance.* In his locis miles inveteravit. Cæs. *Figuratively :* Memoriâ vestrâ nostræ res alentur, sermonibus crescent, litterarum monumentis inveterascent, et corroborabuntur. Cic.—SENESCERE, *to grow old, to decay, to fade away.* Tacitis senescimus annis. Ovid. Sensim et sine sensu senescit ætas. Cic. *Figuratively : to languish, to lose strength.* Civitas otio senescit. Liv. Ne cunctando senescerent consilia. Id. Quæ senescunt, deteriora fiunt ; quæ inveterascunt, meliora. *G. D.*

1409. *Invidia. Invidentia. Livor.*

INVIDIA *is said of him who is envious, as well as of him who is the object of envy.* Invidia non in eo qui invidet solùm dicitur, sed etiam in eo cui invidetur. Cic. Invidiæ verbum ductum est à nimis intuendo fortunam alteriûs. Id. *It is said of hatred.* Mortis illiûs invidiam in L. Flaccum Lælius conferebat. Cic.—INVIDENTIA *is only said of the envious.* Invidentia ægritudo est ex alteriûs rebus secundis. Cic. Invidentia in eo qui invidet tantùm est. Id. Ab invidendo rectè invidentia dici potest. Id.—LIVOR, *a livid mark on the skin, a bruise.* Livore decoloratum corpus. Cic. Pressos in artus

venit livor. Ovid. *In a figurative sense, it signifies envy accompanied with a furious animosity.* Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit. Ovid. Si livor obtrectare curam voluerit. Phæd.

1410. *Invidus. Invidiosus.*

INVIDUS, *envious.* Invidus alteriùs macrescit rebus opimis. Hor. —INVIDIOSUS, *he that is envied, or hated.* Possessiones invidiosas tenere. Cic. Sunt enim illi apud bonos invidiosi. Id. *It is also used in the signification of* invidus. Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas, omnia destruitis. Ovid.

1411. *Invitare. Illicere.*

INVITARE, *to invite, to desire to come.* Benignè salutare, alloqui, domum invitare. Liv. Tu invita mulieres; ego accivero pueros. Cic. *Figuratively: to excite.* Gloriâ invitantur præclara ingenia. Cic.—ILLICERE, (*from* in, *and the obsolete* lacire, *to gain over, to seduce*) *to allure, to entice by caresses, promises,* &c. Cœpit singulos illicere pretio. Phæd. Illicere in stuprum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Libido ad id quod videtur bonum illecta et inflammata rapitur. Cic. Appetitum animi invitare et illicere. *G. D.*

1412. *Invitatio. Invitamentum. Illecebra.*

INVITATIO, *invitation, the act of inviting.* Tua verò invitatio quàm suavis, quàm liberalis, quàm fraterna! Cic. Ægritudo exoritur quâdam invitatione ad dolendum. Id.—INVITAMENTUM, *the inviting or inducing quality itself.* Largitiones, temeritatisque invitamenta horrebant. Cic.—ILLECEBRA, *an enticement, or allurement:* Maxima illecebra est peccandi impunitatis spes. Cic. Illecebris voluptatis deliniri. Id. Trahit homines suis illecebris ad verum decus virtus, Id., *Virtue by its charms,* &c.

1413. *Invitus. Coactus.*

INVITUS, (non volens) *relates to the will of him who executes.*—COACTUS (*from* cogere) *relates to the authority of the constrainer, or enforcer. What we do* inviti *is done reluctantly; what we do* coacti *is not done freely. We may act* inviti, *although* non coacti, *because we can prevail upon ourselves to do a thing that is repugnant. It might even be perhaps possible we should act* coacti, *and not* inviti, *because we may without any repugnance do a thing which we however would not do, were not superior authority compelling us to do it.* Inviti per vim atque imperium statuas dederunt. Cic. Sapiens nihil facit invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus. Id. Invitus *is very seldom said but of things animate, or considered as such. Phædrus has however said* laude invitâ; *and Ovid,* invitis aspicienda malis.

1414. *Inultus. Impunitus.*

INULTUS, (non ultus) *unrevenged.* Mors inulta. Cic. Vos legatum Populi Romani omni supplicio interfectum inultum relinquetis? Id. *It also signifies, unpunished.* Inultum id nunquàm à me auferet. Ter. *It besides, in the active sense, signifies, that has not revenged himself.* Moriemur inulti. Virg. Nos hæc patiamur inultæ. Ovid.—IMPUNITUS, *that has not been punished. Men take vengeance, authority alone has a right to punish.* Quò impunitior libido, eò ef-

frænatior est. Liv. *Another difference is, that* inultus *relates to the resentment of him who was to inflict punishment; and* impunitus *to the state or feelings of him who should receive it.* Ut cæterorum quoque injuriæ sint impunitæ atque inultæ. Cic. Inultus *is moreover taken for him that has not been hurt, that is without danger.* Undè inultus subeuntem aut prohibere aut opprimere hostem potuisset. Q. Curt. Inulti imperatores. Liv.

1415. *Invocare. Implorare.*

INVOCARE, (vocare in) *to call for assistance, to invoke.* Deos invocare. Ovid. Sociorum invocem subsidium, cùm à civibus interclusum sit præsidium? Cic.—IMPLORARE, (plorare in) *to beg with tears, humility, and eagerness for a favour.* Cujus hominis fides imploranda est? Cic. Imploro te, ut misero feras auxilium. Ter.

1416. *Involucrum. Integumentum.*

INVOLUCRUM, (*from* involvere) *a wrapper, any thing that serves to wrap or hide.* Candelabrum involutum quàm occultissimè delatum, involucris rejectis, ostenderunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Involucris simulationum tegi, Cic., *To be concealed and dissembled.*—INTEGUMENTUM, (tegere in) *an integument, any thing that serves to cover.* Lana eum integumentis, quæ Jovi apposita fuit, decidit. Liv. *Figuratively:* Integumenta flagitiorum. Cic. Sic modò in oratione Crassi divitias ac ornamenta ejus ingenii per quædam involucra atque integumenta perspexi. Id.

1417. *Jocosus. Jocularis. Jocularius. Joculatorius. Ridiculus. Ludicrus.*

JOCOSUS, (*from* jocus) *jocose, frolicsome, cheerful.* Sermo modò tristis, modò jocosus. Hor. Furtum jocosum. Id. Oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocosi. Id.—JOCULARIS, *and* JOCULARIUS, *jocular, pleasant, laughable.* Præterea ne sic, ut qui jocularia, ridens percurram. Hor. Jocularium in malum insciens penè incidi. Ter. Joculare istud quidem est, et à multis sæpè derisum. Cic.—JOCULATORIUS, *of a jester, full of fun and raillery.* Joculatoria disputatio. Cic.—RIDICULUS, (*from* rideo, *to laugh*) *exciting mirth and laughter, ridiculous.* Multa Græcorum falsa et ridicula. Cic. Ridicula es me istùc admonere. Ter.—LUDICER *or* LUDICRUS, (*from* ludo, *never used in the nominative case masculine singular*) *that is not serious, that is done for fun, ludicrous.* Ars ludicra armorum et gladiatori et militi prodest, Cic., *Fencing is useful both to a gladiator and to a soldier.* Clarorum virorum non ludicros sermones esse oportet, Id., *The discoursing of illustrious men ought to be serious.*

1418. *Jocus. Ludus. Lusus. Lusio. Ludicrum.*

JOCUS, *a joke, a sport,* (*masculine in the singular, and neuter in the plural number*). Joci, jocorum, *is very seldom found in good authors.* Joca tua plena facetiarum. Cic. Multa joca solent esse in epistolis. Id. Non ad ludum et jocum facti sumus. Id. Ludo et joco uti licet, cùm gravibus seriisque rebus satisfecerimus. Id.—LUDUS, *a game or play, an exercise, a school.* Ludus pilæ. Cic. Tempestivum pueris concedere ludum. Hor. Ducens mecum Ciceronem meum in ludum discendi, non lusionis. Cic. *It is also said of a jest or pun.*

Ut ludos facit! Ter., *How jocosely he acts or speaks!* Amoto quæramus seria ludo. Hor. Ludos aliquem facere, Plaut., *To make a laughing-stock of one. In the plural number it is said of public games.* Edere, facere ludos. Cic. Ludus *is better said of serious and decent games*; *and* Lusus *of childish plays.* Sic lusus animo debent aliquandò dari. Phæd. Anni lusibus apti. Ovid.—Lusio, *the act of playing or gaming.* Qui pilâ ludunt, non utuntur in ipsâ lusione artificio proprio palæstræ. Cic. Infantes lusionibus vel laboriosis delectantur. Id.—Ludicrum, *a pastime, any kind of public games.* Nunc itaque et versus et cætera ludicra pono. Hor. Celebrare ludicrum. Liv. Ludicrum fuit equi pugilesque ex Etruriâ acciti. Id.

1419. *Ira. Iracundia. Excandescentia.*

Ira, *anger, wrath, desire of revenge.* Ira est libido puniendi ejus, qui videatur læsisse, injuriam. Cic. Ira furor brevis est. Hor. Iræ (*in the plural*) *is powerfully expressive.* Iræ factæ sunt ampliores. Ter. Dignas Jove concipit iras. Virg. Tantæ-ne animis cœlestibus iræ? Id.—Iracundia, *a natural inclination to anger, snappishness, hastiness of temper.* Ira quo distet ab iracundiâ apparet, quo ebrius ab ebrioso, et timens à timido: iratus potest non esse iracundus; iracundus potest aliquandò iratus non esse.. Sen. *It is sometimes used in the sense of* ira. Sic ad nos omnes ferè deferunt, nihil, cùm absit iracundia, te fieri posse jucundius. Cic.—Excandescentia (*from* ex *and* candere) *is a fire kindled on a sudden. It is only found in a figurative sense, and signifies violent passion, a sudden fit of great anger.* Excandescentia est ira nascens et modò existens. Cic.

1420. *Ire. Gradior. Grassari. Incedere. Vadere.*

Ire, *to go, either on foot or any other way.* Pedibus ire non queo. Plaut. Ibam fortè Viâ Sacrâ. Hor. Navigio esse te iturum credere non possum. Cic.—Gradior, (*the infinitive present is very little used. Plautus uses* gradiri, *and Columella* gradi) *to walk, to go step by step.* Alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt. Cic. Uno graditur comitatus Achate. Virg.—Grassari, (*frequentative of* gradior) *to walk pretty fast, to march quickly. It is most commonly used in a figurative sense:* Grassari in possessionem agri publici. Liv. Obsequio grassare, Hor., *Creep into his favour by excessive complaisance.* Consilio grassari, Liv., *To have recourse to cunning.* Ad gloriam grassari virtutis viâ. Sall. Grassari jure, Liv., *To proceed by legal means.*—Incedere, (cedere in) *to get forward.* Incedere ad urbem. Liv. *It very well expresses a noble and stately walk or countenance.* Ast ego quæ divûm incedo regina. Virg. Incedunt per ora vestra magnifici. Sall.—Vadere, *to march on with firm steps.* Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem. Virg. Vadere in prælium. Liv. *We very properly say* It tristis arator: Vadit tristis arator *would be bad Latin.* Vadere *signifies also to go away.* Lentulus hodiè apud me; cras manè vadit. Cic.

1421. *Irritatio. Irritamentum. Irritamen.*

Irritatio, *an incensing, an irritating.* Irritatio animorum. Liv. Naturalis quædam animi irritatio commutandi sedes, Sen., *A natural desire of changing one's abode.*—Irritamentum, *encouragement, in-*

citement. Parvum fuit certaminum irritamentum. Liv. Opes, irritamenta malorum. Ovid.—Irritamen *is the same, but only used in poetry.* Opes animi irritamen avari. Ovid.

1422. *Itaquè. Quarè.*

Itaque, *therefore, denotes only a reference to the premises and consequence;* Quare, *for which reason, includes in its peculiar signification a reference to the cause and effect.* Itaquè *points out properly the conclusion of a reasoning; and* quarè *denotes better what follows an event or a fact.* Itaquè multa ab eo prudenter disputata memoriæ mandabam. Cic. Itaquè ergò ut magistratu abière, &c. Liv. Quarè sic tibi eum commendo. Cic. Quarè agite, ô tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris. Virg.

1423. *Item. Itidem.*

Item, *also, likewise.* Solis defectiones itemque lunæ prædicuntur. Cic. Pergratum mihi feceris, spero item Scævolæ, si, &c. Id.—Itidem, (quasi alterum idem) *in a very like manner, quite in a similar manner.* Ut hoc tibi doleret itidem, ut mihi dolet. Ter. Itidem mulieres, ut sunt pueri, levi sententiâ, Id., *Women, just like children, are changeable in their sentiments.*

1424. *Iter. Via. Semita. Callis. Trames. Angiportus.*

Iter, (ab eundo) *a way, the road one follows and treads upon.* Patens iter. Hor. Tutum iter currit classis. Virg. *It is also said of the walking or marching itself.* Convertere iter aliquò. Cic. Iter ad Euphratem pronunciari jubet. Q. Curt. *Figuratively:* Iter ad honores. Plin. Itineribus nostris illum ire patiamur, Cic., *Let us permit him to imitate our example.*—Via (quasi vehia, *from* vehere) *is said of a broad way that admits the passing of carriages, of vehicles.* Ibam fortè Viâ Sacrâ. Hor. Trebonius itineribus deviis in viam proficiscitur. Cic. Iter conficiebamus pulverulentâ viâ. Id. Longum sanè iter, et via inepta. Id. Iter devium, inaccessum, et à viâ remotum. Id. *It is said of marching.* Video quot dierum via sit. Cic. Iter, *says Modestinus,* quo quis pedes vel eques commeare potest; via est jus eundi, ambulandi, vehiculum trahendi; iter est hominis proprium; via, vehiculorum. *Figuratively:* Via ad gloriam proxima. Cic. Non tam justitiæ quàm litigandi tradunt vias. Id.—Semita, (quasi semi-iter) *a narrow way.* De viâ in semitam digredi. Plaut. Decedam ego illi de viâ, de semitâ. Id. Simul in silvam ventum est, ubi plures diversæ semitæ erant, et nox appropinquabat, cum perpaucis maximè fidis viâ divertit. Liv. Ego porrò illiûs semitâ feci viam. Phæd.—Callis, (*from* callum) *a path made by beasts in mountains and forests, a foot-path.* Pecorum modo per æstivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducimus. Liv. *Virgil uses it in the masculine gender.* Prædamque per herbas convectant calle angusto (formicæ).—Trames, (*from* trans meare) *a by-path.* Egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus. Cic. Obliquis tramitibus. Liv.—Angiportus *and* Angiportum, (*from* angere *and* porta) *a small narrow street or passage.* Id quidem angiportum non est pervium. Ter. Ex horreis direptum effusumque frumentum vias omnes angiportusque constraverat. Cic.

1425. *Iter facere. Viam facere. Viam munire.*

Iter facere, *to walk, to march, to travel.* Cum Quinto fratre et

liberis nostris iter in Appuliam facere cœpi. Cic. Unà iter faciebant vacca, lupus et agna. Phæd.—Viam facere, *to make a road or way, to open it.* Tellus icta fecit viam in Tartara. Ovid.—Viam munire, *to pave a road.* Objectum est etiam quæstum M. Fonteium ex viarum munitione fecisse, ut aut ne cogeret munire, aut id quod munitum esset, ne improbaret. Cic. *Figuratively:* Munire sibi viam in cœlum. Cic. Hæc omnia accusandi viam tibi muniebant. Id.

1426. *Iterùm. Rursùs. Rursùm.*

Iterum, (*from* iterare, *frequentative of* ire, itare) *the second time.* Primò quidem decipi incommodum est; iterùm stultum, tertiò turpe. Cic. Iterùm atque tertiùm Tribunus. Id. Bis à me servatus est, separatim semel, iterùm cum universis. Id.—Rursus, *and* Rursum, *once more, another time.* Facis ut rursùs plebs in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur. Cic. Bellum, pax rursùm. Ter. Rursùs *signifies also on the other side, in opposition to what has preceded.* Neque Clyti cædes mihi probari potest, neque rursùs eum omni culpâ libero. Q. Curt. Rem laudando augere, vituperando rursùs affligere. Cic. Rursùm prorsùm cursare, Ter., *To run backward and forward, to and fro.*

1427. *Itio. Itus.*

Itio, *the act of going.* De obviàm itione ita faciam, ut suades, Cic., *As for going to meet him, I will do as you advise me.*—Itus, *the going itself.* Quis porrò noster itus, reditus, vultus, incessus inter istos? Cic.

1428. *Juba. Crista.*

Juba, *the mane of a horse or other beast, a crest, the red flesh, like crests, in a snake's neck.* Juba leonis. Plin. Equinæ jubæ. Virg. Jubæ gallinaceorum. Plin. Triplici jubâ crinita galea. Virg. Sanguineæ jubæ anguium. Id.—Crista *is said only of the comb of a cock, and of the tuft that is on the head of some birds or fowls.* Et pupa cristâ visenda plicabili. Plin. Ales oris cristati, Ovid., *speaking of a cock. It is used figuratively to express the crest, tuft, plume, or horse-hair, on the cone of a helmet.* Galea decora cristis. Virg. Summas excussit vertice cristas. Id. Tollere cristas, Juv., *To grow proud.*

1429. *Judicare. Dijudicare.*

Judicare, (jus dicere) *to judge.* Ita perspicuum sit, ut oculis judicare possitis. Cic. Judicant homines odio aut amore. Id. Judicato atque perpendito quantùm quisque possit. Id.—Dijudicare, *to judge between.* Dijudicare uter utri virtute anteferendus sit. Cic. Non facilè dijudicatur amor verus et fictus. Id. Judicat qui auditis utrinque argumentis ex jure sententiam aperit; dijudicat qui res implicatas aut confusas expediens verum detegit. *G. D.*

1430. *Judicatio. Jurisdictio.*

Judicatio, *the act of judging.* Consilium est ratio quædam altè petita, habensque in se et inventionem et judicationem. Quint. *It is said of the chief point to be debated.* Summa controversia, quam judicationem appellamus. Cic. Non licet tibi agere mecum: cognitor enim fieri non potuisti: judicatio est, an potuerit. Quint.—Jurisdictio, *jurisdiction, the administration of justice.* Is venalem in Siciliâ

jurisdictionem habuit. Cic. Æstivos menses rei militari dare, hybernos jurisdictioni. Id.

1431. *Judicatum. Judicàtus. Judicium.*

JUDICATUM, *the thing judged or determined.* Judicatum est id de quo sententia lata est. Cic. Judicatum est res assensione, aut auctoritate, aut judicio alicujus aut aliquorum comprobata. Id.—JUDICATUS, *the profession of the law, authority to judge.* Isti ordini judicatus etiam ante lege Juliâ patebat. Cic.—JUDICIUM, 1. *A judgement or trial at law, the cognisance of an affair.* Omnia judicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum, aut puniendorum maleficiorum causâ reperta sunt. Cic. Vocare aliquem in judicium. Id. Cras est mihi judicium. Ter. 2. *A plea, a pleading.* Quid habet simile epistola aut judicio aut concioni? Cic. *Figuratively:* Judicium cibi et potionis narium est, Cic., *It is the sense of smelling that distinguishes the tastes of meats and liquors.* Animi quodam judicio abhorrere à re civili. Id.

1432. *Judicatum facere. Judicatum solvere.*

JUDICATUM FACERE, *to obey the sentence given, to comply with it.* Cùm judicatum non faceret, addictus Hermippo, et ab eo ductus est. Cic.—JUDICATUM SOLVERE, *to pay what one is sentenced to.* Iste postulat ut procurator judicatum solvi satisdaret. Cic.

1433. *Judicialis. Judiciarius.*

JUDICIALIS, *judicial, of or pertaining to judgement.* Judiciale genus dicendi, Cic., *The judiciary kind of oratory.* Judiciales causæ. Id. Judicialis molestia, Id., *The troubles and difficulties of law-suits.*—JUDICIARIUS, *pertaining to a judge.* Ecquid vides, ecquid sentis, lege judiciariâ latâ, quos posthac judices simus habituri? Cic. Quæstu judiciario pastus. Id.

1434. *Judicium dare. Judicium exercere. Judicium facere.*

JUDICIUM DARE, *to give the authority of judging.* Omnes omnium pecuniæ positæ sunt in eorum potestate qui judicia dant, et eorum qui judicant. Cic.—JUDICIUM EXERCERE, *to have the police of a tribunal, to cause suits at law to be furnished with every thing necessary for the hearing and judging of them.* Prætor judicium exercens. Cic.—JUDICIUM FACERE, *to pass a sentence or decree.* Multa et gravia judicia de conjuratorum scelere fecistis. Cic.

1435. *Jugalis. Jugosus.*

JUGALIS, (*from* jugum) *that is yoked, or pertains to yokes.* Absenti Æneæ currum, geminosque jugales duci jubet (equos). Virg. *Figuratively:* Jugale vinculum, Virg., *The marriage tie.*—JUGOSUS, (*from* jugum) *ridged, full of ridges, hilly.* Quis probet in silvis Cererem regnare jugosis? Ovid.

1436. *Junctura. Junctio. Adjunctio.*

JUNCTURA, (*from* jungere) *a joint, that whereby a thing is joined.* Tignorum junctura. Cæs. Genuum junctura. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Junctura verborum, Quint., *The connexion of words.* Si callida verbum reddiderit junctura novum. Hor.—JUNCTIO, *junction, union, the act of joining.* Est interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac dirEMP-

tus earum partium, quæ ante interitum junctione aliquâ tenebantur. Cic.—ADJUNCTIO, (jungere ad) *the act of joining one thing to another, is only used in a figurative sense.* Tribus rebus maximè homines ad benevolentiam ducuntur, beneficio, spe, adjunctione animi, aut voluntatis. Cic. Si hæc non est, nulla potest esse homini ad hominem naturæ adjunctio, quâ sublatâ vitæ societas tollitur. Id.

1437. *Jurare. Adjurare. Dejerare. Conjurare.*

JURARE, *to swear, to take an oath.* Magnâ voce juravi verissimum pulcherrimumque jusjurandum, quod populus idem magnâ voce me jurâsse juravit. Cic.—ADJURARE, *to swear solemnly, to protest with an oath.* Per omnes tibi adjuro deos. Cic. Pompeius affirmat non esse periculum, adjurat. Cic.—DEJERARE, *to swear by the most sacred things.* Bacchis dejerat persanctè. Ter.—CONJURARE, *to swear together to do all the same thing.* Græcia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias. Hor. Conjurare de aliquo interficiendo. Cic. Inter nos conjuravimus, ego cum illo, et ille mecum. Plaut.

1438. *Jurisconsultus. Jurisperitus. Leguleius.*

JURISCONSULTUS *and* JURECONSULTUS, (apud quem consulitur de jure) *a counsellor at law, one who advises at law.* Jurisconsultus est, qui legum et consuetudinis ejus, quâ privati utuntur, et ad respondendum, et ad cavendum, et ad agendum peritus est. Cic. Domus jurisconsulti oraculum civitatis. Id.—JURISPERITUS *includes only the idea of one skilled in the law.* Quis Balbo jure peritior? Cic. Q. Scævola jurisperitorum eloquentissimus, eloquentium jurisperitissimus. Id.—LEGULEIUS, (*from* lex) *a student in the law, a pettifogger.* Ita et tibi jurisconsultus ipse per se nihil, nisi leguleius quidam cautus et acutus præco actionum, cantor formularum, auceps syllabarum. Cic.

1439. *Jus. Æquitas. Justitia.*

JUS, *the right, which is the object of the law. It requires the utmost rigour; instead of which* ÆQUITAS *or* ÆQUUM, *equity, is the exercising of justice not according to the rigour of the law, but with a reasonable moderation and mitigation.* Pro æquitate contra jus dicere. Cic. Æquitatis admirabili temperamento se inter misericordem patrem et justum legislatorem partitus est. Val. Max. *Inferior judges ought to judge according to the rigour of the law: and superior judges may judge according to the rules of equity.*—JUSTITIA, *justice, conformity of our actions with the laws, a moral virtue that gives every one his due.* Justitia in suum cuique tribuendo cernitur. Cic.

1440. *Jus. Lex.*

JUS, *synonymous with* lex, *is said of both the written and not written law.* Jus *is general.* Jus anceps novi, causas defendere possum. Hor. —LEX, *the law, the written law:* lex *is a species of* jus. Lex est quæ scripto sancit quod vult, aut jubendo, aut vetando. Cic. Est lex nihil aliud, nisi recta et à numine deorum tracta ratio, imperans honesta, prohibens contraria. Id. Jura legesque dabat. Virg.

1441. *Jus Gentium. Jus Civile.*

JUS GENTIUM *are the laws established by a general consent and a*

long usage amongst nations.—Jus Civile *is the law of each nation in particular, the body of positive laws that are to be observed by the individuals of each nation.* Majores aliud jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse voluerunt; quod enim civile, non idem continuò jus gentium; quod autem jus gentium, idem civile esse debet. Cic. Si minùs jure civili perscriptum est, lege tamen naturæ et communi jure gentium sancitum est. Id.

1442. *Jus. Fas.*

Jus, *synonymous with* fas, *relates to human laws; and* Fas, *to divine laws.* Fas et jura sinunt. Virg. Clodium nihil delectat quod aut per naturam fas sit, aut per leges liceat. Cic.

1443. *Jus dicere. Jus,* or *De jure respondere. Legem dicere.*

Jus dicere, *to administer justice, as a judge does.* Isti pecuniam ad jus dicendum dedisse. Cic. Quare sit summa in jure dicendo severitas, dummodò non varietur gratiâ, sed conservetur æquabilis. Id.—Jus, *or* De jure respondere, *is properly said of a counsellor that gives his opinion.* At mehercule ego arbitrabar posse id populo nostro probari, si te ad jus respondendum dedisses. Cic. Magnum munus de jure respondendi sustinere. Id.—Legem dicere, *to prescribe, to propose a condition.* Prudens emisti; dicta tibi est lex. Hor.

1444. *Jus. Offa.*

Jus, *pottage, juice, gravy, broth.* Tepidum ligurire jus. Hor. Jure illo nigro quod cœnæ caput erat. Cic. Itidem olent, quasi cùm unà multa jura confundit coquus. Ter.—Offa, *a mass of meat, paste, or any thing else mixed together into a lump.* Melle soporata et medicatis frugibus offa. Virg. Si avis fame enecta in offam pultis invadit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Carminis offa, Pers., *Swollen and disorderly verses.*

1445. *Jusjurandum. Sacramentum. Juramentum.*

Jusjurandum *is generally said of an oath taken for a public cause, or by order of a public authority, and to confirm the truth of an evidence or testimony.* Jusjurandum est affirmatio religiosa: quod autem affirmatè, quasi Deo teste, promiseris, id tenendum est. Cic. In Achaiam legatos misit qui jusjurandum verba in Philippi exigerent, simulque redderent Achaiis. Liv.—Sacramentum, *an oath in confirmation of a promise.* Non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum. Hor. *It is more particularly said of the oath taken by soldiers to be true to their country and general.* Obligare aliquem militiæ sacramento. Cic. *We say* sacramentum dicere, *and* sacramento dicere. Milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet. Cæs. Consules creatis quibus sacramento liberi nostri dicant. Liv. Sacramentum *signifies also the money delivered into the hands of the pontiffs by both parties that went to law.* Qui judicio vicerat suum sacramentum à sacro referebat, victi ad ærarium redibat. Varr. *He who had cast his adversary had his money returned to him by the pontiff, and the money of the party who was cast was confiscated for the profit of the public treasury. In this sense Cicero says* contendere sacramento, *to lay a bet, to deposit money in somebody's hands, as is done in betting, or was done by those who had a lawsuit.*—Juramentum, *an oath, is very little in use: Seneca has said,* Juramentum facere.

1446. *Juventus. Juventa. Juventas.*

JUVENTUS (*from* juvare) *is used for youth itself, and for those in a state of youth.* Ibi juventutem suam exercuit. Sall. Omnis juventus, omnes etiam gravioris ætatis convenerant. Cæs. *It is said of the Goddess of youth.* Juventutis ædes in circo maximo. Liv.—JUVENTA, *the age of youth.* Præceptis pueritiam, dein juventam formâsti. Tac. *It is also said of the Goddess of youth.* Nectar et ambrosiam, latices epulasque deorum Det mihi formosâ gnava juventa manu. Ovid.—JUVENTAS *is the Goddess of youth.* Et parùm comis sine te Juventas. Hor. *Poets have made use of* juventas *to express youth itself.* Olim juventas et patrius vigor nido laborum propulit inscium. Hor.

1447. *Juxtà. Instar.*

JUXTA, (*adverb*) *as well as, alike.* Juxtà mecum scitis omnes, Sall., *You know it as well as I do.* Juxtà hyeme atque æstate, Liv., *As well in winter as in summer.* Cives, hostes juxtà metuere. Sall. —INSTAR, (*a preposition requiring the genitive case*) *like, after the manner of.* Instar voluminis erat epistola. Cic. Quantùm instar in ipso est! (Marcelli.) Virg., *How much he is like Marcellus!* Ad instar *is not found in the best Latin authors.*

1448. *Juxtà. Secundùm. Propter.*

JUXTA, (*a preposition with an accusative case*) *nigh, by, near to.* Juxtà Genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo. Virg. Sepultus est juxtà viam Appiam. Cic. *Figuratively:* Gravitate annonæ juxtà seditionem ventum est, Tac., *The dearness of provisions very nearly caused a sedition.*—SECUNDUM, 1. *Along.* Secundùm mare, Cic., *Along the sea-coast.* 2. *According to.* Secundùm arbitrium tuum, Cic., *According to your will.* Secundùm illos judicavit, Id., *He decided in their favour.* 3. *Next after or to.* Secundùm Deos homines hominibus maximè utiles esse possunt. Cic. *Tacitus says very nearly in the same sense:* Juxtà Deos in manu tuâ positum est. Secundùm te ille mihi ita est, ut sit penè par. Cic. *The idea conveyed by* secundùm *denotes the rank*; *and that by* juxtà, *immediate proximity.* —PROPTER (*synonymous with the other two words*) *signifies hard by, by the side.* Propter Lacedæmonem. Cic. Propter patrem cubantis. Id. Propter est spelunca quædam. Id. Propter aquæ rivum. Virg.

L.

1449. *Labare. Labascere. Nutare.*

LABARE, *to totter, to be ready to drop down.* Ædes labantes reficere. Hor. Labat ariete crebro janua. Virg. Dubii stantque labantque pedes. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Labant animi, Liv., *Their courage began to fail them.* Labat ei memoria. Id. Cùm ei labare M. Antonius videretur, Cic., *Anthony appearing to him at a loss what to do.*—LABASCERE, (*frequentative of* labare) *to be much shaken, and almost falling. It is mostly used in the figurative sense.* Labascit meo verbo victus, Ter., *He has quite given ground and submitted.*—NUTARE, (*from the obsolete* nuere) *to stir, to be waving backward*

and forward with the wind, to be shaken. Ornus concusso vertice nutat. Virg. Nutant circumspectantibus galeæ. Liv. *Figuratively:* Galliæ nutant. Tac. Fortuna nutat, Liv., *There begins to be a change of fortune.* Nutare in aliquâ re, Cic., *To be irresolute.*

1450. *Labefacere. Labefactare. Convellere. Quatere. Quassare.*

LABEFACERE, (labem facere) *to loosen, to shake and make ready to fall.* Omnes dentes labefecit mihi. Ter. *Figuratively:* Quem nulla vis, nullæ minæ, nulla invidia labefecit. Cic.—LABEFACTARE (*frequentative of* labefacere) *denotes more violence, to shake with a very great force.* Demoliri signum ac vectibus labefactare conantur. Cic. *Figuratively:* Leges ac jura labefactare. Cic. Fidem pretio labefactare, Liv., *To bribe one.*—CONVELLERE, *to pluck up by the roots, to destroy, to overthrow.* Silvam ab humo convellere. Virg. Turres et culmina Deorum convellere. Id. *Figuratively:* Opinionem mentibus comprehensam convellere. Cic. Convellere gratiam alicujus, Cæs., *To weaken one's power and influence.* Quæ cogitatio erat aliquantùm labefactata atque convulsa. Id. Cùm cuncta Reipublicæ auxilia labefactari convellique videam. Id.—QUATERE, *to shake, to agitate.* Pennas quatere. Ovid. Carthaginis mœnia nunc quatit ariete. Liv. *Figuratively:* Quati ægritudine quasi tempestate. Cic. Quatit mentem sacerdotum Pythius. Hor. Risu quatere aliquem, Id., *To make one laugh immoderately.* Justum et tenacem propositi virum . . . . non vultus instantis Tyranni mente quatit solidâ. Id.—QUASSARE (*its frequentative*) *expresses more violence.* Quid quassas caput? Plaut. Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem. Virg. *Figuratively:* Quassata Respublica. Cic.

1451. *Labes. Macula. Nota.*

LABES, (*from* labi) *a great down-fall or sinking of the ground, as in earthquakes.* Multis locis labes facta est. Cic. Labes Privernatis agri, cùm terra desedisset. Id. *Figuratively: a stain occasioned by the falling of liquids, such as oil, &c., and by extension, a blemish or dishonour.* Sine labe columbæ. Ovid. Labes animi. Cic. Labes conscientiæ. Id. Inferre labem integris. Id. *And in a more general sense:* Hinc mihi prima mali labes. Virg. Labes provinciæ, Cic., *The destruction and ruin of a province.*—MACULA, *properly a spot or stain.* Insignis bos maculis. Virg. Fullones maculas è vestibus tollunt. Plin. *Figuratively:* Inurere æternas maculas alicui, quas reliqua vita eluere non possit. Cic. Est hujus sæculi labes quædam et macula invidere virtuti. Id. Non ego paucis offendor maculis, Hor., *I am not offended at a few small blemishes in a work. It is also said of the meshes (or mashes) of a net, or of a net bag.* Reticulum ad nares sibi admovebat, tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, plenum rosæ. Cic.—NOTA, *a note, a mark.* Apponere notam ad malum versum. Cic. Gravibus notis maculosus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Turpitudinis notis insignis. Cic. Ille (Scipio) Numantinâ traxit ab urbe notam. Ovid. Ut multis in locis notas et vestigia scelerum suorum relinqui velint. Cic. *It is generally taken in a bad sense.*

1452. *Labium. Labrum. Labellum.*

LABIUM *and* Labia (*from* λαβεῖν) *are said of a full lip.* Trementia labia. Sil. Ital. Labiis demissis. Ter. Labias sensim primores

movens. Gell.—Labrum, *the extremity of the lips*. Tantalus à labris fugientia captat flumina. Hor. Degustare labris. Cic. *Figuratively:* Labris primoribus attingere aliquod vitæ genus. Cic. *It is said of the brim of a vat, or any other vessel, and of the vessel itself.* Spumat plenis vindemia labris. Virg. Labrum si in balneo non est, fac ut sit. Cic.—Labellum, (*diminutive of* labium) *a little lip.* Platoni parvulo dormienti apes in labellis consederant. Cic. *It is also said of a small vat, or like vessel.* Super terræ tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam aut labellum. Cic.

1453. *Labor. Opus. Opera.*

Labor, *labour, pains, fatigue of the body or of the mind, either in doing or suffering.* Quid est quòd tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? Cic. Ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat. Cels. Nemini meus adventus labori aut molestiæ fuit. Cic. Trojæ supremum audire laborem. Virg.—Opus, *work, the performance of the workman or artificer.* Habere magnum opus in manibus. Cic. Deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus. Id. Opus ex auro et gemmis. Id. *Poets have used* opus *for* labor. Sub te tolerare magistro militiam, et grave Martis opus. Virg.—Opera, *the workmanship, the labour which the doing of a thing requires.* Operâ et artificio singulari simulacrum. Cic. Res multæ operæ, Cæs., *A laborious work. Terence has very properly pointed out the difference between* opus *and* opera. Quod in opere faciundo operæ consumis tuæ.

1454. *Labor. Dolor.*

Interest aliquid, *says Cicero,* inter laborem et dolorem: sunt finitima omninò, sed tamen differt aliquid: labor est functio quædam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris; dolor autem motus asper in corpore à sensibus alienus.

1455. *Laborare. Elaborare. Allaborare. Lucubrare. Elucubrare.*

Laborare, (*an active and neuter verb*) *to work, to be in pain.* Laborare ad rem aliquam. Cic. Laborare morbo. Id. Laborare ex renibus. Id. Laboramus hostibus. Id. Laborare suâ magnitudine. Liv. Humiles laborant, Phæd., *The poor are oppressed.* Nihil laboro, nisi ut salvus sis. Cic. Laboro, ut assentiar Epicuro. Id.—Elaborare, *to take pains in doing a thing, to polish it industriously.* Orationem, versus elaborare. Cic. Candelabrorum superficiem duntaxat elaboravit. Plin. *Figuratively:* Dulcem non elaborabunt saporem Siculæ dapes. Hor.—Allaborare, (laborare ad) *to work hard at, to apply oneself to a thing.* Operi allaborare. Cic. An tu allaborâsse, hoc modo probaturus es? Id.—Lucubrare, (*from* lux) *to do any thing, or work by candle-light.* Serâ nocte deditam lanæ inter lucubrantes ancillas in medio ædium sedentem inveniunt. Liv. Accipies hoc parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus. Cic.—Elucubrare *adds to the idea of* lucubrare, *that of more care and attention.* Orationes non minùs diligenter elaboratas etiam, quàm elucubratas afferebamus. Cic.

1456. *Labrusca. Labruscum.*

Labrusca, (*subst. femin.*) *a wild vine.* Adspice ut antrum silvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis, Virg., *See how this wild vine,*

bearing few grapes, is spread over that grotto.—LABRUSCUM, *the fruit of the wild vine.* Densaque virgultis avidè labrusca petuntur. Virg. In culice.

1457. *Lacerare. Laniare.*

LACERARE, *to lacerate, to tear.* Lacerare aliquem virgis. Liv. Lacerare unguibus. Cic. Atque ita correptum lacerat injustâ nece. Phæd. *Figuratively :* Lacerat me meus mœror, Cic., *Sorrow consumes me.* Famam alicujus lacerare, Liv., *To blemish some one's reputation.* Omni lacerabantur injuriâ. Cic.—LANIARE (*from* lanius) *implies the idea of a greater cruelty, and signifies not only tearing, but also cutting in pieces as butchers do.* Placari nequeunt, nisi hauriendum sanguinem laniandaque nostra viscera præbuerint. Liv. Laniabant dentibus artus. Virg. *Figuratively :* Mundum laniant venti. Ovid.

1458. *Lacertosus. Robustus. Nervosus.*

LACERTOSUS, (*from* lacertus) *brawny, muscular.* Centurio pugnax et lacertosus. Cic. Coloni lacertosi. Id. Lacertosus equus. Varr.—ROBUSTUS, (*from* robur, *oak of the hardest kind*) *properly, made of oak.* Robustus carcer, Plaut., *A prison shut up with the hardest oak.* *Figuratively : Strong, robust, hardy.* Homo exercitatione robustus. Cic. Animus robustus. Id. Malum inveteratum fit plerùmque robustius. Id. Robustior improbitas. Id.—NERVOSUS, (*from* nervus) *nervous, full of sinews.* Nulla est ei caro, sed nervosa exilitas. Plin. *Figuratively :* Quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic., *What philosopher has more strength of argument than Aristotle?*

1459. *Lacessere. Provocare. Irritare.*

LACESSERE, (*from the obsolete* lacire, in fraudem inducere) *to challenge.* Lacessere ad pugnam. Liv. Cùm me disputantem non lacessentem læsisset. Cic. Efficiam posthàc ne quemquam voce lacessas. Virg.—PROVOCARE, (porrò vocare) *properly, to call forth.* Herus si domi est tuus, quin provocas? Plaut. *It generally signifies to call to a fight, to provoke to a combat.* Provocare ad certamen. Liv. *It is more commonly said of provocation by words.* Maledictis me provocare ausus est. Cic. *It also signifies to appeal to.* Tribunos plebis appello, et provoco ad populum. Liv. Vix fortissimum lacessit timidus; fortis fortem provocat ad certamen. *G. D.*—IRRITARE, (*frequentative of the obsolete* irare, *from which comes* iratus) *to incense, to stir up, to irritate.* Segniùs irritant animos demissa per aurem, quàm quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus. Hor. Irritare ad discendum. Quint. Irritare in libidinem. Sen. Cupiditatem et licentiam irritare. Cic. Irritavi in me Catonem. Id. Proprias simultates sibi irritare, Liv., *To get into personal enmities.* Irritatque virum telis, et voce lacessit. Virg.

1460. *Lacrymæ. Fletus. Ploratus.*

LACRYMÆ, (vel lachrymæ) *tears in weeping.* Exhaustis lacrymis, tamen infixus animo hæret dolor. Cic. Effundi in lacrymas, Tac., *To burst out into tears.*—FLETUS, *a flood of tears, as generally happens to women.* Fletus mœrens. Cic. Fletus mulierum. Id. In nostro omnium fletu nullam Milonis lacrymam aspexistis. Id.—PLO-

RATUS, *tears accompanied with lamentable cries.* Edere ploratum. Cic. Omnia ploratibus sonant. Liv. Lacrymandum, non plorandum. Sen.

1461. *Lacrymari. Flere. Lugere.*

LACRYMARI *and* lacrymare, *to shed tears.* Ecquis fuit quin lacrymaretur? Cic. Decenter lacrymare. Ovid.—FLERE, *to shed a flood of tears.* Flebat uterque non de suo supplicio, sed pater de filii morte, de patris filius. Cic. Flere ac lamentari lapides cogere. Id.—LUGERE, *to be in mourning.* Matronæ Junium Brutum uno anno luxêre. Liv. *It also signifies, to mourn, to bewail.* Non putant lugendum viris. Cic. Quid ego nunc lugeam vitam hominum? Id. Luctus est ægritudo ex ejus qui charus fuit interitu acerbo. Id.

1462. *Lacrymosus. Lacrymabilis.*

LACRYMOSUS, *that causes or creates tears.* Lacrymoso non sine fumo. Hor. Funera lacrymosa. Ovid. *It is also said of him that sheds tears.* Lumina lacrymosa vino, Ovid., *Eyes weeping by dint of excessive drinking.*—LACRYMABILIS, *fit to be bewailed, deplorable.* Lacrymabile bellum. Ovid. Gemitus lacrymabilis, Virg., *Sad groanings.* Lacrymosus *is also used in the same sense.* Scopulos lacrymosis vocibus implent, Virg., *They make the rocks resound with their lamentable cries.*

1463. *Lactans. Lactens.*

LACTANS, *that has milk, full of milk.* Lactantia ubera. Lucret. *Figuratively: flattering.* Lactans et falsâ spe producens. Ter.—LACTENS, *suckling, hanging at the breast.* Lactens puer in gremio matris sedet. Cic. Agna lactens, Virg., *A suckling ewe-lamb. Figuratively: Having milk in.* Lactens ficus, Ovid., *A fig out of which milk is squeezed.* Frumenta lactentia, Virg., *Young tender corn, with a kind of milk in it.*

1464. *Lacteus. Lactarius.*

LACTEUS, *of or like milk, as white as milk.* Liquor lacteus, Tibul., *Milk.* Colla lactea. Virg. Lacteus orbis, Cic., *The milky-way.* —LACTARIUS, *that gives milk.* Bos lactaria, Col., *A milch-cow.*

1465. *Lacus. Palus. Stagnum.*

LACUS, *a lake or standing pool, a large place always full of stagnant water.* Cum lacus Albanus præter modum excrevisset. Cic. *It is said of a reservoir of water.* Gestiet à furno redeuntes scire lacuque. Hor.—PALUS, *a marsh, a swampy ground, a fen.* Paludes siccare. Cic. Cingunt paludes inexsuperabilis altitudinis æstate et hyeme, quas restagnantes faciunt lacus. Liv.—STAGNUM, (*from* stare) *a pond, a great extent of water supported by banks.* Stagna virentia musco. Virg.

1466. *Lædere. Sauciare. Vulnerare.*

LÆDERE, *to damage; to hurt in any way.* Lædere oculos. Hor. Ah! te ne frigora lædant. Virg. Herbas morsu læsêre juvencæ. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Suspicionibus lædi famam suam noluit. Cic. Læsa dignitas. Id. Lædere fidem, Id., *To break one's promise.*—SAUCIARE *is said of a wound, or of any contusion or sore.* Sauciat ungue genas. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Sauciare famam alicujus. Plaut.

Vino sauciatus. Liv.—VULNERARE *is said of an aperture made into a part of the body by a violent act.* Servi nonnulli vulnerantur, ipse Rubrius in turbâ sauciatur, Cic., *Rubrius was bruised in the crowd.* Galli nostros vulnerabant. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Fortunæ vulneror ictu. Ovid. Qui erat Archilochi versu vulneratus. Cic. Gravior nuncius vulnerat aures. Virg.

1467. *Lætus. Hilaris.*

LÆTUS, *joyful, content, satisfied.* Intereà alacer atque lætus. Cic. Imperio læti parent. Virg. Lætus in præsens animus quod ultrà est oderit curare. Hor. Læto milite ad mutationem ducum. Tac. *Figuratively:* Læta nunciare, Tac., *To bring good news.* Victoria læta, *A joyful victory.* Læta indoles, Quint., *A well-disposed man or woman.* Lætæ segetes. Virg. Armenta læta, Id., *Cattle in good plight.*—HILARIS, *and* hilarus, (*from* ἱλᾶν, *to be cheerful*) *of a cheerful temper.* Hilari vultu atque læto, Cic., *With a cheerful and pleasant countenance.* Hilara vita. Id. Te hilari animo et prompto ad jocandum esse valdè gaudeo. Id.

1468. *Lævis. Glaber.*

LÆVIS *denotes a smoothness, either natural, or caused by some external operation.* Corpuscula alia lævia, alia aspera, alia rotunda. Cic. Lævis frons, Virg., *A smooth forehead.* Lævis pumice, Ovid., *Polished with a pumice-stone. It is also used by Juvenal to express the baldness of old age or of disease.* Cum voce trementia membra, et jam læve caput, madidique infantia nasi. Juv. Canibus pigris, scabieque vetustâ lævibus. Id.—GLABER, *smooth by an external operation, such as plucking of feathers, shearing, tearing out hair.* Tu istum gallum, si sapis, glabriorem reddes mihi. Plaut. Glabræ oves. Id.

1469. *Lævus. Sinister.*

LÆVUS (*from* λαιὸς), *and* SINISTER, *are of the same meaning, with only this difference, that the former is a Greek, and the latter a Latin word; they both signify left, on the left side.* Lævum latus. Hor. Laterique sinistro affixus. Virg. *Speaking of human affairs, they signify contrary, done unseasonably, in a wrong way, or in a mistake.* Mens læva. Virg. Sinistra liberalitas. Cat. Tempore lævo interpellare aliquem. Hor. Arboribus satisque notus pecorique sinister. Virg. Sinistra instituta. Tac. *In speaking of divine things, they often signify favourable, prosperous, propitious, because the left hand of the Gods faces the right side of him who looks at them.* Numina læva sinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo. Virg. Intonuit lævum. Id. Quamquam haud ignoro, quæ bona sint, sinistra nos dicere, etiamsi dextra sint. Cic. *In consulting the auspices, the Romans were generally turned towards the south, in which case those that were on the left side,* læva, *coming from the east, were called lucky. The Greeks were turned towards the north, and then* læva auspicia *were called unlucky, because they came from the west, which was the left side. But in this the Romans often acted and spoke like the Greeks.*

1470. *Lambere. Lingere. Sugere. Ligurire.*

LAMBERE, *to lap, to lick as a dog does.* Canes quos meum tribunal lambere videtis. Cic. Piscesque impasti vulnera lambent. Virg.

Figuratively: to run or flow gently by. Vel quæ loca lambit Hydaspes. Hor. Attollitque globos flammarum et sidera lambit. Virg.—LINGERE, (*from* lingua) *to lick with the tongue, to touch a thing softly with the tongue.* Mel mihi videor lingere. Plaut.—SUGERE, *to suck.* Sugere ubera. Ovid. Alia (animalia) cibum sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ut penè cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videamur. Cic.—LIGURIRE, (*from* λιγυρὸς, suavis) *to relish or eat deliciously tit-bits, to slabber up.* Quæ cum amicis suis, cùm cœnant, liguriunt. Ter. Jus tepidum ligurire. Hor. *Figuratively: to spend riotously.* Non leviter improbissima lucra ligurire. *G. D.*

1471. *Lampas. Lucerna. Lychnus. Lychnuchus. Laterna.*

LAMPAS, (*from* λάμπω, *to shine*) *a lamp.* Vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade. Cic. *It is said of a torch.* Invectus equis et lampada quassans. Virg. Lampas *has an extensive signification, and includes all that was used to give light.* Lampas *was for the train and retinue of the rich.* Comitum longissimus ordo, multùm prætereà flammarum, et ahenea lampas. Juv. *Some of these brass lamps, made in the form of the trumpet of Fame, are seen in ancient monuments.*—LUCERNA, (*from* lucere) *a light, a flambeau.* Facerem diutiùs, nisi me lucerna deficeret. Cic. In sole lucernam adhibere, Id., *To burn day-light.*—LYCHNUS (*from* λύχνος, *a wick*) *is properly the wick of a candle or lamp.* Hanc scripsi ante lucem ad lychnum lineolum. Cic. *It is said of the lamp itself.* Lux alia est solis et lychnorum. Cic. Incensi lychni dependent laquearibus aureis. Virg.—LYCHNUCHUS, *a candlestick, a branched candlestick to place candles in, a lustre.* Lychnuchus ligneolus, Cic., *A wooden candlestick.* Lychnuchi pensiles, Id., *Hanging branched candlesticks, or lustres.*—LATERNA, (*from* latere) *a lanthorn or lantern.* A portu illic cum laternâ advenit. Plaut. Dux laterna viæ clausis feror aurea flammis. Mart.

1472. *Lanatus. Lanosus. Laneus.*

LANATUS, *woolly, covered with wool.* Pelles lanatæ. Col. Lanatæ vites. Id. Lanatæ oves. Id. Folia meliora et lanatiore canitie, Plin., *A better sort of leaves, covered with a thicker white moss like wool.*—LANOSUS, *full of wool.* Eliges ovem vasti corporis, lanosi et ampli uteri. Col.—LANEUS, *woollen, or made of wool.* Laneum pallium. Cic. Lanea effigies. Hor.

1473. *Lanifer. Laniger.*

LANIFER, (lanam ferens) *that produces wool or cotton.* Laniferæ arbores. Plin.—LANIGER, (lanam gerens) *that bears wool, or has a fleece on.* Lanigeros agitare greges. Virg. Contra laniger timens, Phæd., *speaking of the lamb. It is only said of the animal that produces wool.*

1474. *Lanificus. Lanarius.*

LANIFICUS, (lanam faciens) *that works in wool.* Lanificæ sorores, Mart., *The Parcæ.* Ars lanifica. Ovid.—LANARIUS, *a wool-merchant, one that deals in wool.* Fullo, aurifex, lanarius. Plaut.

1475. *Languere. Languescere. Marcere. Marcescere. Torpere. Torpescere.*

LANGUERE, *to languish, to be feeble or faint.* Cùm langueremus à viâ. Cic. Corpora languebant morbo. Virg.—LANGUESCERE, *to grow languid, feeble, or faint.* Flos succisus aratro languescit moriens. Virg. *Figuratively:* Omnium rerum cupido languescit. Cic. Languescet industria. Tac.—MARCERE, *to droop, to pine, to wither.* Marcere luxuriâ et vino. Liv. Marcere ab annis. Ovid.—MARCESCERE, *to grow drooping or withering.* Marcescere desidiâ et otio. Cic.—TORPERE, *to be numbed, or benumbed.* Cessatione torpere. Cic. Duroque simillima saxo torpet. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Vox et spiritus torpet. Liv. Si consilia tua torpent, mea sequere. Id.—TORPESCERE, *to grow torpid or benumbèd.* Membra torpescunt gelu. Sen. *Figuratively:* Ingenium incultu et socordiâ torpescere sinunt. Sall.

1476. *Languor. Veternus. Torpor. Torpedo.*

LANGUOR, *languor, faintness, a languidness.* Hæc ambulatio me ad languorem dedit. Ter. Nihil magis cavendum est senectuti, quàm ne languori se dedat. Cic. Aquosus languor, Hor., *The dropsy, a distemper creating languor.*—VETERNUS, *lethargy, a drowsy disease that takes away the use of all our senses, and often proves mortal.* Nùm eum veternus aut aqua intercus tenet? Plaut., *Is he ill of a lethargy or a dropsy? Figuratively:* Veternus civitatem occupat. Cic. Nec torpere diù passus sua regna veterno. Virg. *Plautus has said* veternum *of the neuter gender.*—TORPOR, *numbness.* Tutantur se torpore torpedines. Cic. *Figuratively:* Pigro mentis torpore oppressus. Firm. Torpor *denotes an actual numbness; and* TORPEDO, (*which properly signifies a cramp-fish*) *a habitual state of numbness.* Tanta torpedo animos oppressit. Sall.

1477. *Lapideus. Lapidosus.*

LAPIDEUS, *of stone, made of stone.* Lapideus murus. Liv. Lapideo imbri pluit. Id. *Figuratively:* Lapideus sum, Plaut., *I stand like a statue, I can neither stir hand nor foot.*—LAPIDOSUS, *full of stones, stony.* Ager lapidosus. Ovid. Loca inculta et lapidosa corna. Id. *It is sometimes used in the sense of* lapideus. Lapidosus grandinis ictus. Claud.

1478. *Lapis. Saxum. Silex. Cautes. Calculus. Cos.*

LAPIS *is the generical word, and signifies all sorts of stones.* Modici lapides qui fundâ mitti possunt. Liv. Ejicere aliquem lapidibus. Cic.—SAXUM *is said in general of hard stones.* Circumlita musco saxa. Virg. *When we wish to express the largeness of a stone, without considering the hardness of it,* saxum, *and not* lapis, *is the proper word.* E speluncâ saxum in ejus crura incidit. Cic. *In a figurative sense,* lapis *is said of a stupid person.* Tu, inquam, mulier, quæ me omninò lapidem, non hominem putas. Ter. Saxum *is very properly used figuratively to express a hard heart.*—SILEX, *a flint-stone.* Durus silex. Ovid. *Virgil has used it in the feminine gender.* Stabat acuta silex præcisis undique saxis.—CAUTES, *a ragged rock, a crag or cliff.* Indè velut muro solidâque caute repulsa est. Ovid. Duris genuit te cautibus horrens Caucasus. Virg. Saxum, silex, *and* cau-

tes, *are sometimes used by poets to express rocks.*—Calculus, *a little pebble, or gravel stone.* Quin etiam conjectis in os calculis, summâ voce, &c. Cic. *speaking of Demosthenes exercising himself in the art of declamation. Figuratively:* Calculum reducere, Cic., *To alter one's opinion.* Ad calculos reverti, Id., *To return to the first reckoning.* Ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, Id., *To keep a strict account with a friend,* &c. *From* calculus *originates the word calculation.*—Cos, *a whetstone.* Cos acutum reddere quæ ferrum valet exsors ipsa secandi. Hor. *Figuratively: incentive.* Cos fortitudinis iracundia, Cic., *Passion increases strength.*

1479. *Lar. Penates. Genius.*

Lares, *or* Penates, *were a particular kind of Gods, protectors of empires, towns, private houses, and even of roads. So, besides domestic* Lares, *there were public ones, some of which presided over the roads and streets,* viales; *some over cross-streets and ways,* compitales; *and others over each town,* urbani. Patrii Penates familiaresque. Cic. Ei manus allatæ sunt antè suos Lares familiares. Id. Dii Penates, sive à penu ducto nomine, sive quòd penitùs insident. Id. Lares, *an Hetrurian word. It is used to express the dwelling-house itself.* Parvo sub lare, Hor., *In a small house.* Exterminare aliquem à suis Diis Penatibus, Cic., *To turn one forcibly out of his own house. The ancients worshipped them by placing their small figures at the fire-sides, and in the most secret part of their houses, called* Lararium.—Genius *was considered as a kind of familiar God, attending each man or woman, whose birth he presided over.* Scit genius natale comes qui temperat astrum. Hor. *It was like every one's particular spirit, that had its inclinations, was born and died with each individual. Each person was supposed to have two Genii, a good one and a bad one.* Naturæ Deus humanæ mortalis in unumquodque caput. Lucret. Per genium, dextramque, Deos que Penates, obsecro. Hor. *In the same meaning Terence says,* Defraudare genium suum, *To refuse one's self necessaries. There was likewise a genius protector of each place.* Per genium loci precatur. Virg.

1480. *Largè. Largiter.*

Although these two words are sometimes used indifferently, there seems, however, to be this difference between them, that Large *is more properly said of material objects, and* Largiter *of immaterial objects.* Pastum animantibus largè et copiosè natura comparavit. Cic. Nemo dat largiùs. Ter. Vino largiùs epulas celebrare. Liv. Apud finitimas civitates largiter poterat, Cæs., *He had a great power in the adjoining cities.* Largiter peccâsti, Plaut., *You have committed a great fault.* Ut ego in concione meâ nihil ponam de rebus meis gestis, tamen in animis et memoriâ vestrâ largiter relinquam. Cic. Largè *would not be so proper in the above three sentences.*

1481. *Largitio. Largitas.*

Largitio, *the act of giving (either in a good or a bad sense, but mostly the latter).* Nunquam intermissa est à majoribus nostris largitio et communicatio civitatis. Cic. Liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu et largitione sejungere. Id. Quam quisque tribum turpi largitione corrumperet. Id.—Largitas *denotes a propensity to give,*

generosity. Fruges terra cum maximâ largitate fundit. Cic. Vehemens in utramque partem es, aut largitate nimiâ, aut parcimoniâ. Ter. Ut augere etiam possimus largitatem tui muneris. Cic. Largitas humanitatis est, largitio ambitionis. *G. D.*

1482. *Larva. Persona.*

LARVA, *such as we consider it here, is a mask wherewith to cover the face.* Nil illi larvâ, aut tragicis opus esse cothurnis. Hor.—PERSONA, *a person or character in a play, a personage.* Heroicæ personæ, Medea et Atreus. Cic. Cerea persona. Lucret. Vehementem et acrem personam quam mihi tempus et Respublica imposuit, jam voluntas et natura ipsa detraxit. Cic. Tueri personam magistratûs. Id. Personam tragicam fortè viderat vulpes: ô quanta species, inquit; cerebrum non habet. Phæd.

1483. *Lascivia. Petulantia.*

LASCIVIA, *a lascivious action or disposition, tending to licentiousness, wantonness, frolicsomeness.* More juvenum qui militiam in lasciviam vertunt, Tac., *As young men do, who turn a military life into a life of licentiousness.* Dùm lasciviam nobilium quærit, Ter., *Whilst he aims at sharing the pleasures of the great.* Per lasciviam contumaces, Just., *Wantonly disobedient.* Achivi ità ab Ilio profecti sunt, ut profectione læti piscium lasciviam intuerentur, Cic., *The sportiveness of the fish.*—PETULANTIA, (*from* petere) *petulance, unruly and headstrong violence of the passions of the mind, abusiveness in words or deeds.* Itaquè nec actio rerum illarum apertâ petulantiâ vacat. Cic. Quibus liberos conjugesque suas integras ab istius petulantiâ conservare non licitum est. Id. Ex hâc parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia. Id. Hominis furorem et petulantiam fregi. Id.

1484. *Lascivus. Dissolutus.*

LASCIVUS, 1. *frolicsome, sportive.* Malo me Galatea petit lasciva puella. Virg. Tenero lascivior hædo, Ovid., *More frisky than a young goat.* 2. *Lascivious, lewd, lustful.* Lascivia carmina. Ovid. Lascivissimæ picturæ. Suet.—DISSOLUTUS, (diversim solvere) *properly, loosed, taken asunder on all sides.* Dissolutum offendi navigium, vel potiùs dissipatum. Cic. *Figuratively:* 1. *Base.* Nec dissolutum à te quicquam homines expectant, nec crudele. Cic. Dissolutum judicium. Id. 2. *Dissolute, prodigal.* Adolescens perditus et dissolutus. Cic. Dissolutus in re familiari. Cic. Dissolutior liberalitas. Id. 3. *Cleared from, dissolved.* Eâque urbanitate tota est invidia criminis dissoluta. Quint. Criminibus omnibus dissolutis. Cic., *Having cleared himself from all accusations.* In eum dissolutus, Cic., *Mild towards him; too indulgent and kind to him.*

1485. *Latens. Latebrosus.*

LATENS, *hidden.* Saxa latentia. Virg. Rem latentem explicare. Cic.—LATEBROSUS, *full of hiding-places, fit to lurk and lie close in.* Latebrosus locus ad tegendos equites. Liv. Via latebrosa. Cic. Latebrosa saxa, Ovid., *Rocks with lurking-places.* Latentia saxa, Virg., *Hidden rocks.*

1486. *Later. Cœmentum.*

LATER, *a brick, a tile.* Urbs è latere confecta. Cic.—CŒMEN-

TUM, *rough stones or pieces of stones fit for building.* Nec erat difficile murum subruere, quod cœmenta non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto, structuræ antiquæ genere. Liv.

1487. *Latēre. Delitescere.*

LATERE, *to be hid or concealed.* Latere in tenebris. Cic. Latet abditus agro. Hor. Latuit ad hanc ætatem, Cic., *He has been unknown till this time.*—DELITESCERE, *to lurk, to sculk, to abscond.* Ut eò mitteremus amicos qui delitescerent. Cic. Bestiæ in cubilibus delitescunt. Id. *Figuratively:* Delitescere in auctoritate alicujus. Cic. Sub Tribunitiâ umbrâ consularem virum delituisse, Liv., *That one who had been Consul should have had recourse to the protection of a Tribune.*

1488. *Latibulum. Latebra.*

LATIBULUM, *and* LATEBRA, (*from* latēre) *a hiding-place, a place to hide in, seem to differ in this, that the former expresses a deeper place of recess.* Feræ latibulis se tegunt. Cic. Cervus nemorosis excitus latibulis. Phæd. Ego autem volo aliquod emere latibulum, perfugium doloris mei. Cic. Nec ubi notis sibi latebris delitescerent latrones. Liv. Inter vepres in latebris ferarum noctem unam delituit. Cic. Latebra *is very properly used in a figurative sense.* Latebras suspicionum peragrare. Cic. Latebram quærere perjurio. Plaut. Latebræ in animis, Cic., *The most secret recesses of our souls.*

1489. *Latrare. Elatrare.*

LATRARE, *to bark, to yelp.* Canes qui et latrare et mordere possunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Latrant enim jàm quidem oratores, non loquuntur. Cic. A Philippo interrogatus quid latraret, furem se vidisse respondit. Id.—ELATRARE, *to bark vigorously, is only used in the figurative sense.* Sit mihi prima fides, et verè quod placet ut non acriter elatrem. Hor.

1490. *Latus. Spatiosus. Laxus. Prolixus.*

LATUS, *large, extensive, speaking of a place.* Lata via. Cic. Latum mare. Id. *Figuratively: elated, exalted.* Erigimur, latiores fieri videmur, humana despicimus. Cic.—SPATIOSUS, *great, large, of long duration, speaking of times and bodies.* Tollens spatiosam cornibus altis frontem. Ovid. Parva necat morsu spatiosum vipera taurum. Id. Nox spatiosa. Id. Nec vos fallat spatiosa vetustas. Id.—LAXUS, *loose, slack, unbent, unstraightened.* Laxa tunica. Ovid. Laxus malè calceus hæret. Hor. Laxæ et amplæ ædes. Cic. Laxus arcus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Dies satis laxa, Cic., *A time long enough granted for payment.* Urbi cum pace laxior annona rediit, Liv., *The return of peace made provisions more plentiful.* Laxiores opes, Mart., *Great wealth.*—PROLIXUS, *over-long, prolix.* Prolixa barba. Virg. *Figuratively:* Natura prolixa et benefica. Cic. Animo lubenti prolixove aliquid facere. Id. Prolixior in Pompeium, Id., *Too much attached to Pompey.*

1491. *Lavare. Abluere.*

LAVARE, (*from* λέω, lavare) *to bathe, to wash.* (Lavas *and* lavis *are both used.*) Dum lavamus, Ter., *Whilst we are in the bath.* Qui

Xantho lavis amne crines. Hor. *Figuratively:* Lavare peccatum suum precibus. Ter.—ABLUERE, *to clean, to cleanse.* Ulyssi pedes abluas. Cic. Ablutus est squalor. Q. Curt. *Figuratively:* Abluere perjurium, Ovid., *To blot out a perjury.* Abluere perfida verba. Id. Membra lavamus, ut abluantur sordes. *G. D.*

1492. *Laudabilis. Laudandus. Laudativus.*

LAUDABILIS, *commendable, praise-worthy, laudable.* Laudabile carmen, Hor., *A good poem.* Honestum quod verè dicimus, etiamsi à nullo laudetur, laudabile est suâ naturâ. Cic. Voluptas nec meliorem efficit, nec laudabiliorem virum. Id. Nec quicquam sine virtute laudabile. Id.—LAUDANDUS, *that ought to, or must, be praised.* Philosophia est rerum laudandarum procreatrix. Cic.—LAUDATIVUS, *of or belonging to praise.* Laudativum genus, Quint., *The demonstrative kind of oratory.* Laudativa pars rhetorices. Id.

1493. *Laudabiliter. Laudatè.*

LAUDABILITER, *commendably, in a manner deserving praise.* Laudabiliter vivere, Cic., *To live in a manner deserving praise.*—LAUDATE, *with praise.* Laudatè vivere, Cic., *To live so as to get praised.* Non obest mihi turpis et nocens, sed honestissimè et laudatissimè acta vita. Id. Ut laudatè vivamus, nulla certior via, quàm si laudabiliter vivamus. *G. D.*

1494. *Laudare. Dilaudare. Collaudare. Prædicare.*

LAUDARE, *to praise, to speak highly of one, to name one with honour and a sort of admiration.* Teque et istam rationem otii tui et laudo et probo. Cic. Propter virtutem jure laudamur. Id. Ah! vereor coràm in os te laudare ampliùs, ne id assentandi causâ facere existimes. Ter.—DILAUDARE, (diversim laudare) *to extol, to commend greatly every where.* Libri quos tu dilaudas. Cic.—COLLAUDARE, (laudare cum) *to praise with others, to cry one up.* Ab omnibus collaudari. Cic. Eodem die Bruti factum collaudavistis. Id. Ciceronem pro ejus merito collaudat. Cæs.—PRÆDICARE, *to publish or proclaim a thing, either good or bad, but rather a good one.* De se ipso gloriosiùs prædicare turpe est. Cic. Si mihi inimico, ut prædicas, tuo conflare vis invidiam. Id. Quid ego ejus tibi faciem prædicem aut laudem? Ter. Prædicamus ut res sunt; laudamus extollendo. *G. D.*

1495. *Laureus. Laureatus. Laurifer.*

LAUREUS, *of bays or laurels.* Laurea corona, Liv., *A garland of bays.* Laurea serta, Ovid., *Wreaths of laurel.*—LAUREATUS, *adorned with laurel.* Laureatæ legiones. Liv. Laureati lictores. Cic. Laureatæ litteræ, Id., *Letters bound up with bay-leaves in token of victory obtained against the enemy, sent by the Roman general to the senate.*—LAURIFER, *that produces laurel, that is crowned with laurel.* Laurifera tellus. Liv. Phœbus laurifer. Ovid. Laurifera juventa. Lucan.

1496. *Laurus. Laurea.*

LAURUS, *the laurel, or bay-tree.* Inter odoratum lauri nemus. Virg. *It is used for a crown of laurel.* Sed incurrit hæc nostra

laurus in voculas malevolorum. Cic.—LAUREA *is properly an adjective* (corona *or* frons *understood*). Coronam lauream decerni volebas. Cic. An laurea illa magnis periculis parta amittet longo intervallo viriditatem? Id. *Horace has used* laurea *instead of* laurus, *but poetically.* Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidis. Hor.

1497. *Laxamentum. Laxitas.*

LAXAMENTUM, *in its proper sense, space, enlargement.* Amplum laxamentum cellæ. Vitruv. *It is most commonly used in a figurative sense, and signifies relaxation, alleviation.* Laxamentum et veniam non habent leges. Liv. Nactus pusillum laxamenti, concinnavi tibi munusculum. Cic. Laxamenta curarum. Plin.—LAXITAS, *expansion, wideness, is very seldom used but in the proper sense.* Ut facilè omnium domos laxitate superet. Cic. In domo clari hominis, in quâ et hospites multi recipiendi sunt, et admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, adhibenda est cura laxitatis. Id. *Seneca has said* laxitas animi, *relaxation of the mind, lowness of spirits.*

1498. *Laxare. Liberare.*

LAXARE, *to expand, to enlarge, to open.* Laxare manipulos. Cæs. Ut forum laxaremus, et usquè ad atrium libertatis explicaremus. Cic. Laxat claustra Sinon. Virg. *Figuratively:* Laxare animum à laboribus. Liv. Membra laxare quiete. Virg. Munera Bacchi laxârunt duram mentem. Sil. Laxare judicum animos, Cic., *To soften the severity of the judges.* Annona haud multùm laxaverat, Liv., *Provisions had fallen very little in price.*—LIBERARE, *to unloose, to set free.* Caveâ liberati pulli. Cic. Liberari custodiis corporis. Id. *Figuratively:* Istâ te curâ libero. Cic. Culpâ aliquem liberare. Id. Liberare se ære alieno, Cic., *To clear one's self from debt.* Liberare fidem suam, Id., *To make good one's promise.*

1499. *Lectus. Cubile. Thalamus. Stratum. Torus. Grabatus.*

LECTUS, *a bed, any piece of furniture used for resting one's self, and lying on.* Lectus ad quietem datus. Cic. Tricliniorum lecti. Id. Lecto teneri, Tac., *To be sick in bed.*—CUBILE, (*from* cubare) *is said both of the bed and of the place where we resort to take our rest at night.* Ut collocet in cubili, ut vulnus obliget. Cic. Terra cubile erat Anacharsi. Id. Nemo inventus est tàm miser qui non cubile ac lectulum suum salvum esse velit. Id. Aves cubilia sibi nidosque construunt. Id. *Figuratively:* Ut omnes mortales hujus avaritiæ non solùm vestigia, sed etiam cubilia videre possint. Cic.—THALAMUS (*θάλαμος, a Greek word adopted by the Latins*) *has the same signification as* cubile: *it sounds greater, and is very seldom said of animals.* Marmoreus thalamus. Virg. Consors thalami. Ovid. *Virgil has however said of the bees:* Post ubi jam thalamis se composuêre, siletur.—STRATUM, (*from* sterno) *any thing that is strewed.* Dura strata. Ovid. Quies neque molli strato neque silentio accersita. Liv. Strata viarum, Virg., *Causeways, or paved streets.* Reponere membra stratis. Id.—TORUS *is properly a rope or cord made of twisted grass or straw, on which the ancients laid their skins or other furniture for the convenience of sleeping: hence it is that* torus *is taken for a bed.* Sternere torum. Ovid. In medio torus est de mollibus

ulvis impositus lecto. Id. *It also signifies the protuberance of the muscles, in man or beast.* Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, Virg., *speaking of the horse.* O pectora! ô lacertorum tori! Cic., *speaking of Hercules in his fury.*—GRABATUS, *a small bed to rest on in the afternoon.* Deos immortales concursare omnium non modò lectos, verùm etiam grabatos. Cic. Sed si nec focus est, nudi nec sponda grabati. Mart.

1500. *Legare. Allegare. Delegare.*

LEGARE, *to send as a deputy or lieutenant. It is generally said of public affairs.* Legantur in Africâ majores natu, amplis honoribus usi. Sall. Cæsar Cassium sibi legavit, Cic., *Cæsar named Cassius for his lieutenant. It also signifies to bequeath, or leave by will.* Inveniet nihil sibi legatum, præter plorare. Hor. Coronam testamento Romano populo legavit. Plin. *It signifies moreover, to impute, to attribute.* Adversa casibus incertis belli et fortunæ legare. Liv.—ALLEGARE, (legare ad) *to depute or commission one for a private business.* Petit à me Rabonius, et amicos allegat, facilè impetrat. Cic. Alium isti rei allegabo. Plaut. *In the following example the difference is well pointed out:* Quantâ iste cupiditate, quibus allegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit? Cic.—DELEGARE, (legare de) *to delegate, to give charge of.* Delegare provinciam alicui. Cic. Hunc laborem alteri delegavi. Id. *It also signifies to send as ambassador.* Decernunt, ut duodecim delegarentur. Liv. *To attribute.* Laus quam ad me delegare vis. Cic. *To intrust, to commit.* Fortunæ loci delegaverant spes suas. Liv.

1501. *Legatio libera. Legatio votiva.*

LEGATIO LIBERA, *an embassy got by favour, in order that a senator might manage with greater authority his own private matters in the country where he was permitted by the senate to go.* Negotiorum suorum causâ legatus est in Africam legatione liberâ. Cic. Habent liberæ legationes definitum tempus lege Juliâ. Id. *That time was five years.*—LEGATIO VOTIVA, *where one was granted the title of an ambassador, in order the more honourably to perform a vow that he had made. This embassy was likewise* libera. Legatio libera causâ voti. Cic. Scribas ad me velim, simulque cogites quid agendum nobis sit super legatione votiva. Id.

1502. *Legem abrogare. Legi derogare. Legi obrogare. Legem antiquare.*

When the people refused their approbation to a law, illa lex abrogabatur; *which likewises signifies, to abolish a law.*—DEROGARE LEGI, *or* DE LEGE, *to take away some clause of a law.* Cùm duæ leges inter se discrepant, videndum est, nùm quæ abrogatio, aut derogatio sit. Cic.—LEGI OBROGARE, *to enact a law contrary to a former one, to repeal a law.* Huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogare ex hâc aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest. Cic. Semper antiquæ legi obrogat nova. Liv.—ANTIQUARE LEGEM, *to set aside a law as having fallen into disuse.* Itaquè hanc legem primus antiquo abrogoque: *I annul this law the first, and move for the repeal of it.* Derogatio *strikes at a law, but indirectly.* Abrogatio *is in direct opposition to the former law.*

1503. *Legem facere, condere, scribere, sciscere, sancire, rogare, ferre, perferre, incidere, figere, promulgare.*

LEGEM FACERE, *to make a law.* Legem antè factam vidimus, quàm futuram quisquam est suspicatus. Cic.—LEGEM CONDERE, *to compose, to digest a law.* Leges ad civium salutem, civitatumque incolumitatem conditæ sunt. Cic.—LEGEM SCRIBERE, *to write a law, to institute or establish it.* Instituere civitates, scribere leges. Cic. Solon Atheniensibus leges scripsit. Id.—LEGEM SCISCERE, *to approve, to ratify a law.* Primùm ostendit eam se sciscere legem, quam esse legem neget. Cic.—LEGEM SANCIRE, (quasi sanctam reddere) *when a law had been received by the people, it was taken to the temple of Saturn, and then established, and as it were consecrated by religion.* Leges quas Senatus sancivit de ambitu. Cic.—LEGEM ROGARE, *to propose to the people the acceptance of a law.* Ut rogatâ lege legem ferret provinciæ commutandæ. Cic.—FERRE LEGEM, 1. *To propose or present a law.* Lex ferri cœpta nunquam posita est in Senatu. Cic. 2. *To enact, to establish a law.* Possum dicere M. Cottæ legem de judiciis privatis anno postquàm lata sit a fratre ejus abrogatam. Cic.—PERFERRE LEGEM, *to make or pass into a law:* Est utique jus vetandi, cùm ea lex feratur, quandiù non perfertur. Cic.—LEGEM INCIDERE, *to engrave a law.* Legem in æs incidere. Cic. Incidebantur jam domi leges, quæ nos nostris servis addicerent. Id.—LEGEM FIGERE, *to post up, or set up a law publicly: it was first engraved, and afterwards set up.* Antonius falsas leges in æs incidendas, et in Capitolio figendas curavit. Cic.—LEGEM PROMULGARE, (quasi provulgare) *to publish a law, to proclaim it.* Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentuli abrogando. Cic. Illæ enim leges nullâ promulgatione latæ sunt antequàm scriptæ. Id.

1504. *Legem irrogare alicui. Legem imponere alicui.*

LEGEM IRROGARE ALICUI, *to propose a law against somebody.* Vetant duodecim tabulæ leges privatis hominibus irrogari. Cic.—LEGEM IMPONERE ALICUI, *to impose a law upon somebody.* Is leges civitati per vim imposuit. Cic. Imponere nimis duras leges cuipiam. Id.

1505. *Legere. Recitare.*

LEGERE, *to read, to peruse with the eyes without uttering any sound.* Scripta secum legere. Cic. Omnium bonarum artium scriptores et doctores legendi et pervolvendi. Id.—RECITARE, *to read out aloud that others may hear.* Litteras in Senatu recitare. Cic. Edictum recitare. Id. Scripta recitant in medio foro. Hor.

1506. *Legio. Cohors. Manipulus. Turma. Caterva. Phalanx.*

LEGIO, *a legion. A Roman legion was a body of three thousand foot-soldiers, and a hundred horsemen, in the time of Romulus. Under the Consuls, it was composed of four thousand foot, and two hundred horse. Since, it generally included six thousand foot, and three hundred horse.* Duas legiones esse, eas repleri, ut sena millia peditum, et trecentos equites haberent. Liv. Supplere legiones, Id., *To recruit the legions.* Decimare legionem, Id., *To punish every tenth man of a legion.*—COHORS, *a regiment of foot in a legion: its number of men was the tenth part of a legion.* Ut sæpè ingenti bello cùm longa cohortes explicuit

legio. Virg. Ex quibus duabus legionibus non ampliùs quatuordecim cohortes contrahere potui. Cic. *It also signifies the retinue, train, or company of servants attending upon any nobleman.* Quæ cohors, qui comitatus fuerit meministis. Cic. Percontare ut placeat juveni, utque cohorti. Hor. *Figuratively:* Cohors febrium. Hor.—MANIPULUS *properly signifies a sheaf.* Multâ stipulâ filicumque maniplis sternere humum. Virg. *A company of soldiers under one captain has been called* manipulus, *because under Romulus the standard was a bundle of hay fixed at the end of a pole or pike.* Pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos, unde maniplaris nomina miles habet. Ovid. Disjectique duces, desolatique manipli. Virg. Manipulus, *says Vegetius*, vocabatur contubernium decem tantummodò militum sub uno papilione degentium, quòd conjunctis manibus dimicarent.—TURMA, *a troop, a company of horsemen, thirty in number.* Turma equestris. Cic. Nihil tibi ex istâ laude centurio, nihil præfectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit. Id.—CATERVA, (*a Celtic word that properly expressed the divisions of the armies of ancient Gaul*) *troops in general.* Fugiunt equitum turmæ, peditumque catervæ. Hor. *It is said of a train and retinue, or of any other concourse of people.* Testium catervæ. Cic. Magnâ comitante catervâ. Virg.—PHALANX, *a phalanx, a battalion in the Macedonian armies. It was composed of sixteen thousand men. This number has sometimes been altered.* Phalangem vocant peditum stabile agmen; vir viro, armis arma conferta sunt: ad nutum monentis intenti; sequi signa, ordines servare didicerunt. Q. Curt. *Cæsar gives the name of* phalanx *to some of the troops of the Germans and of the Gauls.* Germani ex suâ consuetudine phalange factâ, perfringere hostium phalangem cœperunt. Cæs. Phalanx *was* facta, *when the soldiers had put themselves into so close an order, that their shields touched one another.*

1507. *Legitimus. Legalis.*

LEGITIMUS, (*from* lex) *lawful, agreeable to the law.* Ætas legitima ad Consulatum petendum, Cic., *The age prescribed by law for putting up for the Consulship.* Poëma legitimum, Hor., *A poem written according to the laws and rules of poetry.* Impedimentum legitimum. Cic.—LEGALIS, *legal, belonging to the law.* Legale genus quæstionum. Quint. Legales quæstiones. Id.

1508. *Legumen. Olus.*

LEGUMEN, (*from* legere) *all manner of pulse, as pease, beans,* &c. Hoc enim legumen et cætera quæ velluntur è terrâ neque subsecantur . . . . quæ quòd ità leguntur, legumina dicta. Col. *speaking of chick-pease.* Undè priùs lætum siliquâ quassante legumen . . . . sustuleris. Virg.—OLUS, (*from* olescere, *to grow*) *any garden herbs for food.* Emptum nec modicâ cœnare times olus omne patellâ. Hor. Uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo. Id.

1509. *Lenire. Mitigare. Mulcere. Placare. Sedare.*

LENIRE (*from* lenis) *relates in its proper sense to the feeling or touching of a thing, to make smooth.* Cùm truncum recideris, truncum lenito. Col. *It is much more commonly used in a figurative sense.* Quò illam mihi lenirent miseriam. Ter. Lenitur ægritudo. Cic. Lenit albescens animos capillus. Hor. Lenire tigres. Id.—MITIGARE, (*from*

mitis) *properly, to make ripe.* Mitigare maturitate. Cic. *Figuratively: To mitigate, to allay.* Mitigare cibum, Cic., *To digest victuals.* Agrum sylvestrem flammis et ferro mitigare. Hor. Dolores vetustate mitigantur. Cic. Usus flectet, dies leniet, ætas mitigabit. Id. Severitatem acerbam multis condimentis humanitatis mitigare. Id. Ut ferox populus Deorum metu mitigaretur. Hor. Leniuntur aspera; acerba mitigantur. *G. D.*—MULCERE, *to stroke, to soothe gently or tenderly.* Colla præbere manibus mulcenda. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Iras mulcere. Virg. Dictis mœrentia pectora mulcet. Id. Pastor arundineo carmine mulcet oves. Ovid. Feras mulcere, Id., *To tame wild beasts.*—PLACARE, *to pacify, to appease, to make gentle.* Æquora tumida placat Jupiter. Virg. Iram Dei donis placare. Cic. Hostiis humanis Deos placant Galli. Id. Quæ prima iratum ventrem placaverit esca. Hor.—SEDARE, (quasi sedi dare) *to stint, to quiet, to put an end to.* Sedare bellum, controversiam. Cic. Sedare motus animi. Id. Sitim sedare. Lucr. Lassitudinem militum sedare. C. Nep. Motum dicendo sedare, vel excitare. Cic. Mulcere *may be opposed to* efferare; placare *to* irritare; sedare *to* turbare, sollicitare.

1510. *Leno. Perductor. Productor.*

LENO, (*from* lenis) 1. *A pimp, a pander.* Leno ego sum, fateor, pernicies communis adolescentum. Ter. 2. *A trader in slaves.* Leno avarus. Ovid. Metuo lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti. Ter. 3. *A herald, a deputy.* Missis lenonibus qui parendi legem dicerent, Justin., *Having sent to them heralds who should summon them to acknowledge him for their sovereign.*—PERDUCTOR, *or, according to others,* PRODUCTOR, *one that brings, even by force, wenches into bawdy-houses.* Lenones sunt scortorum, perductores verò etiam invitarum personarum. Ascon. Sileatur de nocturnis ejus bacchationibus, ac vigiliis: lenonum, aleatorum, perductorum nulla mentio fiat. Cic.

1511. *Lentus. Flexilis. Flexibilis.*

LENTUS, *limber, pliant.* Lenta salix. Virg. Lentior et salicis virgis. Ovid. *Figuratively: Heavy, indolent, supine.* Sæva et lenta natura ne in puero quidem latuit. Suet. Lentior pugna. Liv. Patiens et lentus judex. Cic. Nos patriam fugimus, tu, Tityre, lentus in umbrâ. Virg.—FLEXILIS *and* FLEXIBILIS, *as synonymous with* lentus, *flexible, easy to be bent.* Cornu flexile, Ovid., *A bow.* Arcus flexibilis. Id. *Figuratively:* Oratio mollis et tenera, et ità flexibilis, ut sequatur quocunque torqueas. Cic. Flexibile vocis genus. Id.

1512. *Lepidus. Facetus.*

LEPIDUS, (*from* lepos) *graceful; having a genteel air, a pleasing way of doing things, speaking,* &c. Lepidus ad omnes res. Plaut. O lepidum caput! Phæd. Dictum lepidum. Cic. Lepidi et delicati pueri. Id.—FACETUS, *facetious, humorous, jocose, merry.* Homo facetus inducit sermonem urbanum ac venustum. Cic. Homo facetus, et nullâ in re rudis. Id. Genus jocandi facetum. Id. Molle atque facetum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure camœnæ. Hor.

1513. *Lepos. Sal. Facetiæ.*

LEPOS, *or* lepor, *a pretty conceit, what contributes to make agreeable.* Magnus in jocando lepos erat in homine. Cic. Lepor dicendi, Id.,

Agreeableness in the manner of conversing.—SAL, *properly salt.* Sal, et alia gulæ irritamenta. Sall. Multi modii salis simul edendi, ut amicitiæ munus expletum sit. Cic. *Figuratively: (mostly used in the plural) pretty jests, words of an ingenious and delicate raillery.* Urbani sales. Cic. Sale et facetiis Cæsar vicit omnes. Id. Salibus vehemens, Juv., *Strong in ingenious repartees.*—FACETIÆ, *facetiousness, either in words or deeds.* Quod facetè dicitur, id alias in re, alias in verbo habere facetias. Cic. Sal dicendi et facetiæ. Id. Superabat sale facetiisque omnes Scipio. Id. Facetiarum lepos, Id., *Witty and agreeable jokes.*

1514. *Lethum. Mors. Nex.*

LETHUM, (*from* λήθη, oblivio) *death.* Alii alio letho interière. Liv. *It is more used in poetry than in prose.* Nobile lethum. Hor. Vive memor lethi. Pers. Dolor ac morbus, lethi fabricator uterque. Lucret.—MORS *properly signifies the cessation of life, the separation of the soul from the body.* Discessum animi à corpore putant esse mortem. Cic. Dissolutione, id est, morte, sensus omnis extinguitur. Id. Mors est migratio in eas oras, quas qui è vitâ excesserunt incolunt. Id.—NEX, *a violent death, a slaughter.* Insidiatori verò et latroni quæ potest afferri injusta nex? Cic. Multorum civium neces tibi uni impunitæ sunt. Id. *Ovid uses* nex *to express a natural death.* Neci similis somnus.

1515. *Levare. Allevare. Elevare. Sublevare. Extollere. Erigere.*

LEVARE, *to lift, or hold up.* Levare membra cubito. Ovid. De cæspite virgo se levat. Id. Palmas ad cœlum levavit. Stat. *Figuratively:* Levare atrocitatem rei, Cic., *To diminish the atrocity of a thing.* Levare suam auctoritatem inconstantiâ, Id., *To impair one's authority by inconstancy.* Levare amicitias usûs remissione, Id., *To withdraw one's self by degrees from an intimacy.*—ALLEVARE, (levare ad) *to lift upwards.* Homini in aquam lapso, atque ut allevaretur oranti. Quint. Frustrà se allevare conatus. Q. Curt. *Figuratively:* Dictis ærumnam aliorum allevare. Cic. Allevor cùm loquor tecum absens. Id. Cæsar consulatu allevabatur, Flor., *Cæsar grew haughty by his Consulate.*—ELEVARE, (levare è) *to lift up from the ground.* Cape dùm hunc lapidem atque eleva. Plaut. *Figuratively: to debase, to undervalue. This word is borrowed from a pair of scales, the lighter of which rises upwards.* Samnitum bella extollit, elevat Etruscos. Liv. Qui facere quæ non possunt, verbis elevant. Phæd. *Since Plautus, we hardly ever find* elevare *used by good authors in the meaning of to lift up, but almost always to signify diminishing, or undervaluing.*—SUBLEVARE, *to lift up underneath, to heave from the ground.* Atque ab iis sublevatus in murum ascendit. Cæs. Qui nos ad pedes stratos ne sublevant quidem. Cic. *Figuratively:* Vicinos facultatibus sublevare. Cic. Nominis novitatem dicendi gloriâ sublevabis. Id.—EXTOLLERE, *to lift up high.* Altè pugionem extollens. Cic. *Figuratively:* Meam fortunam deprimitis, vestram extollitis. Cic. Percussum ipsa Respublica manibus suis extollit. Id.—ERIGERE, (regere è) *to erect, to make upright.* Erigere scalas ad mœnia. Liv. Cùm cæteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit, et ad cœli conspectum excitavit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Erige te et confirma. Cic. Erigere animum alicujus. Id.

1516. *Levatio. Levamentum. Levamen.*

LEVATIO, *properly, the lifting up of a thing, is only used in a figurative sense, and signifies the act of alleviating pain or sorrow, the relief given.* Quæ levationem habeant ægritudinum. Cic. Cujus potentiam nemo sensit, nisi aut levatione periculi, aut accessione dignitatis, Vell. Pat., *Whose power no one ever felt, but by the assistance he gave in danger, or by the raising to some dignity.*—LEVAMENTUM *and* LEVAMEN, *the relief or assistance received.* Levamentum miseriarum. Cic. Curæ casûsque levamen. Virg. Levamento esse. Cic. Quòd si esset aliquod levamen, esset in te uno. Id.

1517. *Lex. Conditio.*

LEX, *synonymous with* conditio, *signifies a rule, a clause.* Aliæ in historiâ leges observandæ, aliæ in poëmate. Cic. Lege hâc tibi astringo meam fidem, Ter., *On that clause,* &c.—CONDITIO, (*from* dare cum) *properly, the act of laying up together.* Frugum conditiones. Cic. *Figuratively:* 1. *State, condition.* Communitas conditionis cum aliquo. Cic. Infimi generis hominum conditio atque fortuna. Id. Legum conditio impendet. Id. Æquâ conditione. Id. Pro mortali conditione vitæ immortalitatem consecuti estis. Id. 2. *Clause or condition.* Eâ conditione daturum se dixit, si, &c. Cic. 3. *Nature.* Agri conditio. Cic. Loci conditio. Ovid. 4. *A way or manner.* Adde quòd litteræ nullâ conditione perferri potuerunt. Cic. Omnem conditionem imperii tui demonstravit Statorius. Id.

1518. *Libare. Gustare. Sapere.*

LIBARE, (*from* λείβω, *to pour drop by drop*) *to touch but slightly.* Purpureosque metunt flores, et flumina libant summa leves (apes). Virg. Primaque libato summo tenùs attigit ore. Id. *Figuratively:* Libare aliquid ex omnibus disciplinis. Cic. Oscula libavit natæ. Virg. Ex variis ingeniis excellentissima libavimus. Cic.—GUSTARE, *to taste, to sip.* Gustare herbam. Cic. Gustare aquam. Id. Exta prægusto Deûm, et matronarum casta delibo oscula. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Gustare aliquod vitæ genus, Cic., *To make trial of a particular mode of living.* Non gustârat illam tuam philosophiam, Id., *has the like meaning.* Nunquàm gustaverat vitæ suavitates. Id.—SAPERE, *to savour, to relish, to have the taste of.* Non sequitur, ut ei non sapiat palatus. Cic. Mella herbam eam sapiunt. Plin. Nolebant attingere, nisi eo die captum piscem, qui, ut aiunt, saperet ipsum mare. Sen. *Figuratively:* Qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam. Cic. Feliciter sapit, qui periculo alieno sapit. Id. Ego rem meam sapio. Plaut. Quod satis est sapio mihi. Pers.

1519. *Libare. Litare. Sacrificare. Perlitare. Parentare.*

As the priests in sacrifices tasted the offering, LIBARE *is said of sacrificing, or making libations.* Ubi libare Diis dapes, ubi benè precari mos esset. Liv. In mensâ laticum libavit honorem. Virg. Pateris altaria libant. Id. Nunc pateras libare Jovi. Id.—LITARE, *to offer a complete sacrifice, wherein all signs concur in showing that it is acceptable to the Gods, to appease the Gods by sacrifices, to obtain what was prayed for.* Pluribus hostiis cæsis, cùm litare non posset, introiit curiam. Cic.—SACRIFICARE, (sacra facere) *to beg forgiveness of the*

Gods by a sacrifice: instead of which litare *is to propitiate them.* Si herculè istud nunquàm factum est, tùm me Jupiter faciat, ut semper sacrificem, neque unquàm litem. Plaut. Cùm pluribus Diis immolatur, quî evenit ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur? Cic., *When sacrifices are offered to several Gods, how does it happen that some are appeased and others not?*—PERLITARE *rises above the idea of* litare, *and signifies to perform sacrifices prosperously, with the most joyful omens.* Primis hostiis perlitatum est, Liv., *By the offering of the first victims, the wrath of the Gods was totally appeased.*—PARENTARE, (*from* parens) *properly, to perform the obsequies or funereal rites to dead relations: it is said of those whom we consider as parents, a chief, our country,* &c. Imperatoribus parentare. Cic. Litemus igitur Lentulo, parentemus Cethego, tanquàm patriæ parenti. Cic. *This sentence is ironical.*

1520. *Liber. Volumen. Libellus.*

LIBER, *properly, the inner bark or rind of a tree, used instead of paper by the ancients to write on.* Cum moriens altâ liber aret in ulmo. Virg. Liber, *said of a book, signifies a treatise, a work written.* Liber de contemnendâ morte. Cic. Mittam tibi librum de gloriâ. Id. *Cicero calls his orations against Verres and Catiline* libros. Iisdem ex libris, *says he*, perspicies et quæ gesserim, et quæ dixerim. Liber *is also said of a whole written work.* Dicæarchi librum accepi. Cic. *The work of Dicæarchus contained three books on the soul.*—VOLUMEN, (*from* volvere) *any rolling or folding.* Versat sinuosa volumina serpens. Virg. *The ancients rolled up their books for the more easy carrying of them.* Referre epistolas in quinque volumina. Cic. Volumen *was generally distinguished by the size, and* liber *by the contents.* Nunc quoniam satis hujus voluminis magnitudo crevit, commodiùs erit in altero libro de cæteris rebus deinceps exponere. Cic. Volumen *is also said of a part of a work, of a book. Ovid calls each book of his Metamorphoses* volumen. Sunt mihi mutatæ ter quinque volumina formæ.—LIBELLUS (*diminutive of* liber) *is said of a little book, such as a letter, a memorial,* &c. Phædri libellos legere si desideras. Phæd. Atticus libellum composuit, eum mihi dedit, ut darem Cæsari; Cæsar autem rescripsit æqua eum postulare. Cic.

1521. *Liberè. Licenter.*

LIBERE, *freely, at one's pleasure, without constraint.* Loqui liberè. Cic. Vivere liberè. Id. Tellus omnia liberiùs nullo poscente ferebat. Virg.—LICENTER, *licentiously, over-freely, with too much liberty and licentiousness.* Idem tam licenter facere Flacco indignum visum est. Liv. Solutum quiddam sit, nec vagum tamen, ut ingredi liberè, non ut licenter videatur errare. Cic.

1522. *Liberè. Liberaliter.*

LIBERE, *synonymous with* liberaliter, *genteelly, obligingly.* Liberè educati adolescentuli, Ter., *Young men very well brought up.* Liberè facere, non asperè. Cic.—LIBERALITER, 1. *Like a gentleman.* Liberaliter educatus. Cic. Liberaliter se oblectare. Ter. 2. *Liberally, profusely.* Liberaliter ex istis cibariis tractati. Cic. Cui tanta possessio sit, ut ad liberaliter vivendum facilè contentus sit. Id. Largè liberaliterque æstimare. Id.

1523. *Liberi. Filii.*

Liberi, *children, sons and daughters, and only said of free-children.* Quid dulciùs hominum generi à naturâ datum est, quàm sui cuique liberi? Cic. Liberi tres, duo mares, quos diligentissimè instituit. Plin.—Filii *is only said of sons.* Filii familias parentes interfecerunt. Sall. Acerbum est parentum scelera filiorum pœnis lui. Cic. *Lawyers seem not to make any difference between* liberi *and* filii.

1524. *Libertas. Licentia.*

Libertas, *freedom or power, in acting or speaking.* Quid est libertas? Potestas vivendi ut velis. Cic. Amo libertatem loquendi. Id. —Licentia, *an excess of liberty: it is generally taken in a bad sense for licentiousness.* Deteriores sumus omnes licentiâ. Ter. Græcia hoc uno malo concidit, libertate immoderatâ et licentiâ concionum. Cic. Omnium rerum libertatem, imò licentiam, si verè dicere volumus, desiderant. Liv. Est magna ista, et notabilis eloquentia, alumna licentiæ, quam stulti libertatem vocant. Tac. Athenæ cùm florerent æquis legibus, procax libertas civitatem miscuit, frænumque solvit pristinum licentia. Phæd. *It is also taken in a good sense.* Magnam ipsimet nobis præcideremus istam licentiam libertatemque vivendi. Cic.

1525. *Libertus. Libertinus.*

Libertus *meant anciently a person who had been made free*; *and* Libertinus, *the son of that freed-man.* Ignarus temporibus Appii, et deinceps aliquandiù, libertinos dictos non ipsos qui manu mitterentur, sed ingenuos ex iis procreatos. Suet. *Afterwards these two words have been applied to the same man, who was* libertus *in respect to him that had made him free, and* libertinus *relatively to the state of bondage he had been in. Cicero has said of the very same man:* Trebonius fecit hæredem libertum suum; *and soon after,* equiti Romano libertinus sit hæres. *He calls him* libertum, *because he had been a slave to Trebonius, and* libertinum, *to point out his actual situation.* Libertino patre natum. Hor. *Horace's father was a freedman.* Servos nostros libertos suos fecisset. Cic. Feci è servo ut esses libertus mihi. Ter. *Freedmen differed from free-born men in this, that the former could not be admitted into the Senate, nor raised to any Magistracy. For which reason Claudius says, in Tacitus,* libertinorum filiis Magistratus mandari, non, ut plerique falluntur, recens, sed priori populo factitatum. Libertus *is no more so at the death of his master, of his patron, but he still continues all his life* libertinus. Libertinus *is an adjective: but* libertus *as well as* liberta *are substantives.* Libertus (*not* libertinus) *is used to signify the freedman of somebody; but when the quality or way of existing of a freedman is to be expressed, we say* homo libertinus. Libertinus erat, qui circùm compita siccus .... currebat. Hor.

1526. *Libido. Libidines.*

Libido, (*from* libet) *one's will, any unbridled passion, or unlawful desire.* Agere aliquid cum libidine, non ratione. Cic. Quia apud indignos sæpè erant quasi per libidinem data. Id. Tarquinium mala libido Lucretiæ per vim stuprandæ cepit. Liv.—Libidines *is said of lustful and lewd passions only.* Nunquàm ille à vestris conjugibus

suas libidines cohibuisset. Cic. Lateant ejus libidines illæ tenebricosæ; quas fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiâ contegebat. Id.

1527. *Libra. Libramentum. Libramen. Statera. Trutina.*

Libra, *properly, a weight of a pound.* Cui satis una farris libra foret. Hor. *It is said of a balance or pair of scales to weigh with.* Justa pari premitur cum pondere libra, prona nec hâc plus parte sedet, nec surgit ab illâ. Ovid.—Libramentum, *and* Libramen, *a counterpoise, what puts in motion or action, what keeps in a state of libration.* Huic spiculo ad libramen parmæ tres, ut sagittis solent, circumdabantur. Liv. Libramenta plumbi, Col., *A plummet, a level for bricklayers, &c.* Libramenta tormentorum, Tac., *The thongs or cords wherewith war-engines were put in motion and action.*—Statera, (*from* stare) *a steel-yard, a kind of balance.* Quæ non artificis staterâ, sed quâdam populari trutinâ examinantur. Cic.—Trutina, (*from* τρύτα, *a hole*) *properly, the hole in which the tongue of the scales moves.* Neve examen improbum in illâ castiges trutinâ. Pers. *It is generally used to express a pair of scales.* Trutinâ pensantur eâdem. Hor.

1528. *Librarius. Scriba.*

Librarius, (*from* liber, *a book*) *a book-copier, a transcriber: books were written with the hand before the invention of printing.* Peto à te ut quàm celerrimè mihi librarius mittatur maximè quidem Græcus, qui mihi exscribat Hypomnemata. Cic. *It is said of a secretary.* Legi litteras non tuas, sed librarii tui. Cic. *Seneca has made use of it to express a bookseller.*—Scriba, *a scribe, a secretary, a book-keeper, a town-clerk.* Possem de singulis ad te rebus scribere, si scriba meus adesset. Cic. Eum habuit ad manum scribæ loco, quod multò apud Graios honorificentius est, quàm apud Romanos. C. Nep. Scriba publicus, Cic., *A notary public.*

1529. *Libum. Libamentum. Libamen. Libatio.*

Libum, *a cake composed of honey, meal, and oil: it was made use of in sacrifices.* Liba Deo fiunt, quia dulcibus idem gaudet, et à Baccho mella reperta ferunt. Ovid. Calenti libo mella infusa. Id. Adorea liba per herbam subjiciunt epulis. Virg.—Libamentum, *and* (*with the poets*) Libamen, *libations, drink-offerings in sacrifices.* Ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur. Cic. Et summas carpens media inter cornua setas, ignibus imposuit sacris libamina prima, Virg., *The priest, before he slew the sacrifice, pulled off hairs from between the beast's horns, and threw them into the fire.*—Libatio, *the making of libations.* Tui sacerdotii sunt tensæ, curricula, ludi, libationes, epulæque ludorum publicorum. Cic. *Ovid derives these words from* Liber, *a name of Bacchus.* Nomine ab auctoris ducunt libamina nomen.

1530. *Licere. Liceri. Licitari.*

Licere, *to be set up at a price for which it is to be sold.* De Drusi hortis quanti licuisse tu scribis, id ego quoque audieram. Cic. Parvo cùm pretio diù licerent. Mart.—Liceri, *to offer the price for a thing.* Qui contrà se liceatur emptor non apponit. Cic. Jocos ridiculos vendo, agite, licemini. Plaut. Liceri digito, Cic., *To offer a price, by*

holding up a finger.—Licitari (*frequentative of* liceri) *denotes more action.* Et cum arma habeatis, licitamini hostium capita. Q. Curt.

1531. *Licet. Fas est.*

Licet *is properly said of what is conformable to the law; and* Fas, *of what is conformable to nature.* Clodium nihil delectat, quod aut per naturam fas sit, aut per leges liceat. Cic. Licere id dicimus, quod legibus, quod more majorum institutisque conceditur. Id. Factus es filius contra fas, cujus per ætatem poteras esse pater. Id.

1532. *Licet. Libet.*

Licet, (*synonymous with* libet) *it is lawful, it is permitted.* Peccare nemini licet. Cic. Licebit tibi esse bono viro. Id.—Libet, *it pleases, it contents.* Non libet mihi deplorare vitam, quod multi fecerunt. Cic. Cui facilè persuasi ne licere quidem, non modò non libere. Id. Quod libet, id licet his, et quod licet, id satis audent. Ovid.

1533. *Ligare. Vincire.*

Ligare, *to tie up, to tie fast with any thing.* Crines ligare. Tibul. Scissâque à pectore veste vulnera sæva ligat. Ovid. Vincire vulnera *would not be so proper. Figuratively:* Ligare pacta. Propert. Ligare legibus. Stat.—Vincire, *to bind in chains, to fasten with chains.* Vincire catenis. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Legibus vincire. Cic. Locum vincire præsidiis. Id. Ligatur quidpiam, ut sit astrictius; vincitur, ne defluat, excidat, elabatur. *G. D.*

1534. *Linquere. Relinquere. Derelinquere. Deserere. Destituere.*

Linquere, *to leave, or quit.* Linquens terram eam, quam servaverat. Cic. Fortuna potentes domos inimica linquit. Hor.—Relinquere, (retrò linquere) *to leave behind.* Mihi turpe relinqui est. Hor. Relinquere æs alienum, Cic., *To die involved in debt.* Relinquere in medio, Id., *To leave undetermined.*—Derelinquere, *to abandon, to forsake utterly.* Communem causam derelinquere. Cic. —Deserere, (*from* de *and* serere, *to tie up together, to set in order*) *properly, to untie, to break the chain, to desert.* Deserere vitam. Hor. Omnes noti me atque amici deserunt. Ter. Deserere *expresses less than* derelinquere. Sitientem me virtutis tuæ deseruisti ac dereliquisti. Cic. Agros deserunt, totas arationes derelinquunt. Id.—Destituere, (statuere de) *to leave destitute, to abandon.* Et freta destituunt nudos in littore pisces. Virg. Ne sorti quidem fortunas nostras destituit. Cic. *It also signifies to fail, to disappoint or frustrate.* Non me destituit animus, sed vires. Phæd. Laomedon destituit Deos mercede pactâ. Hor. Destituere spem alicujus. Liv.

1535. *Liquare. Liquefacere.*

Liquare *and* Liquefacere, *to melt, to thaw, to make liquid.* Liquatæ solis ardore excidunt guttæ. Cic. Mella liquata expressis favis. Ovid. Vina liques, Hor., *Clarify your wine.* Æra liquefacta. Cic. Glacies calore liquefacta. Id. *It is proper to observe that* liquefacere *is often used in a figurative sense, and* liquare *never.* Quem nullæ lætitiæ exultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus. Cic. Liquant *would be bad Latin.*

1536. *Liquescere. Mollescere.*

Liquescere, *to melt, as wax, metal, snow,* &c., *do ; to grow liquid.* Cera liquescit igni. Virg. *Figuratively :* Voluptate cùm liquescimus, fluimusque mollitiâ. Cic. Si mea perpetuis liquescant pectora curis. Ovid.—Mollescere, (*from* mollis) *to grow soft, to grow gentle.* Tentatum mollescit ebur. Ovid. Mollescunt colla juvencis. Catul. *Figuratively :* Artibus ingenuis pectora mollescunt, asperitasque fugit. Ovid.

1537. *Liquet. Constat. Stat.*

Liquet, *it is clear, it is manifest or evident.* Cùm id de quo Panætio non liquet, reliquis luce clarius esse videatur. Cic. Non liquet, Id., *It does not appear ; a form used when the jury brought in their verdict* Ignoramus, *and the business was put off to another hearing.*—Constat, (stat cum) *it is constant and well known : it is the result of a number of proofs and suffrages.* Perspicuum est, constatque inter omnes. Cic. Constat de facto. Quint.—Stat, (*impersonally,*) *it is resolved upon.* Stat casus renovare omnes. Virg. Nos in Asiam convertemus, neque adhùc stat quò potissimùm, sed scies. Cic. Stat mihi vivere in studio litterarum, modò constet inter litteratos facturum me operæ pretium. *G. D.*

1538. *Liquidus. Purus. Illimis.*

Liquidus, *liquid, fluid.* Liquidum plumbum. Hor. Liquidi fontes. Virg. *Figuratively :* Liquida vox, Hor., *A clear voice.* Liquida voluptas, Cic., *A pure pleasure.* Genus sermonis liquidum, Id., *A plain and clear manner of speaking.*—Purus, *pure, clean, unpolluted.* Aqua pura. Hor. Pura charta, Ulp., *Clean paper.* Pura atque integra mens. Cic. Judicium purum postulare, Id., *To demand a plain and open judgement.* Quidquid indè haurias, purum liquidumque sit. Id. Purus *moreover signifies, unmixed, without the addition of any thing.* Purâ juvenis qui nititur hastâ, Virg., *A spear-staff without an iron head.* Puro ut possent concurrere campo, Id., *An open field without either trees or bushes.* Toga pura, Plin., *A plain gown, without gay decoration, in opposition to* toga prætexta. Itaque illi excussis deliciis (*i. e.* avulsis emblematibus) cum argento puro domum reversi sunt. Cic.—Illimis, (sine limo) *without mud.* Fons erat illimis nitidis argenteus undis. Ovid.

1539. *Liquor. Latex. Succus.*

Liquor, *liquor, a liquid and fluid substance.* Rursùs abundabat fluidus liquor. Virg. Vitigenus liquor, Lucret., *Wine.* Liquores perlucidi amnium. Cic.—Latex, (*from* latere) *all manner of liquor squeezed out.* Palladius latex, Ovid., *Oil.* Latex Lyæus, Virg., *Wine.* Latex absynthi. Ovid.—Succus, (quasi sugus, *from* sugere) *juice, a liquor that is forced out of meat, plants, herbs,* &c. Et succus pecori, et lac subducitur agnis. Virg. Corpus solidum et succi plenum. Ter. Succus herbæ. Ovid. Succus arboris. Plin. *Figuratively :* Succus orationis, Cic., *The energy of a discourse.* Amisimus omnem succum et sanguinem civitatis, Id., *We have lost all the strength and vigour of the republic.*

1540. *Litem suam facere. Litem in suam rem vertere.*

LITEM SUAM FACERE, *to plead one's own cause, to the detriment of another that one had taken upon one's self to defend.* Quid si, cùm pro altero dicas, litem tuam facias, aut causam relinquas, nihil ne noceas? Cic.—LITEM IN SUAM REM VERTERE, *to appropriate to one's self a thing that is the cause of a law-suit.* Orare ne pessimum facinus pejore exemplo admitterent judices, litem in rem suam vertendo. Liv.

1541. *Litteræ. Humanitas.*

LITTERÆ (*synonymous with* humanitas) *is what we call letters, and is understood of all sciences and all knowledge.* Flaminius litteras nesciebat. Cic. Litteràs vòrare. Id.—HUMANITAS, *classical learning, comprehending the study of the Greek and Latin tongues, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and the ancient poets, orators, and historians.* Homini non hebeti, neque inexercitato, neque communium litterarum, et politioris humanitatis experti. Cic.

1542. *Litteratura. Eruditio.*

LITTERATURA, *literature, relates especially to belles-lettres, and simply denotes the knowledge acquired by common studies.* Erat in Cæsare ingenium, litteratura, &c. Cic. Prima illa litteratura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur. Sen.—ERUDITIO, *erudition, great learning, high knowledge.* Homo præclarâ eruditione. Cic. Nullam eruditionem esse duxit, nisi quæ beatæ vitæ disciplinam juvaret. Id.

1543. *Litteras dare alicui. Litteras dare ad aliquem.*

LITTERAS DARE ALICUI, *to give somebody a letter to carry.* Equidem neminem prætermisi, quem quidem ad te perventurum putarem, cui litteras non dederim. Cic.—LITTERAS DARE AD ALIQUEM, *to give a letter for somebody.* Dederam triduò ante pueris C. Planci litteras ad te. Cic. Tabellario meo binas ad te litteras dedi. Id.

1544. *Litterarum multitudo. Litterarum crebritas.*

LITTERARUM MULTITUDO *is said of letters multiplied in number.* De me meisque rebus, ne vobis multitudine litterarum molestus essem, ad Lælium perscripsi. Cic.—LITTERARUM CREBRITAS *is said of the frequency of letters.* Colloqui videbamur in Tusculano cùm essem, tanta erat crebritas litterarum. Cic.

1545. *Litterarum intermissio. Litterarum intervallum.*

LITTERARUM INTERMISSIO *is said of an interrupted correspondence of letters.* Et si justâ et idoneâ usus es excusatione intermissionis litterarum tuarum, tamen id ne sæpiùs facias rogo. Cic.—LITTERARUM INTERVALLUM, *the space of time during which no letter has been written.* Tu si intervallum longius erat mearum litterarum, ne sis admiratus. Cic.

1546. *Littus. Ripa.*

LITTUS, (*from* lino, litum, *to anoint with, to bathe*) *the shore.* Littus est quà fluctus eludit. Cic.—RIPA, (*from* ῥέπω, inclino) *the*

declivity of the ground bordering a river, which generally is covered with green turf. Omnium riparum vestitus viridissimi. Cic. Littus, *says Basilius Faber, is understood of the ground along which the waters flow*; *and* Ripa *of the lands that rise above it, so as not to be covered with water. Examples justify the above distinction.* Oras ad Eurum sequentibus nihil memorabile occurrit; vasta omnia, vastis præcisa montibus, ripæ potiùs sunt quàm littora. Pomp. Mela. Campoque receptæ liberioris aquæ pro ripis littora pulsant. Ovid. Littus *and* Ripa *are said both of the sea and of rivers.* Timebam littus insulæ. Cic. In littore fluminis Eurotæ. Id. Ad quamdam magni fluminis ripam. Id. Æquoris nigri fremitum, et trementes verbere ripas. Hor. *Grammarians observe that* ripa *is particularly said of rivers*; *and* littus, *of ths sea.*

1547. *Lituus. Tuba. Cornu. Buccina. Classicum.*

LITUUS, *a clarion, a crooked trumpet* (*for cavalry*) *much like our French horn.* Multos castra juvant, et lituo tubæ permixtus sonitus. Hor.—TUBA, (*from* tubus) *properly a trumpet, a straight instrument* (*for infantry*) *made of brass, wood, or horn.* Clangorque tubarum. Virg.—CORNU, *a cornet, a kind of trumpet so called because it was made at first of horn* (cornu): *although it was afterwards made of brass, it retained its original name.* Rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu. Virg.—BUCCINA, (*from* bucca) *a curved instrument, similar to, but smaller than, our French horn.* Cava buccina sumitur illi tortilis in latum, quæ turbine crescit ab imo. Ovid.—CLASSICUM (*from* classis) *is properly the sound or blast of the trumpet to call men together.* Vocatis classico ad concionem militibus. Liv. Raptâ tubâ ingenti spiritu classicum exorsus, prætendit ad alteram ripam. Cæs. *It is also said of the trumpet itself, as Servius affirms.* Necdùm etiam audierant inflari classica. Virg.

1548. *Lituus. Sceptrum.*

LITUUS (*synonymous with* sceptrum) *is the augur's crooked staff, wherewith he used in his office to quarter the heaven.* Romuli lituus, id est incurvum et leviter à summo inflexum bacillum. Cic. Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvâque sedebat succinctus trabeâ. Virg. Quid lituus iste vester, quod clarissimum est insigne auguratûs? Cic.—SCEPTRUM, *σκῆπτρον, from σκήπτω, to lean on*) *a prince's or king's sceptre, the mark of royalty or sovereign power. It is said of that power itself.* Antè etiam sceptrum Dictæi regis. Virg. Celsa sedet Æolus arce, sceptra tenens. Id. Sic nos in sceptra reponis? Id. Et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis patiere. Id.

1549. *Locare. Conducere. Elocare. Locitare.*

LOCARE, (*from* locus) *properly, to place, to set or lay.* Fundamenta locant alii. Virg. *Figuratively:* Beneficium locare apud gratos. Liv. Locare filiam. Ter. Locare *relates also to* conducere; *it then signifies, to let out for rent, to bargain for the doing or making of a thing.* Xenonis Meneni, nobilissimi hominis, fundus erat colono locatus. Cic. Locârat opus faciendum maximâ pecuniâ. Id.—CONDUCERE, (ducere cum) *to conduct or bring along into the same place.* Quos ex Aquitaniâ conduxerat. Cæs. Conducere cohortes dispersas in una castra. Tac. Conducere, *relating to* locare, *signifies to hire,*

to undertake to do a thing at a price. Cœlius conduxit domum in palatio. Cic. Redemptor qui columnam illam conduxerat faciendam. Id. Conductâ pater tellure serebat. Virg. Possessor locat opus faciendum; redemptor conducit. *G D.*—ELOCARE, *to remove, to put out of place.* Quàm chara Judæorum gens Diis immortalibus esset docuit, quòd est victa, quòd elocata, quòd servata. Cic. *It also signifies, to let to hire.* Fundum elocatum esse dicebat. Cic.—LOCITARE, (*frequentative of* locare) *to let to farm, to lease out.* Locitavit ipsi agros. Ter. Paulum agelli quod locitas foràs. Id.

1550. *Loculi. Marsupium. Crumena.*

LOCULI, (*diminutive of* locus) *a purse, a little coffer, because there were in them small partitions for the several coins.* Demittere nummum in loculos. Hor. Loculis quæ custoditur eburnis gemma. Juv. Suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto. Hor. *This must be understood of a purse wherein young men put their counters.*—MARSUPIUM, *a purse or bag to put money in.* Potiùs marsupium domini exinaniunt quàm replent. Varr. Exenterare marsupium. Plaut. *Properly, to pull out the guts of a purse,* i. e. *to empty it.*—CRUMENA, *a kind of sportsman's pouch, a bag of leather worn about the neck, in which people put their money.* Hìc istam colloca crumenam in collo. Plaut. Et mundus victus, non deficiente crumenâ. Hor.

1551. *Longè. Procul. Eminùs.*

LONGE, *far from, denotes a determined distance, either of place or of time.* Longè à mari rus abest. Cic. Longè servet vestigia conjux, Virg., *which last sentence cannot be understood of a very great distance, but of one relative to circumstances.* Longè prospicere futuros casus Reipublicæ. Cic.—PROCUL *sometimes signifies far off.* Non procul, sed hìc sunt. Cic. Procul est, ut credere possis. Lucret. *Sometimes it stands for* præ *or* pro oculis: *then it signifies a situation opposite, a position facing or over-against, without any regard to a great or small distance.* Postero die Perseus regiam ingressus, perturbato vultu in conspectu patris procul astitit, Liv., *They were conversing together.*—EMINUS, (quasi è manu) *afar off, but at a certain distance, as, for example, within the reach of an arrow.* Nec eminùs hastis, aut cominùs gladiis uterentur. Cic. Sic quotidiè utrinque eminùs fundis, sagittis, reliquisque telis pugnabatur. Cæs. *It would be improper to say* eminùs obviàm progredi: *but* longè obviàm progredi *is the proper expression.*

1552. *Longitudo. Longinquitas.*

LONGITUDO, *length of time or place.* Non longitudo itineris retardavit. Cic. Immensitas latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum. Id. Noctis longitudo. Id. Longitudo orationis. Id.—LONGINQUITAS, *distance or remoteness of place; long continuance and lastingness of time.* Quò propter longinquitatem tardissimè omnia perferuntur. Cic. Nihil est quod non longinquitas temporis efficere possit. Id. Nimiâ longinquitate locorum commoveri. Id. Nondùm ex longinquitate gravissimi morbi recreatus est. Id.

1553. *Longulus. Longiusculus.*

LONGULUS, (*diminutive of* longus) *somewhat long.* Longulum

sanè iter, et via inepta. Cic.—LONGIUSCULUS, (*diminutive of* longior) *somewhat longer.* Alternis versibus longiusculis esse, Cic., *To be composed of hexameter and pentameter verses.*

1554. *Longus. Longinquus.*

LONGUS, *long, is said of lastingness and extent.* Nox longa quibus somni est pars nulla. Hor. Breve tempus ætatis satis longum videtur ad benè beatèque vivendum. Cic. Longæ naves. Liv. Epistola longissima. Cic.—LONGINQUUS *generally denotes a far-distant situation.* Arva longinqua. Virg. Exterus hostis atque longinquus. Cic. *Speaking of lastingness, it expresses a time longer than* longus *does.* Longinquo morbo est impeditus. Liv. Longinqua oppugnatio. Cæs.

1555. *Loquax. Garrulus. Verbosus.*

LOQUAX, *a loquacious person; a talkative one.* Adolescentibus paulò loquacioribus est serviendum. Cic. Senectus naturâ loquacior. Cic. *Figuratively:* Loquaces lymphæ, Ovid., *Purling waters.* Ranæ loquaces, Virg., *Croaking frogs.* Loquax epistola. Cic. Loquaces venti. Lucret.—GARRULUS, (*from* garrire) *twittering, chirping, as birds.* Hirundo garrula. Virg. *Speaking of persons, it signifies gabbling, a chatterer.* Percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est. Hor. *Figuratively:* Garrula infantiæ disciplina, Cic., *The prattling of children.* Rivus garrulus, Ovid., *A purling or murmuring stream.*—VERBOSUS, *verbose, full of words.* Habes epistolam verbosiorem fortassè quàm voles. Cic. Verbosa simulatio prudentiæ. Id. Leges verbosæ. Ovid. Loquax loquaci obloqui solet; garrulus commissa tacere nequit; verbosus pauca multis loquitur. *G. D.*

1556. *Loquela. Locutio. Loquacitas.*

LOQUELA, *the language, what is said in speaking.* Fallax loquela. Cic. Fudit has ore loquelas. Virg. Suaves ex ore loquelas funde. Lucret.—LOCUTIO, *a speaking, the act of speaking.* Locutio recta, emendata, Latina. Cic. Græca locutio. Id.—LOQUACITAS, *much talking.* Loquacitati ignosces. Cic. Facit non loquacitas mea, sed benevolentia longiores epistolas. Id. Accii loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum. Id.

1557. *Loqui aliquid. Loqui de aliquâ re.*

LOQUI ALIQUID, *to say something.* Haud ignota loquor. Virg. Sæpiùsque ista loquemur inter nos. Cic.—LOQUI DE ALIQUA RE, *to speak of or about something.* Nulla videbatur aptior persona, quæ de illâ ætate loqueretur. Cic.

1558. *Loqui aliquem. Loqui cum aliquo. Loqui alicui.*

LOQUI ALIQUEM, *to name, to mention somebody.* Quas mulieres, quos tu parasitos loqueris? Plaut.—LOQUI CUM ALIQUO, *to talk or converse with one.* Cum Curione vehementer locutus est. Cic.—LOQUI ALICUI, *to speak for, or against, some one.* Pergin' hero absenti malè loqui, impurissimè? Ter. *It also signifies to say something to somebody.* Loquere mihi nomen tuum. Plaut.

1559. *Loqui apud aliquem. Loqui ad aliquem.*

LOQUI APUD ALIQUEM, *to speak in the presence of somebody.* Mene ergò et Triarium dignum existimas, apud quos turpiter loquare? Cic.—LOQUI AD ALIQUEM, *to speak to one.* Ad quem sic roseo Thaumantias ore locuta est. Virg.

1560. *Lorica. Thorax.*

LORICA, *a coat of mail, a breast-plate, a cuirass.* Conserta hamis lorica. Virg. Descendi in campum cum illâ latâ ingentique loricâ, non quæ me tegeret . . . . sciebam enim Catilinam non latus aut ventrem petere, &c. Cic. *It is said of a parapet, or fence against the attacks of the enemy.* Turres contabulantur, pinnæ loricæque ex cratibus attexuntur. Cæs.—THORAX (θώραξ) *properly signifies the inward part of the breast.* Thoracem purgare. Plin. Thorax tussi obnoxius. Cels. *In the poets it is said of a breast-plate.* Thoraca simul cum pectore rupit. Virg.

1561. *Lucrum. Quæstus. Compendium. Emolumentum.*

LUCRUM *is generally said of an unexpected gain or profit.* Quem sors dierumcunque dabit, lucro appone. Hor. Quidquid præter spem eveniet, omne id deputabo in lucro. Ter.—QUÆSTUS, (quasi quæsitus) *is said of a gain sought after.* Illiberales et sordidi quæstus mercenariorum omnium. Cic. Alii emendi quæstu et lucro ducuntur. Id. *It would not be improper to say:* Honestum esse potest navatæ operæ lucrum; sed omnis ferè quæstus illiberalis est. *G. D. It may moreover be said that* lucrum *consists in a simple relation to the possession of interest.*—COMPENDIUM, (pendere cum) *gain, profit got by saving: it is opposed to* dispendium. Duæ res sunt quæ possunt homines ad turpe compendium commovere, inopia, et avaritia. Cic. Cives qui merces suppeditant cum quæstu compendioque. Id. Multi leve compendium fraude maximâ commutârunt. Id. Is omninò se negat facturum compendii sui causâ quod non liceat. Id. *It is also said of a short cut, or the nearest way.* Ductus compendio iter facit. Quint. Compendium viæ quatridui deprehensum est. Plin.—EMOLUMENTUM (*from* mola) *is properly the profit gotten by grist: it is said of any kind of profit.* Boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem. Cic. Laus suscepta sine emolumento et præmio. Id. Plus emolumenti quàm detrimenti. Id.

1562. *Lucrosus. Lucrativus. Quæstuosus.*

LUCROSUS *and* LUCRATIVUS *are said of gain or profit that offers itself naturally; with this difference, that the former implies a much ampler gain than the latter does.* Neque erit ulla fraus vitæ lucrosior. Plin. Cur mihi sit damno, tibi sit lucrosa voluptas. Ovid. Lucrativa opera ad scribendum, Quint., *Spare-time to employ one's self in writing.*—QUÆSTUOSUS (*from* quærere) *is said,* 1. *Of a man eager after gain:* Venio jam ad sumptuosos, relinquo istum quæstuosum. Cic. 2. *Of a lucrative and gainful thing.* Quæstuosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur. Cic. Scientiam habere quæstuosam. Id. *In this sense it implies a gain sought after.*

1563. *Luctari. Contendere.*

LUCTARI, *to wrestle, to exercise one's self in wrestling.* Alii ve-

locitate ad cursum, alii viribus ad luctandum valent. Cic. Fulvâ luctantur arenâ. Virg. *Figuratively:* Non luctabor tecum, Crasse, ampliùs, Cic., *I will not contend any longer with you.* Quæ luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus. Virg.—CONTENDERE, (tendere cum) *synonymous with* luctari, *to labour, to strive very much.* Qui stadium currit, niti et contendere debet ut vincat. Cic. *It also signifies to fight.* Equestri prælio contendere. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Contra vim morbi contendere. Cic. *Sometimes it expresses to compare.* Leges oportet contendere, considerando utra lex ad majores pertineat. Cic. Nemo nostros annales cum eorum scripturâ contenderit. Tac.

1564. *Luctatio. Luctamen.*

LUCTATIO, *a wrestling.* Cursus, pugillatio, luctatio. Cic. *Figuratively:* Causa, in quâ tibi cum Diodoro valente dialectico magna luctatio est. Cic. Tetra ibi luctatio erat, ut à lubricâ glacie non recipiente vestigium. Liv.—LUCTAMEN *is a poetical expression, never used but in the figurative sense; struggling, resistance.* Remo ut luctamen abesset, Virg., *So that no resistance should impede the motion of the oars.*

1565. *Luctuosus. Lugubris.*

LUCTUOSUS, (*from* luctus) *sad, doleful, lamentable.* Victoria cruenta atque luctuosa. Cic. Luctuosum est tradi alteri cum bonis; luctuosius, inimico. Id.—LUGUBRIS, *lugubrious, expressing grief and mourning.* Cantus lugubres. Hor. Lugubris ornatus. Cic. Carmen et rebus, et verbis, et modis lugubre. Id.

1566. *Ludere. Ludificari.*

LUDERE, *to play.* Ludere par impar. Hor. Ludere tesseris. Cic. *Figuratively: to mock.* Vanâ spe lusit amantem. Virg. Ludere dolis. Ter. Eumque lusi jocosè satis. Cic.—LUDIFICARI *and* LUDIFICARE, (ludum facere) *to chouse, to cheat, to dupe.* Fessum Romanum impunè ludificabatur. Tac. Apertè aliquem ludificari. Cic. Pacis morâ Consulem ludificabat. Sall. Ludificari locationem, Liv., *Not to fulfill a bargain made.*

1567. *Ludibrium. Ludificatio.*

LUDIBRIUM, (*from* ludere) *a laughing-stock, a mockery.* Ille hæc ludibria fortunæ ne sua quidem putavit, quæ nos appellamus etiam bona. Cic. Ludibrio erant minæ Tribuni. Id.—LUDIFICATIO, *the act of deceiving, of cheating.* Ne nihil actum censeret, exactâ propè æstate per ludificationem hostis. Liv. Ignari ludificationis. Id.

1568. *Lues. Sanies. Tabum. Tabes. Pus.*

LUES, (*from* luere) *corruption.* Miserandaque venit arboribusque satisque lues. Virg. Gravem populis luem sparsura pestis. Sen. Trag. *Figuratively:* Ut eos ludos hæc lues impura pollueret. Cic.—SANIES, *matter coming out of a putrefied sore, corrupt or filthy blood.* Sanie taboque fluentes. Virg. Stillantis tabi sanies. Lucan.—TABUM, *corrupt black gore, foul blood.* Turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo. Virg. Atro fluentia ora tabo. Id.—TABES, *a poison that undermines, corrodes, and consumes.* Lentâ tabe liquitur. Ovid. Ægritudo habet tabem, cruciatum, &c. Cic. *Figuratively:* Tabes ple-

rosque civium animos invaserat. Sall. Tabes fori pecuniam advocatis fert, Ter., *The love of going to law fills up the lawyer's pocket.* Fluentem tabem liquescentis nivis ingrediebantur. Liv. *In the above example,* tabes *is taken for the thing itself dissolved.* Sanies, *says Celsus,* variè crassa et glutinosa et colorata : pus crassissimum, albidissimumque, glutinosius sanie. Sanies est inter utrumque tempus vulneris recentis, aut jam sanescentis; pus ex ulcere jam ad sanitatem spectante. Movere pus, Cels., *To cause the evacuation of* pus. —Pus, *in Horace, is figuratively used to express the poison of backbiting and slander.* Sanies ater sanguis; tabum, liquor putridus.

1569. *Lumbi. Renes.*

Lumbi, *loins, the inferior part of the back, composed of five vertebræ, and of the flesh fastened to them.* Lumborum tenùs. Cic. Lumbos infringere. Hor. Mulæ nautæque caput lumbosque saligno fuste dolat. Id.—Renes, (*from* ῥέω, fluo) *the reins, intestines, the chief use of which is to receive and filter the serosities of the blood passing into the bladder.* Humores qui ex renibus vesicâque profunduntur. Cic. E renibus laborare. Id. *It is said of the lower end of the back-bone and adjoining parts.* Cùm latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto. Hor.

1570. *Lumen. Lux. Jubar.*

Although lumen *and* lux *seem sometimes used indiscriminately, in general it may be said that* lumen *is the cause of, or what gives the light. When we say: Bring me a light, we mean that a lighted candle shall be brought to us. Phædrus, after saying* Dùm quærunt lumen, *adds* lucernâ allatâ simul aspexit filium. *Virgil likewise:* Urit odoratam nocturna ad lumina cedrum; *in which case* lucem *would be improper. The same remark stands good in the figurative sense:* Majorum nobilitas lumen est, quod virtutes et vitia illustrat. Sall. Lux *would not be proper.* Vos in tantis tenebris erroris et inscientiæ clarissimum lumen prætulistis menti meæ. Cic. Ordo memoriæ lumen affert. Id. Lux lumenque vitæ ratio, Id., *Reason is the ornament and light of life.* Sol et luna, duo lumina mundi. Id. Morientia lumina, Ovid., *Dying eyes, which is said poetically.*—Lux, *light, daylight.* Hæc scripsi antè lucem. Cic. Luce, non tenebris. Id. Lumen *and* lumine *would not be so well.* Centesima lux est hæc ab interitu Clodii, et, opinor, altera. Id. *Virgil says nearly in the same sense:* Vix lumine quarto Italiam prospexi. *And Cicero:* Si te lumine secundo offendero. Luce *would however present another sense.* Lux, *in a figurative sense, signifies splendour, glory.* Tantam unius hominis incredibilis ac divina virtus tam brevi tempore lucem afferre Reipublicæ potuit? Cic. Hæc urbs lux orbis terrarum. Id. Lumen *would present another sense. Servius says,* In lumine est splendor, sed cum fumo; in luce, solus splendor: *but this is an unfounded distinction.*—Jubar, (*from* juba, *because* manè sol quasi radiorum jubâ cinctus est) *brightness, radiation.* It portis jubare exorto Trojana juventus. Virg. Ab æquoreis nitidum jubar exerit undis lucifer. Ovid. *It is only used in poetry.*

1571. *Luminosus. Lucidus. Perlucidus. Luciferus.*

Luminosus, *luminous, full of light.* Tùm sunt maximè lùminosæ

et quasi actuosæ partes duæ orationis, Cic., *which is a metaphor drawn from the art of painting, in which* lumen *is in opposition to* umbra.—LUCIDUS, *clear, bright, glittering.* Domus lucidior, Ovid., *A house provided with plenty of light.* Lucida gemma, Id., *A sparkling precious stone.* Lucida sidera. Hor. *Figuratively:* Lucidus ordo. Hor.—PERLUCIDUS, (lucidus per) *diaphanous, transparent.* Membranæ oculorum perlucidæ. Cic. *It is also taken for* valdè lucidus. Stella illustris et perlucida. Cic. *Figuratively:* Arcani fides prodiga perlucidior vitro. Hor.—LUCIFERUS, (lucem ferens) *that brings light.* Luciferos cum Dea jungit equos. Ovid Denaque luciferos luna monebat equos. Id.

1572. *Lunaris. Lunatus.*

LUNARIS, *of or pertaining to the moon.* Lunaris cursus. Cic. Equi lunares. Ovid.—LUNATUS, *made like the crescent of the moon.* Fœminea exultant lunatis agmina peltis. Virg. Juvenci nondùm lunatâ fronte, Stat., *Young bulls that have not yet got horns.* Cauda lunata delphinorum. Sen.

1573. *Lupinus. Lupatus.*

LUPINUS, *of a wolf.* Quem inauratum in Capitolio parvum atque lactentem uberibus lupinis inhiantem fuisse meministis. Cic.—LUPATUS, *armed with wolf's teeth, in the form of the teeth of a wolf, bridled with a sharp bit.* Gallica nec lupatis temperet ora frænis. Hor.

1574. *Luridus. Lividus. Pallidus.*

LURIDUS, *uncommonly pale, ghastly.* Pallor luridus. Ovid. Pelle luridâ amicta ossa. Hor.—LIVIDUS, (*from* liveo) *livid, black and blue owing to bruises.* Ora livida facta digitis. Ovid. Livida gestat armis brachia. Hor. *Figuratively: envious, spiteful.* Lividus et mordax. Hor. Obliviones lividæ. Id.—PALLIDUS, *pale, wan.* Pallidior cerâ. Ovid. Ora pallida fame. Virg. Aurora pallida. Id.

1575. *Lustralis. Lustricus.*

LUSTRALIS, (*from* lustrare) *used in purifications, expiatory.* Aqua lustralis, Ovid., *Lustral water, used by the Heathens before they entered their temples, and which was sprinkled over the assembly.* Lustrale sacrificium, Liv., *A purging sacrifice.*—LUSTRICUS, *of purification, purifying.* Lustricus dies, Suet., *The day when children of the Heathens were named, and in which purifying sacrifices were offered.* Ejusdem futuræ infelicitatis signum evidens die lustrico apparuit. Cic. *Amongst Christians* aqua lustralis *may be said of the holy water*; *and* lustricus dies *may be called the christening day.*

1576. *Lustrum. Olympias.*

LUSTRUM *was a space of five years,* (*from* lustrare, *to review*) *because every fifth year the censors made the review of the army, and numbered the people. It also was a ceremony of purgation of the city by sacrifices every fifth year.* Ut qui prima novo signat quinquennia lustro. Mart. Octavum lustrum, Hor., *A space of forty years.* Omnes Centuriæ et Equites in Campum Martium convocati, sue, ove, tauro cæsis immolabant, quod lustrum est dictum: sicque à sacrificio illo census obtinuit nomen. Liv.—OLYMPIAS, *an Olympiad,*

a space of four whole years, that elapsed from one celebration of the Olympic games to the next celebration of the same. As lustrum *among the Romans was the same as* Olympias *among the Greeks, except that it was one year longer,* Olympias *was used instead of* lustrum, *by adding* quinquennis. In Scythiâ nobis quinquennis Olympias acta est. Ovid.

1577. *Luteus. Lutulentus.*

Luteus, *made of mud.* Vasa lutea. Cic. Luteus paries, Id., *A mud-wall.* Ignotaque prodit hirundo, et luteum celsâ sub trabe fingit opus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Luteus homo, Plaut., *A sorry fellow.* Luteum negotium, Cic., *A sorry commodity, a poor ware.*—Lutulentus, *miry, dirty, muddy.* Lutulentus sus. Cic. Amnis lutulentus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Pauci ista tua vitia lutulenta noveramus. Cic.

1578. *Luxuria. Luxus.*

Luxuria *and* Luxuries, *over-abundance, superfluity.* Luxuriam segetum tenerâ depascit in herbâ. Virg. In ejus oratione, ut in herbis rustici solent dicere, inest luxuries quædam, quæ stylo depascenda est. Cic. *It is said of sumptuousness and magnificence.* Odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificéntiam diligit. Liv. In urbe luxuries creatur, ex luxuriâ avaritia. Cic. *It is also said of dissoluteness and corruption of manners.* Turpe est diffluere luxuriâ. Cic.—Luxus, *profuseness in dress, household goods, eating, &c.* Domus regali splendida luxu. Virg. Regifico luxu paratæ epulæ. Id. *It is said of dissoluteness of manners.* Adolescens luxu perditus. Ter.

1579. *Luxuriosus. Libidinosus.*

Luxuriosus, *in its proper sense, high-growing, luxuriant.* Seges luxuriosa. Ovid. Frumenta luxuriosa. Cic. Luxuriosa pabula pinguis soli non semper indicium habent. Plin. *Figuratively:* 1. *Prodigal, wasteful.* Ut in suis rebus, ità in Republicâ luxuriosus nepos, qui priùs sylvas vendat quàm vineas. Cic. 2. *Excessive, extravagant.* Patribus nimis luxuriosa ea fuit lætitia, Cic., *The Senate gave themselves up to excessive and extravagant joy.* 3. *Of lewd and licentious manners.* Luxuriosi reprehendendi sunt ob eam ipsam causam, quòd ita vivunt, ut persequantur cujusque modi voluptates. Cic.—Libidinosus, (*from* libet) 1. *Capricious.* Libidinosæ sententiæ, Cic., *Advice given in an arbitrary and capricious way.* 2. *Lustful, lascivious, given up to lewdness.* Libidinosa et intemperans adolescentia effœtum corpus tradit senectuti. Cic. Nihil isto scitote esse luxuriosius, nihil libidinosius. Id. Libidinosissima mulier. Id.

1580. *Lycæus. Lupercal.*

Lycæus, (*from* λύκος, *a wolf*) *a mountain in Arcadia, consecrated to the Gods Pan and Faunus, whereon wolves were in great numbers.* Lycæi gelidi saxa. Virg. Pan Lycæus. Ovid. Faunus Lycæus. Id. *The feasts celebrated in honour of these two gods were called* Lycæa.—Lupercal, (quasi lupos arcens) *a place under mount Palatine, consecrated to Pan.* Locus ille lupercal magna dati nutrix præmia lactis habet. Ovid. *They called* Lupercalia *the feasts celebrated in honour of Pan by the shepherds, that he might preserve their flocks from the wolves.*

M.

1581. *Macellum. Forum. Emporium. Velabrum.*

Macellum, *a market-place where all sorts of eatables are sold.* Ad macellum ubi advenimus, concurrunt læti mî obviam cupedinarii omnes, fartores, coqui, piscatores, aucupes. Ter. Annona in macello cara. Cic.—Forum, (*from* ferre) *a market-place where all sorts of commodities are sold.* Forum boarium. Liv. Forum rerum venalium totius regni maximè celebratum. Sall.—Emporium, (*from* ἐμπορέω, *to traffic*) *a place of commerce, is especially said of a port or town resorted to by merchants.* Cùm per emporium Putealanorum iter facerem. Cic. Thespiensium emporium. Liv.—Velabrum *was a low place in Rome, near mount Aventine. It was laid under water when the Tiber overflowed; in which case carriages were necessary to cross the place; whence it got the name of* velabrum, *a diminutive of* vehiculum, *from* vehere. *It was filled with shops and booths for the sale of oils, perfumes,* &c. Quasi in velabro olearii. Plaut. Quâ velabra suo stagnabant flumine. Propert. *Tarquin put an end to those inundations by means of well-arched subterraneous conduits. Others derive* velabrum *from* velum, *because the shops erected there were covered with sail-cloth.* Cum velabro omne macellum manè domum veniant. Hor.

1582. *Machina. Machinatio.*

Machina, (*from* μεχανὴ, *a machine*) *a machine, any engine for moving, drawing, lifting, trailing, darting or slinging a thing.* Columnæ machinâ appositâ dejectæ, eisdem lapidibus repositæ sunt. Cic. Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum. Hor. Belli machina. Virg. *Figuratively:* Omnes adhibebo machinas ad tenendum adolescentem. Cic.—Machinatio, *the act of erecting machines.* Cùm machinatione quâdam aliquid moveri videamus, ut sphæram, horas, &c. Cic. Impensâ magnâ eget in machinationes et tormenta. Liv. *Figuratively: a device, machination, or artifice.* Quibusdam bestiis etiam machinatio quædam atque solertia data est, ut in araneis, &c. Cic.

1583. *Mactare. Immolare.*

Mactare, (*from* magìs auctare, *frequentative of* augere) *properly, to augment, to accumulate.* Mactare aliquem honoribus, Cic., *To heap honours upon one. It generally ssignifies to sacrifice, because wine and incense were put on the head of the victim previous to its being slain.* Mactant de more bidentes. Virg. Nonne hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? Cic. Mactare orco, Liv., *To offer a sacrifice to Pluto. Figuratively:* Mactare aliquem ultioni et gloriæ. Tac.—Immolare (*from* mola) *does not signify to slay a victim; but to sprinkle its head with barley-flour and salt before it was slaughtered, which was called* mola. *Hence* immolare *is used to signify slaying.* Immolare hostias. Cic. Immolare *is never used in a figurative sense by good authors; it would be, for example, a barbarism to say* immolare aliquem ultioni suæ. *G. D.*

1584. *Macte. Eugè.*

Macte, (quasi magis aucte) *cheer up! It is a vocative case.* Macte, vir virtute esto. Cic. Macte animi. Mart.—Euge, (εὖγε) *well and good, well done.* Eugè, corpulentior vidêre, atque agilior. Plaut. Eugè, jam lepidus vocor. Ter.

1585. *Madere. Madescere.*

Madere, *to be wet, to be moist.* Vela madent. Ovid. Madebant parietes. Cic. *Figuratively:* Quanquàm Socraticis madet sermonibus. Hor.—Madescere, *to grow wet or moist.* Tellus madescit nubibus. Ovid. Largis tùm imbribus ora madescunt. Claud.

1586. *Magis. Ampliùs. Plus.*

These three words are equally comparatives, denoting superiority; with this difference, that magis *has a reference to the quality of things.* Nihil videtur nec magis compositum quicquam, nec magis elegans. Cic. *In the above example* plus *or* ampliùs elegans *would be improper.* Nihil huic addi potest, quo magis virtus sit. Id. O tu magis id diceres, si nuper in hortis Scipionis adfuisses. Id.—Amplius *is used in relation to duration, extent, and quantity.* Noctem non ampliùs unam falle dolo. Virg. Ampliùs sunt sex menses. Cic. Millibus ampliùs quingentis in longum patet. Id. Facite quodlibet; daturus non sum ampliùs. Id. Magis *would not do in the above examples.*—Plus *relates to number.* Plus decem ancillas secum adduxit. Ter. Nunquam Romæ plus triduo fuit. Cic. Ampliùs *would not be amiss in the two foregoing examples.* Plus *is also employed in the sense of* magis. Sæpè virtus plus proficit quàm humilitas. Cic. Cave putes hoc tempore plus me quemquam cruciari, quòd, &c. Id.

1587. *Magnificentia. Pompa.*

Magnificentia, (*from* magnus *and* facere) *magnificence, grandeur.* Magnificentia est rerum magnarum et excelsarum cum animi amplâ quâdam et splendidâ propositione agitatio atque administratio. Cic. Magnificentia ædium regiarum. Id. Magnificentia et sumptus epularum. Id. Magnificentia verborum. Id.—Pompa, (*from* πομπὴ, *pomp*) *a solemn sight or show. It is properly and especially said of what is going on by way of procession, as a funeral procession, a triumph,* &c. Socrates in pompâ cùm magna vis auri argentique ferretur, quàm multa non desidero, inquit. Cic. Spoliatum exequiis et pompâ cadaver. Id.

1588. *Magnitudo. Amplitudo. Majestas.*

Magnitudo *is said of any sort of greatness.* Magnitudo mundi. Cic. Magnitudo æris alieni. Id. Magnitudo fructuum. Id. Magnitudo animi. Id. Magnitudo tuorum ergà me meritorum. Id. Odii magnitudo. Id.—Amplitudo *is particularly said of extent.* Amplitudo maris. Cic. Amplitudo corporis. Plin. Amplitudo urbis. Id. *Figuratively:* Amplitudo est potentiæ aut majestatis aut aliquarum rerum abundantia. Cic. In quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo. Id. Nominis amplitudo, Id., *The splendour of his name.*—Majestas, *majesty, is said of what has in itself something noble and grand.* Majestas loci. Liv. Majestas judicum. Cic. Majestas divinæ

solertiæ. Id. Sed neque parvum carmen majestas recipit tua. Hor. Majestas, *says Doletus*, vulgò est omnis amplitudo et dignitas vel Principis, vel Imperatorum, vel Populi, vel Senatûs, transferturque nonnunquàm ad alia; nam et in oratione majestatem vocamus pro gravitate quâdam gestûs et oris constantiâ, ut apud Ciceronem. Quanta illi fuit gravitas, quanta in oratione majestas!

1589. *Magnus. Ingens. Grandis. Amplus. Procerus. Vastus. Enormis.*

MAGNUS *expresses in general any sort of greatness.* Magnus acervus. Cic. Magnum ingenium. Id. Magnum agmen. Virg. Magnus amicus. Cic.—INGENS *rises above the signification of* magnus, *and expresses an extraordinary greatness.* Maxima quæ vidit quisque ingentia fingit. Ovid. Magnas verò agere gratias mihi? ingentes. Ter. Satis erat, *says Cicero*, respondere magnas, ingentes inquit; semper auget assentatio id quod is, cujus ad voluntatem dicitur, vult esse magnum. Corpus ingens *expresses more than* magnum corpus. Ingens *is also said of the qualities of the soul. In this meaning Horace says* ingentem Antiochum; *and Ovid*, ingenti nupta marito, *speaking of the emperor Augustus, who, as Suetonius says*, erat staturâ brevi.—GRANDIS (*from* gradior, *to advance, or ascend*) *is said of greatness, both in the proper and figurative sense.* Grandem pecuniam alicui credere. Cic. Patella grandis. Id. Grandis adolescens. Id. Grandis causidicus. Id. Grandia verba. Id. Grande ferunt cum damno dedecus. Hor. *From* grandis *originates our word grand.*—AMPLUS *is said of extent.* Civitas ampla. Cic. Theatrum magnitudine amplissimum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Homines ampli, Cic., *Great men, distinguished by their merit or dignities.*—Ampla familia, Id., *An illustrious family.* Amplis honoribus aucti. Hor.—PROCERUS, *very high or tall, very long.* Alni proceræ. Virg. Procerissima populus. Cic. Proceri passus, Lucret., *Long steps.* Procerior numerus, Cic., *A greater number.*—VASTUS, *vast, huge.* Bellua vasta et immanis. Cic. Hiatu vasto immanis spelunca. Virg. Vastus homo, Cic., *A giant, a man of an uncommon size.* Vastus animus, Sall., *A mind vast in its desires, extravagant in its designs and hopes.*—ENORMIS, (*from* è *and* norma) *exceedingly great, enormous.* Enormes gladii. Tac. Enormes colossi. Stat.

1590. *Major. Major natu. Grandis natu.*

Cicero uses simply major *for the eldest.* Quem ego ut fratrem majorem verebar. Cic. Balbus major, et Balbus minor. Id.—MAJOR NATU, *more advanced in years.* Aliquot annis major natu, Cic., *Older by a few years.* Qui fuit major natu quàm Plautus. Id.—GRANDIS NATU, *very old.* Grandes natu matres occurrebant. Cic. Non admodùm grandis natu, sed tamen ætate provectior. Id.

1591. *Malignus. Maliciosus.*

MALIGNUS, (quasi malè genitus) *malignant.* Oculis malignis spectare. Ovid. Maligna insontem deprimit suspicio. Phæd. *It also signifies niggardly, sparing. In this sense Virgil says* colles maligni, *hills of small produce;* maligna lux, *a dim light: and Martial*, tepet igne maligno hic locus. *It is opposed to* benignus, *liberal, abundant. Livy says in the like sense*: In auro vero.... quæ malignitas! *Why should they be refused the use of gold? Quintilian says also*: In laudandis dis-

cipulorum lectionibus nec malignus, nec effusus.—Maliciosus, *malicious.* Hoc non est aperti et ingenui, versuti potiùs et malitiosi. Cic. Malitiosa juris interpretatio, Cic., *A wrested and crafty interpretation of the law.* Nolim quicquam agere cum maligno, quòd iniquus, illiberalis et invidus sit; cum malitioso, quòd fraudes et fallacias ad nocendum struat. *G. D.*

1592. *Malitia. Nequitia. Malevolentia.*

Malitia, *malice, wickedness, is the effect of reflection, of cool deliberation.* Malitia, versuta et fallax nocendi ratio. Cic. Malitia est mala calliditas. Id. Ad omnem malitiam mentem suam versare. Id. Prudentiam malitia imitatur. Id. Malitia perversitatem sonat, cùm quis datâ operâ malè agit. Erasm.—Nequitia, *licentiousness, dissoluteness.* Ad nequitiam abducere, Plaut., *To seduce into licentiousness.* Nequitia est quæ te non sinit esse senem, Ovid., *It is your wanton dissoluteness that shortens your days.*—Malevolentia, (malè velle) *ill-will, ill-nature.* Malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento. Cic. Nullâ in cæteros malevolentiâ suffusus. Id. Longè abhorret à nequitiâ modestus et temperans; versuti et perfidi est malitia; invidum arguit malevolentia. *G. D.*

1593. *Malum. Miseria.*

Malum, *evil, misfortune, torment.* Nullum est magnum malum præter culpam. Cic. Omne malum nascens facilè opprimitur. Id. Et quod malum est, quod in meâ calamitate non sit? Id. Non potest sine malo fateri, video, Ter., *I see that he will not confess any thing without being beaten into it.*—Miseria, *misery, wretchedness.* In miseriâ esse, Cic., *To be in distress and misery: whereas* in malis esse, Cic., *signifies to be in trouble, pain, or danger.* Ubi est virtus, ibi miseria esse non potest. Id. In meis miseriis aliquam ferte opem. Id. In malis *would present another idea.*

1594. *Manare. Labi. Fluere.*

Manare *denotes a slower and less abundant flowing, emitting a matter somewhat less fluid*; Labi, *a more easy flowing*; Fluere, *a quicker and more rapid flowing.* Sudor ad imos manabat talos. Hor. Aër per maria manat. Cic. *Figuratively*: Manat rumor. Cic. Manabat illud malum. Id. Ingenium venâ quod paupere manat. Ovid. *In the above examples* fluit *and* fluebat *would be improper.* Labi in proclive. Cic. *Figuratively:* Labuntur anni. Hor. Arma fluunt de manibus. Cic. *In the foregoing example* manant *would not do, because* manare, *amongst other things, implies a continuity of flowing.* Manare luxuriâ *would be an improper substitute for* fluere, *because* manare *expresses a flowing much too slow to agree with* luxuriâ, *which rather conveys the idea of a torrent*; *instead of which we very properly say* fluere luxu, mollitiâ.

1595. *Mandare. Jubere. Imperare. Præcipere.*

Mandare, (quasi manu dare) *to give one orders, to commit a thing to one's charge.* Nihil tibi mando nominatim, sed totum tuo amori fideique committo. Cic. Cuidam servulo cùm mandaret. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Mandare memoriæ, animis, immortalitati. Cic.—Jubere, *to bid, to enjoin, expresses the will or desire of him who bids or enjoins.* Jubere dicere. Cic. Jubere legem, tributa. Id. (Esse *is understood.*)

Jubere *is not only an expression denoting authority; it also expresses to advise, to exhort, to wish, in the following and the like expressions:* Salvum esse te jubeo. Cic. Tuæ litteræ rectè sperare jubent. Id. Salvere Hegionem plurimùm jubeo, Ter., *Your servant, Hegio.* Jubere alicui *is far from elegant in Latin, although Claudian has said* Gallis Hispanisque jubet.—Imperare *more forcibly expresses the exercise of authority; to command as one having the mastery.* Qui benè imperat, paruerit aliquandò necesse est; et qui modestè paret, videtur qui aliquandò imperet dignus esse. Cic. Imperavit frumentum, et alia quæ bello usui forent. Sall. Jubeo, cogo et impero. Ter. In hoc negotio nulla tua, nisi loquendi cura est, hoc est, imperandi et mandandi. Cic. *One may command one's self:* Imperavi mihimet assentari omnia. Ter.—Præcipere, (capere præ) *to take first, either before another, or before the time.* Præcipias licet gaudia, omnes te Dii oderunt. Cic. Et spe jam præcipit hostem. Virg. *It signifies, to teach in the manner it ought to be done; it implies an instruction given by a superior.* Præcipe lugubres cantus, Melpomene. Hor. Illud potiùs præcipiendum fuit, ut diligentiam adhiberemus. Cic.

1596. *Manè. Diluculò.*

Mane (*from the obsolete* manus, *sweet to the eye, clear,*) *includes the whole of the morning, in the morning.* Benè manè herì scripsi. Cic. Manè totum stertis. Hor. Hodiè manè. Cic. A manè usquè ad vesperam. Plaut.—Diluculo, (*from* dilucere, *to begin to shine through darkness*) *at break of day, very early in the morning.* Cùm antè lucem surrexissem, veni diluculò ad pontem Tiretium. Cic.

1597. *Manere. Remanere. Commorari. Habitare.*

Manere, *to tarry in a place during the night: the Latins called the places where one lies upon a journey* mansiones. In Mamurrharum urbe manemus. *Horace had only been there for one night.* Multis in locis tectum quidem accipio, et in tabernaculo plerùmque maneo. Cic. *Figuratively:* Manere in officio. Cic. Hoc in causâ maneat. Id. *Let this point be irrevocably determined.* Manere *is used actively, in which case it signifies to wait for.* Quem hìc manes? Ter. Manet te gloria. Virg.—Remanere, (retrò manere) *to tarry behind, after.* Ii qui per valetudinis causam remanserant. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Remanent animi post mortem. Cic. Remanet amicus in rebus duris.—Commorari, (*from* mora) *to sojourn, to be in a place for some time.*—Habitare, *to inhabit, to dwell for a constancy.* Ita discedo tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo: commorandi enim natura diversorium nobis, non habitandi dedit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Mea ratio hæc in dicendo esse solet, ut boni quod habet id amplectar, exornem, exaggerem, ibi commorer, ibi habitem, ibi hæream. Cic.

1598. *Mango. Venalitius.*

Mango, (*from* μάγος, præstigiator) *a buyer and seller of slaves, who pampered and painted them to set them off and sell them the dearer.* Mangones sunt qui colorem fuco, et verum robur inani saginâ mentiuntur. Quint. Multa fidem promissa levant, ut pleniùs æquo laudat venales qui vult extrudere merces. . . . nemo hoc mangonum faceret tibi. Hor.—Venalitius, (*from* venire, *to be sold*) *one dealing in*

slaves. Divitiæ quibus omnes Africanos multi venalitii, mercatoresque superârunt. Cic.

1599. *Manipularis. Manipularius.*

Manipularis, (*from* manipulus) *of the same band, of the same company.* Addo etiam manipulares ex legione alaudarum. Cic. Manipulares tres suos nactus, Cæs., *Having met with three of his comrades.* Manipulares judices, Cic., *Judges chosen out of the soldiers. It is said figuratively of petty judges.*—Manipularius, *of or belonging to a common soldier.* Caligulæ cognomen castrensi joco traxit, quia manipulario habitu inter milites educabatur. Suet.

1600. *Mantile. Mappa.*

Mantile, (*from* manus *and* tela) *a hand-towel.* Dant manibus famuli lymphas.... tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis. Virg. *According to Vossius, in his book of etymology,* mantilia *differ from* mappæ *in this, that* mantilia, *besides being used in wiping the hands, were also used for table-cloths, in which latter sense* mantile *seems employed by Martial.* Mantile è mensâ surripit Hermogenes. Mart.—Mappa, *a table napkin, was only used to wipe the hands, and never as a table-cloth.* Ne sordida mappa corruget nares. Hor. Risum compescere mappâ. Id. *The* mantile *was provided by the master of the house; but it was customary amongst the ancients for each of the guests to bring with them their* mappa. Attulerat mappam nemo, dùm furta timentur. Mart.

1601. *Manubiæ. Præda. Spolium. Exuviæ.*

Manubiæ (*from* manus) *is said,* 1. *Of the spoils made upon the enemy.* Ex manubiarum venditione. Cic. 2. *Of the money for which the spoils were sold.* Manubiæ sunt non præda, sed pecunia per Quæstorem populi Romani ex prædâ venditâ contracta. Gell. Manubiæ, *understood of spoils, differs from* Præda *in this, that the former is said of the effects taken from the enemy; instead of which* præda *signifies all sort of pillage and plunder in war by open force.* Dubitamus quid iste in hostium prædâ molitus sit, qui manubias tantas ex Metelli manubiis sibi fecerit? Cic. Quæ ex prædâ aut manubiis est abs te donatio constituta. Id. Spe prædæ adduci. Id. Maximos quæstus prædasque fecit. Id.—Spolium, *spoil taken from the enemy, is properly said of the armour.* Si spoliorum causâ vis hominem occidere. Cic. Spoliis laudabor opimis. Virg. Opima spolia *were the spoils which a Roman general had taken from the general of the enemy, after having killed him with his own hands in battle.* Ea ritè opima spolia habentur, quæ dux duci detraxit. Liv. Spolia in Æde Jovis Feretrii propè Romuli spolia, quæ prima appellata opima sola eâ tempestate erant, cum solemni dedicatione dono fixit. Liv. *It is taken in a more general sense.* Aliorum spoliis suas opes augere. Cic.—Exuviæ, (*from* exuere) *spoils taken from an enemy.* Qui redit exuvias indutus Achillis. Virg. Exuviæ leonis. Id. Cùm hunc locum Majores nostri exuviis nauticis, et classium spoliis ornatum reliquissent. Cic. Spolia *includes the accessory idea of force, violence, or pillage, which* exuviæ *does not.*

1602. *Manus. Palma. Pugnus.*

Manus, *the hand.* Natura dedit homini manus aptas et multarum artium ministras. Cic.—Palma, *the palm of the hand.* Duabus pal-

mis hausta aqua. Ovid. Is cùm palam annuli ad palmam converterat, à nullo videbatur. Cic. *It is said of a palm-tree.* Agrestium palmarum multitudo in Siciliâ. *It was the token of victory.* Plurimarum palmarum homo, Cic., *A man who has gained many victories.*—PUGNUS, *the fist, the hand shut close.* Comprimere digitos, pugnumque facere. Cic. Pugnos ferre, Id., *To be cuffed.*

1603. *Mare. Æquor. Pontus. Pelagus. Fretum. Salum.*

MARE, *the sea, that vast expanse of water which covers a great part of the earth.* Terrâ marique aliquem conquirere. Cic.—ÆQUOR, (*from* æquus) *any plain or level surface.* Babylonii in camporum patentium æquoribus habitant. Liv. Quid tam planum videtur, quàm mare? ex quo etiam æquor illud poëtæ vocant. Cic. Per aperta volans (equus), ceu liber habenis æquora. Virg. Æquora ponti signa dabant. Id.—PONTUS, *a god of the sea, older than Neptune. Pontus united himself to Tellus, his mother, and became father of Nereus. It is said of the sea.* Gurges ponti. Cic. Hyems aspera ponti. Virg. *It is properly the part extending from the Palus Mœotides to the island of Tenedos.* Pontus Euxinus. Cic.—PELAGUS, *the depth of the sea, the main sea.* Prona petit maria, et pelago decurrit aperto. Virg. Ut pelagus tenuêre rates. Id.—FRETUM, (ab undarum fremitu) *streights, a narrow sea between two lands.* Fretum, *say the grammarians,* est mare naturaliter mobile. Disjuncti freto ab Italiâ. Cic. *Our English word frith is derived from* fretum.—SALUM, (*from* sal, *or* σαλεύω, *to agitate*) *an agitated sea.* Nec tam ærumnoso navigâssem salo. Cic. Spumante salo fit sonitus. Virg. Salum *is also used to express salt water.*

1604. *Margo. Ora. Crepido.*

MARGO, *the brink or bank of any water, the margin in writing or printing.* In margine ripæ. Ovid. Margines lapidei fluminis. Varr. *Juvenal makes it of the feminine gender.* Plenâ jam margine libri. Juv. —ORA, *a border, a coast, the sea-coast.* Urbes quæ in orâ Asiæ sitæ sunt. C. Nep. Infinitas regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas, peragravit. Cic. Ora *denotes a greater extent than* margo. *We say* ora togæ, *the border of a gown, in which case* margo *would be improper. Figuratively:* Et mecum ingentes oras evolvite belli. Virg., *i. e. the beginning, progress, and end of the war.* Ora *is also said of the rope which fastens a ship to the shore.* Vix dùm omnes conscenderant, cùm alii resolutis oris in anchoras evehuntur; alii, ne quid teneat, anchoralia incidunt. Liv.—CREPIDO, *the key or quay of a river, a creek-stone, or bank whereon the water beats.* Crepido urbis. Cic. Crepido portûs. Q. Curt. Fortè ratis, celsi conjuncta crepidine saxi, expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato. Virg.

1605. *Marinus. Maritimus.*

MARINUS, (*from* mare) *of or belonging to the sea.* Astra quæ marinis terrenisque humoribus aluntur. Cic. Conchæ marinæ. Ovid. Fremitus marinus. Virg.—MARITIMUS, *maritime, near or adjoining to the sea.* Bellum maritimum. Cic. Loci, homines maritimi. Id. Imperium maritimum. C. Nep. Marini et maritimi æstus. Cic. Marinus est ex ipso mari; maritimus verò est proximus maris. *G. D.*

1606. *Masculus. Masculinus.*

MASCULUS, (*from* mas) *male, manly.* Proles mascula. Hor. Pede

mascula Sappho, Id., *Sappho that composed in sounding and manly numbers.*—MASCULINUS, *of the male kind, masculine.* Masculinum genus. Quint. Rapum masculinum, et fœmininum. Plin.

1607. *Mater. Genitrix. Materfamilias.*

MATER, *a mother, is said of a female who brings forth, and of her who is a foster-mother only.* Carentes matre privigni. Hor. Prohibent à matribus hœdos. Virg. Ità simili formâ, ut mater sua non internôsse posset, quæ mammam dabat, neque adeò mater ipsa quæ illos pepererat. Plaut. *It is also said of trees, in respect to the boughs which they produce.* Rami emicant vasto matris corpore. Plin. *Figuratively:* Luxuries avaritiæ mater. Cic. Sapientia omnium bonarum rerum mater. Id.—GENITRIX (*from* gignere) *is only said of her who is brought to-bed of a child. It is commonly found in poetry, but seldom in prose.* Namque ipsa decoram cæsàriem nato genitrix lumenque juventæ purpureum, et lætos oculis afflârat honores. Virg. *Figuratively:* Frugum genitrix. (Ceres) Ovid.—MATERFAMILIAS, *the lady, mistress, or good-wife of the house.* Matrem-familias, *says Ulpianus,* accipere debemus eam quæ non inhonestè vixit; matrem enim familias à cæteris fœminis mores discernunt atque separant; proindè nihil intererit innupta sit, an vidua: ingenua sit, an libera ....cùm audis matrem-familias, accipe notæ auctoritatis fœminam. Prudenter facimus, si matrem-familias secùs quàm matronarum sanctitas postulat, nominamus? Cic. Species et forma uxoris est materfamilias. Id.

1608. *Martiùs. Martialis.*

MARTIUS, *dedicated to Mars.* Ager Tarquiniorum, qui inter urbem et Tyberim erat consecratus Marti, Martius deindè campus fuit. Liv. Quid legio Martia? quæ mihi videtur divinitùs ab eo Deò traxisse nomen, à quo populum generatum accepimus. Cic.—MARTIALIS, *of the god Mars, belonging to Mars.* Flamen Martialis. Cic. Martiales, Id., *The soldiers of the* Legio Martia.

1609. *Maturè. Maturatè.*

MATURE, *in good time, early.* Redeat maturè, repetatque relicta. Hor. Maturè extollere aliquem ad summum imperium. Cic. Maturiùs paulò quàm tempus anni postulabat. Cæs.—MATURATE, *quickly, hastily.* Jussis cæteris quantùm maximè possent maturatè sequi. Liv. Maturatè properare. Plaut.

1610. *Maturus. Tempestivus.*

MATURUS, *ripe, is properly said of fruits or of corn.* Uvæ maturæ. Virg. Poma matura et cocta decidunt. Cic. Albescit messis maturis aristis. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Maturus militiæ, Liv., *Of age to bear arms.* Maturus animi, Virg., *Of a sound mind.* Viro matura filia, Id., *A marriageable girl.* Funeri maturo propior, Hor., *An old man at the point of death.* Maturum reditum pollicitus, Id., *Having promised to return speedily.*—TEMPESTIVUS, (*from* tempus) *that is doing, or happens, in due and convenient time and season.* Hora tempestiva narratibus. Hor. Ludum tempestivum pueris concedere. Cic. Carpere fructus tempestivos. Id. Nondùm tempestivo mari ad navigandum. Id. Homo tempestivus, Plin., *A man coming opportunely.*

1611. *Meare. Reciprocare.*

MEARE, *to pass, to pass again.* Liberiùs meare spiritus cœperat. Q. Curt. Quàcunque meantes officimus. Lucr.—RECIPROCARE, *to return a thing to the same place from whence it was taken.* Reciprocum dicitur, *says Valla,* quod eò redit, undè prodiit. Spiritus reciprocatur, cùm rursùm resorbetur; et unda à littore excussa, rursùs littus alluens reciprocari dicitur. Et horæ reciprocantur, cùm expleto legitimo cursu, rursùs ad pristinum ordinem redeunt. Reciprocare animam, Liv., *To breathe. Figuratively:* Ista sic reciprocantur, ut, si divinatio sit, Dii sint, et si Dii sint, divinatio sit. Cic. Meare *is a neuter verb, and* reciprocare *an active one.*

1612. *Mederi. Medicare. Sanare.*

MEDERI, (*from* μῆδος) *to heal, to cure or remedy.* Cùm morbo mederi alicui vis, consuetudo valentis et natura corporis cognoscenda est. Cic. *It is said of diseases, sores, and wounds.* Medici qui morbis, qui vulneribus, qui oculis mederentur. Cic. *Figuratively:* Inopiæ mederi, Cic., *To relieve the distressed.* Reipublicæ afflictæ mederi, Id., *To apply remedies to the diseases of the state.*—MEDICARE *and* MEDICARI, *properly, to mix or mingle some drugs or liquors.* Semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentes. Virg. Lana medicata fuco. Id. Medicare capillos. Ovid. *It is said of giving or applying any thing in order to cure.* Medicando dolorem abstulit. Tibul. Sed non Dardaniæ medicari cuspidis ictum evaluit. Virg.—SANARE, *to heal or cure, speaking of wounds and sores.* Citiùs repentinus tumor oculorum sanatur, quàm diuturna lippitudo depellitur. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sanare vulnera Reipublicæ. Cic.

1613. *Medicina. Medicamen. Medicamentum. Remedium.*

MEDICINA (*from* μῆδος, *care*) *is said both of the art of physic, and of the remedy itself.* An medicina ars non putanda est? Cic. Imbecillior est medicina quàm morbus. Cic. Fortis ægroti est accipere medicinam. Id. Medicinam facere, Id., *To administer physic. Figuratively:* Petere medicinam à litteris. Cic. Medicinam adhibere Reipublicæ. Id.—MEDICAMEN, *any mixing or mixture.* Vis medicaminis, Tac., *The violence of a poisonous mixture.* Extemplò tristi medicamine tactæ defluxêre comæ. Ovid. Vinolentis medicaminibus curavi. Cic.—MEDICAMENTUM, *medicament.* Medicamentorum salutarium plenissimæ terræ. Cic. Si quis medicamentum cuiquam dederit ad aquam intercutem. Id. *Figuratively:* Medicamenta doloris. Cic. Medicamentum *is only said of what heals bodily and mental diseases.*—REMEDIUM *is said of any thing that contributes to the easing and alleviating of pain.* Comparare remedium adversùs frigorum magnitudinem. Cic. Medicamentum *would not do in this case.* In adversis fortunis sine ullo remedio atque allevamento permanere. Id. Sine medicamento *would be an awkward expression.* Medicamentum *is the remedy that is made use of, and* remedium *the healing remedy. It might be said, moreover,* remedium submovet imminentia; medicamentum sanat non sana. *G. D.*

1614. *Medietas. Dimidium. Medium.*

MEDIETAS *and* Dimidium, *the half of any thing.* Ager ex medie-

tate sublatus, Eutrop., *They were stripped of one half of their lands. Cicero hardly dares to make use of the word* medietas. Partes intervallis ita locabat, ut singulis essent bina media, vix enim audeo dicere medietates. Cic.—DIMIDIUM *is properly an adjective.* Dimidius modius, Liv., *Half a bushel. There is always a substantive understood.* Redemptori tuo dimidium pecuniæ curavi, Cic., *I have forwarded one half of the money to the undertaker of your works.* Dimidium facti qui benè cœpit, habet. Hor.—MEDIUM *is likewise an adjective, the midst or middle of a thing.* Medio campi. Liv. E medio excedere, Ter., *To die.* Virtus est medium vitiorum, et utrinque reductum. Hor.

1615. *Mediocris. Modicus.*

MEDIOCRIS, (*from* medius) *that keeps the middle way between great and small.* Ad me scribas de omnibus minimis, maximis, mediocribusque rebus. Cic. Ingenium mediocre. Id. Mediocris in dicendo. Id.—MODICUS, (*from* modus) *small, moderate.* Cantharis modicis potare. Hor. Sacellum modicum. Tac. Exercitationibus modicis utendum. Cic. Mediocribus *would present quite a different sense.* Pecunia mea est ad vulgi opinionem mediocris, ad meam modica, ad tuam nulla. Cic. Modica statura *is the small shape of a man or animal;* statura mediocris, *the middle size of a man, neither too tall nor too short.*

1616. *Medius. Dimidiatus. Dividuus.*

MEDIUS, *that is in the very middle, equally distant from both extremities.* Medius dies, Hor., *The middle of the day, noon. Figuratively:* Medium ingenium erat in Anco, et Numæ et Romuli memor, Liv., *Ancus was of a temper neither so warlike as Romulus's, nor so pacific as that of Numa.* Medius amicus, Cic., *A common friend to both, or to all parties.* Medios esse jam non licebit, Id., *We shall not be suffered to be neuter.* Idem pacis eras mediusque belli, Hor., *Equally inclined to peace or war.*—DIMIDIATUS, *divided into two parts, halved.* Unum dimidiatumque mensem. Cic. Dimidiati versiculi. Id.—DIVIDUUS, *that may be parted or divided.* Materia quæ dividua gignitur. Cic. Dissolubile et dividuum est omne animal mortale. Id. *It is said of what is divided.* Candida dividuâ colla tegente comâ. Ovid. Potiùs quàm perdas totum, dividuum face. Ter.

1617. *Melleus. Mellitus. Mellifer. Mellarius.*

MELLEUS, *of honey, like honey.* Melleus sapor, odor, color. Plin.—MELLITUS, *sweetened with honey.* Pane egeo jam mellitis potiore placentis. Hor. *Figuratively:* Mellitus puer, Cic., *A sweet-tempered and lovely child.*—MELLIFER, (mel ferens) *that bears, brings, or makes honey.* Melliferæ apes. Ovid.—MELLARIUS, *serving for, or belonging to, honey.* Mellaria cella. Cic. Vasa mellaria. Plin.

1618. *Membrum. Artus.*

MEMBRUM, (*from* μείρω, *to divide*) *a member or limb, an external part of the body, distinguished from all the rest by some particular use, as the hand, foot,* &c. *It is not said of the head.* Jam membrorum, id est, partium corporis, alia videntur propter usus â naturâ esse donata, ut manus, crura, pedes . . . . alia autem quasi ad quemdam ornatum, ut cauda pavoni. Cic. *Cicero has said* membra *of the parts of*

a house. Adjuncta cubiculà, et ejusmodi membra. *Figuratively:* Membra accusationis dividere. Cic.—Artus, (*from* ἄρω, ἀρτύνω, apto, instruo) *is properly said of the joints.* Octavius multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus. Cic. *It is taken in a more general sense.* Et totâ mente, et omnibus artubus contremisco. Cic. Neque antè satiatus est, quàm membra, et artus, et viscera hominis tracta per vicos antè se congesta vidisset. Suet. *Figuratively:* Illud teneto nervos atque artus esse sapientiæ, non temerè credere. Cic.

1619. *Meminisse. Reminisci. Recordari.*

Meminisse, *to remember, or to have in memory.* Memini enim, memini, nec unquàm obliviscar. Cic. Memini me facere, Id., *I remember to have done.*—Reminisci, (rursùs *or* retrò meminisse) *to call to remembrance again, to call back ancient ideas.* Declarat se non tùm illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere. Cic.—Recordari, (rursùs cordi dare) *to endeavour to recollect.* Magno argumento est homines scire pleraque antequàm nati sint, quòd jam pueri, cùm artes difficiles discant, ita celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, ut eas non tùm primùm accipere videantur, sed reminisci et recordari. Cic. De hujus Quæstoris officio cogitantem, etiam de aliis Quæstoribus reminiscentem recordari. Id.

1620. *Meminisse alicujus rei, de aliquâ re, aliquid.*

Meminisse alicujus rei *or* de aliqua re *often signify to make mention of a thing.* Neque omninò hujus rei meminit usquàm poëta. Quint. De quibus multi meminerunt, Id., *Which have been mentioned by many.*—Meminisse aliquid *always signifies remembrance.* Omnia alicujus facta et dicta meminisse. Cic. Forsàn et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Virg.

1621. *Memorabilis. Memorandus.*

Memorabilis, *memorable, fit to be mentioned or remembered.* Hoccine credibile est, aut memorabile? Ter. Gloriosa et memorabilis virtus. Cic.—Memorandus, *that ought to be told or recorded.* Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelasgi, esse reor. Ovid.

1622. *Menda. Mendum.*

Menda *is particularly said of the defects of the body.* Eximere mendas de corpore. Ovid. In toto nusquàm corpore menda fuit. Id. Facies mendâ caret. Id.—Mendum, *a fault, a mistake, an error in writing or printing.* Quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Menda librariorum tolluntur. Id. *It is said of a defect, of an imperfection.* Itaque me idus Martiæ non tam consolantur, quàm anteà; magnum enim mendum continent. Cic.

1623. *Mendacium. Falsitas.*

Mendacium, *an untruth said designedly with an intent of deceiving, a lie.* Improbi hominis est mendacio fallere. Cic. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat. C. Nep. *Figuratively: a disguise.* Mendacia formæ. Ovid. Mendacio staturam adjuvare. Sen.—Falsitas, *falsity, falsehood.* Sicut aliis in locis parùm firmamenti, et parùm virium falsitas habet, sic in hoc loco falsa invidia imbecilla

esse debet. Cic. Mendacium *supposes a knowledge of the existing falsity; but* falsitas *may be the effect of ignorance.*

1624. *Mendax. Mendosus.*

Mendax, *a liar, one in the habit of telling lies.* Nihil interest inter perjurum et mendacem. Cic. Mendaci homini ne verè quidem dicenti credere solemus. Id. *Figuratively:* Mendax forma, Ovid., *A deceiving beauty.* Fundus mendax, Hor., *A land disappointing the expectation.*—Mendosus, (*from* menda) *vicious, full of defects.* Historia mendosior, Cic., *A history full of imperfections.* Natura mendosa, Hor., *A vicious disposition of mind.* Mores mendosi, Ovid., *Vicious and corrupted manners.* Mendosum est deesse aliquam partem, et superare. Cic. Mendax infamia terret quem? nisi mendosum et mendacem? Hor.

1625. *Menstruus. Menstrualis.*

Menstruus, (*from* mensis) *of or for a month.* Menstrua cibaria. Cic. Menstruum lunæ spatium. Id.—Menstrualis, *that is done, or happens, every month.* Solebam menstruales epulas adipiscier. Plaut.

1626. *Mensura. Modulus.*

Mensura (*from* mensurus, *participle of* metiri) *is said both of the extent of the thing that is measured, and of the instrument whereby any thing is measured.* Roboris mensura implebat ter quinque ulnas. Ovid. Majori mensurâ reddere quæ acceperis utenda. Cic. Mensuras et pondera invenit Phidon. Plin.—Modulus, (*diminutive of* modus) *an instrument wherewith the length of things is measured.* Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est. Hor. Ab imo ad summum totus moduli bipedalis. Id. Modulus *is also a term in architecture and in music.* Lydios modulos invenit Amphion. Plin. *Figuratively:* Ponderibus modulisque suis ratio utitur. Hor.

1627. *Mentiri. Mendacium dicere.*

Mentiri, *to lie, to deceive others by telling an untruth, knowing it to be such.* Qui mentitur, pejerare solet. Cic. Adeò veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur. C. Nep.—Mendacium dicere, *to tell a thing that is not true, believing it to be true.* Extremum est ut irascatur is, cui mendacium dixeris. Cic. Vir bonus præstare debet, ut non mentiatur; prudens, ne mendacium dicat. *G. D.*

1628. *Mentiri. Ementiri.*

Mentiri, (*synonymous with* ementiri,) *to counterfeit, imitate, or resemble.* Mentiri aliquem. Liv. Mentiri virum. Mart. *To put on the disguise of a man.* Mentiri juvenem capillis. Id. *Figuratively:* Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores. Virg.—Ementiri, *to forge, to feign what is not true, to affect.* Illum quem ementitus es, ego sum. Plaut. Ementiti sunt in eos quos oderant. Cic. Ementiri genus suum. Id. Ementiri stirpem, Liv., *To forge one's genealogy.*

1629. *Meo nomine. Meis verbis.*

Meo nomine, *in my name, on account of me.* Dico odio esse civitati non tam tuo, quàm Reipublicæ nomine. Cic. Bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit. Id. Viri boni et cives aliquid se meo

nomine debere Planco dicebant. Id.—MEIS VERBIS, *from me.* Gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuæ meis verbis eris gratulatus. Cic. Denunciârunt Senatûs verbis. Liv. Abi, nuncia meis verbis bello absistat. Id.

1630. *Mercator. Negotiator.*

There was amongst the Romans this difference between MERCATOR *and* NEGOTIATOR, *that the latter had established the centre of his trade in the provinces, and very seldom came to Rome; instead of which* Mercatores *were habitually settled at Rome, and only went into the provinces when their affairs required it, and that for a short time.* Sub lustrum censeri Germani negotiatoris est. Cic. Qui plus existimet apud lectissimos Senatores pecuniam, quàm apud tres negotiatores metum valere. Id. *Verres was in Sicily.* Impiger extremos currit mercator ad Indos. Hor.

1631. *Mercatura. Commercium.*

MERCATURA, (*from* merx) *traffic, trade, merchandising.* Mercatura, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est. Cic. Mercaturam *or* mercaturas facere, Id., *To trade as a merchant.* Aversus mercaturis. Hor. *Figuratively:* Mercatura bonarum artium. Cic.—COMMERCIUM, (*from* cum *and* merx) *commerce; with this difference, that* mercatura *is traffic in general, the profession of a merchant, and* commercium *an intercourse and association for the buying and selling of goods and wares.* Diversas gentes commercio miscuit. Plin. Commercium thuris primi Minæi fecêre. Id. *Figuratively:* Voluptas nullum habet cum virtute commercium. Cic. Inter eum Cæsaremque commercia litterarum fuerunt. Cæs.

1632. *Mercatus. Nundinæ. Nundinatio.*

MERCATUS, *a market, a fair.* Frequens mercatus. Liv. In æde Veneris hodiè est mercatus. Plaut. *It is said of traffic.* Cùm domi tuæ turpissimo mercatu omnia essent venalia. Cic.—NUNDINÆ (*from* novem dies) *was a market held every ninth day.* Ipso die nundinarum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Cujus domus est agrorum, oppidorum, immunitatum, vectigalium flagitiosissimæ nundinæ. Cic.—NUNDINATIO, *the act of trading, is only used in the figurative sense.* Quam in omnibus locis nundinationem juris ac fortunarum fore putatis? Cic.

1633. *Merces. Pretium.*

MERCES, *the wages or money allowed for work or service done.* Diurnâ mercede conductus. Hor. Mercedem operis negat. Ovid. Pactiones mercedum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Virtus sibimet pulcherrima merces. Sil. Ital.—PRETIUM, *the price given for a thing that is sold or bought.* Hic ager omnis quoquo pretio coëmptus erit, tamen ingenti pecuniâ vobis inducetur. Cic. Pretio et mercede duci. Id. *In the same sense we say, figuratively,* Homo magni pretii.

1634. *Merere. Mereri. Commereri. Demereri. Promereri. Emereri.*

MERERE *and* MERERI, *to deserve, seem to have been used indifferently.* Decus meruêre non minimum. Hor. Non minorem laudem exercitus, quàm ipse Imperator, meritus esse videbatur. Cæs. *Ovid has said,* meruisse necem, *and* exitium mereri. *We say* merere, *and*

mereri de aliquo. Cùm cogito me de Republicâ meruisse optimè. Cic. Opto ut cuique ità eveniat, ut de Republicâ quisque mereatur. Id. Merere, *however, has a particular signification, to gain, to get.* Hic meret æra liber Sosiis, Hor., *This book enriches the Sosii.* Meretur *might not be so proper; at least there is no example of it in this sense. For the same reason we rather say* merere *than* mereri stipendia. Meruisse stipendia in bello. Cic. Merere equo, pedibus, Liv., *To serve in the cavalry or in the infantry. Cicero says* mereri stipendia *only once. Perhaps* mereri culpam *would not be a good expression; instead of which Terence has said,* Non nego illum meruisse culpam, *I confess he is guilty of a fault. And Cicero,* Quid de te tantùm meruisti? *What fault are you guilty of?*—Commerere *and* Commereri, *to deserve, always taken in a bad sense.* Quæ nunquam quidquam ergà me commerita est, quod nollem, et sæpè quod vellem meritam scio. Ter. Quam quasi æstimationem commeruisse se maximè confiteretur, Cic., *Which fine he confessed he had deserved.*—Demerere *and* Demereri, *to deserve well at one's hands.* Demerere beneficiis civitatem. Liv. Demereri officiis amicos. Tac.—Promerere *and* Promereri, *to deserve well or ill.* Verùm enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat. Ter. Ità promeruisti de me. Plaut. Is suo beneficio promeritus est se ut ames, et sibi ut debeas. Cic. Leviùs punitus est, quàm sit promeritus. Id.—Emerere *and* Emereri, *to serve one's whole time* (stipendia *understood*). Publius emeruit. Pers. Emeritis stipendiis. Cic. Annuæ mihi operæ ad tertium calendas sextiles emerentur, Id., *The year of my service will end on the third day before the calends of July. Figuratively*: Rusticus emeritum palo suspendit aratrum. Ovid. Emeriti equi. Id. Emerita stipendia libidinis. *These two verbs are also taken in the sense of* mereri. Quid ego emerui adolescens mali? Plaut., *What harm have I done?* Emereri honores. Val. Max.

1635. *Mergere. Demergere.*

Mergere, *to plunge, to put under water.* Mergere se in mari. Cic. Brachia mersit in aquâ. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Mersus civilibus undis. Hor. Mersus rebus secundis. Liv. Funere mersit acerbo. Virg.—Demergere, *to sink.* Rex naves omnes demersit. Q. Curt. Equus, in quo vehebar, demersus unà mecum, rursùs apparuit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Demersus ære alieno, Liv., *Over head and ears in debt.* Patriam demersam extuli. Cic. Demersæ leges. Id.

1636. *Meridies. Meridiatio.*

Meridies, (quasi medius dies) *noon-tide, mid-day.* Itaquè hodie Antii, cràs antè meridiem domi. Cic. Ipsum meridiem cur non meridiem? credo quòd erat insuavis. Cic.—Meridiatio, *noon rest, the taking a nap after dinner.* Nunc quidem propter intermissionem forensis operæ, et lucubrationes detraxi, et meridiationes addidi, quibus uti anteà non solebam. Cic.

1637. *Merum. Vinum. Temetum.*

Merum, (*properly an adjective*) *pure, unmixed.* Merum vinum. Ovid. *When* merum *is said of wine,* vinum *is understood, and it signifies pure wine.* Curare genium mero. Hor.—Vinum, (*in Greek* οἶνος) *wine.* Vinum ægrotis, quia prodest raró, nocet sæpissimè,

meliùs non adhibere omninò. Cic. Vinum vetustate edentulum, Plaut., *Mellow wine.*—TEMETUM, vinum, quod mentem tenet, *says Nizolius. This is a very ancient word to signify wine.* Cadum temeti. Hor. Careant temeto omnes mulieres. Cic. Cato ideò propinquos fœminis osculum dare jussit, ut scirent an temetum olerent: hoc tùm vino nomen erat. Plin. Temetum *seems to be a strong and heady wine; from which* temulentus *is derived.*

1638. *Merx. Mercimonium.*

MERX, *any kind of merchandise that is sold or bought.* Emendæ merces. Hor. Proba merx facilè emptorem reperit. Plaut.—MERCIMONIUM *is found only in Plautus, and seems to be the same with* merx. Ut vos in vestris vultis mercimoniis emundis vendundisque me lucris lætum afficere. Plaut. *It may be a diminutive of* merx, *and then might signify petty merchandise.*

1639. *Metiri. Metari.*

METIRI, *to measure.* Mundi magnitudinem metiri. Cic. Frumentum parcè et paulatim metiri. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Officio metiri omnia. Cic. Magnos homines virtute metimur, non fortunâ. C. Nep. Metiens aliorum in se odium suo in alios odio. Liv. *It is also used passively.* Æternitas nullâ temporis circumscriptione metitur, Cic., *Eternity has no bounds.*—METARI, (*from* meta) *to set bounds or limits, to take dimensions, to set out or dispose by measure.* Castra propè Tyberim metatus est. Liv. Ipso loco suos castra metari jusserat. Q. Curt. *It is taken passively.* Metatus agellus. Hor.

1640. *Metuere. Timere. Vereri. Formidare. Tremere. Pavere.*

METUERE, *to fear any thing that is at a distance.* Metuensque futuri. Hor. Metus plurimùm confert ad diligentiam. Cic. TIMERE, *to fear an approaching danger.* Timor est metus mali appropinquantis. Cic. Ut jam planè inopia ac fames, non caritas timeretur. Id. *This difference is well pointed out in Virgil.* Vota metu duplicant matres, propiùsque periclo it timor.—VERERI, *to fear with reverence.* Metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi. Cic. Veremur quidem, Romani, et si ità vultis, etiam timemus, sed plus veremur et timemus Deos immortales. Liv.—FORMIDARE, *to dread continually, to be in a continual fear.* Formidinem metum permanentem definiunt, Cic. Formidare malos fures, incendia, servos. Hor. *Which expressions are very well applied to a miser, who is day and night in fear of being robbed of his money.*—TREMERE, *to quake for fear.* Totus tremo horreoque. Ter.—PAVERE *is said of a fright that disorders the mind.* Pavor est metus loco movens mentem. Cic. Animus pavet apud concilium illud pro reo dicere. Id. In quem autem metus, in eum formido, timiditas, pavor, ignominia incidit. Id.

1641. *Metuere aliquem. Metuere ab aliquo.*

METUERE ALIQUEM, *to be afraid of one.* Metuebant eum servi. Cic.—METUERE AB ALIQUO, *to fear from any one.* Metuere insidias, periculum ab aliquo. Cic.

1642. *Miles. Commilito.*

MILES, *a soldier.* Militem fieri. Cic. Miles tiro, veteranus. Id.—

Commilito, (*from* cum, *and* militare) *a fellow-soldier, a comrade.* Hic verò adolescens, qui meus in Ciliciâ miles, in Græciâ commilito fuit. Cic. *A general addressing his soldiers called them* commilitones *to flatter them.* Nec milites suos pro concione, sed blandiore nomine commilitones appellabat, tanquàm et ipse unus esset ex numero militum. Suet.

1643. *Minæ. Minatio.*

Minæ, *threats, menaces.* Minæ Clodii modicè me tangunt. Cic. Verba plena minarum. Hor. *It is said of parts of a building that are jutting out, and, as it were, hanging over.* Pendent opera interrupta minæque murorum ingentes. Virg.—Minatio, *a threatening, a huffing.* Execrationes, admirationes, minationes. Cic.

1644. *Minari. Minitari.*

Minari, *to threaten or menace.* (Verbis vel denunciatione periculi terrere, *according to grammarians.*) Me appellabat, mihi minabatur. Cic. Minari alicui crucem. Id. *It also signifies to announce in a serious and solemn way.* Magna minaris. Phæd. Multa et præclara minantis. Hor.—Minitari, (*frequentative of* minari) *to threaten sore, to threaten often.* Urbi flammam ferrumque minitatur. Cic. Huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur. Id. Omnibus bonis cruces ac tormenta minitatur. Id.

1645. *Minax. Minitabundus.*

Minax *implies the habit of, and propensity to, threatening.* Iste minax est, arrogans. Cic. Pestilentia coorta, minacior tamen quàm perniciosior. Liv. Reges minaces. Hor. Minaces et acerbæ litteræ. Cic.—Minitabundus, *with great threats and menaces: it is said of the act itself.* Tùm quoque minitabundus petebat. Liv.

1646. *Minimùm. Minimè.*

Minimum, *very little.* Non præmiis, quæ apud me minimùm valent, compulsus. Cic.—Minime, *by no means, not at all.* Minimè artes eæ probandæ quæ ministræ sunt voluptatum. Cic. Minimè gratum spectaculum. Liv. *Cornelius Nepos has used* minimè *for* minimùm. Quàm minimè fit ignis in castris, Cæs., *They light fires in the camp as little as possible.*

1647. *Ministrare. Præbere. Suggerere. Suppeditare.*

Ministrare, *to serve, to help one.* Pocula ministrare. Cic. Furor arma ministrat. Virg. Ministrare velis, Id., *To manage the sails of a ship.* Res omnes gelidè timidèque ministrat. Hor.—Præbere, (habere præ) *to get ready.* Præbere materiam igni. Liv. Præbere aures conviciis. Id. Præbere sagittis corpora. Ovid. Virum se præbere. Cic.—Suggerere, (gerere sub) *to suggest, to supply with.* Copiam argumentorum suggerere. Cic. Si memoria defuerit, tuum est ut suggeras. Id. Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, Id., *They immediately chose Horace in the place of Brutus.*—Suppeditare, (sub pedes dare) *properly to put underfoot. It is only used in a figurative sense: to give, to find or furnish with, to be sufficient. It is both an active and neuter verb.* Rerum omnium copiam alicui suppeditare. Cic. Suppeditare testes. Id. Sicilia frumentum suppe-

ditat. Id. Suppeditant hæc ad victum. Id. Si vita suppeditâsset Id. Sic aliquid suppeditatur, ut satis sit, aut etiam abundè; aliquid ministratur, ut quis uti commodè possit; sic præbetur, ut opportunum sit, aut obnoxium teneatur; id suggeritur quod deesse ac requiri visum est. *G. D.*

1648. *Minuere. Tenuare.*

MINUERE, (*from* minùs) *to diminish, to make smaller.* Vereorne, cùm amplificare velim, minuam etiam gloriam. Cic. Minuere audaciam hosti. Liv. Studio minuente laborem. Ovid. Capite minutus. Liv. Capitis minutio *was of three sorts: 1. By being made a slave. 2. By banishment. 3. By being transferred into another family.* Minuere *is also used as a neuter verb.* Minuente æstu. Cæs. —TENUARE, (*from* tenuis) *to attenuate, to make lean.* Macie tenuant armenta volentes. Virg. Curæ tenuant corpus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Tenuare iram. Ovid. Magna modis tenuare parvis. Hor.

1649. *Minutè. Minutatim.*

The difference between minutè *and* minutatim *is very inconsiderable in the proper sense, but very striking in the figurative.* MINUTE, *in a mean and low way.* Dicere grandia minutè. Cic.—MINUTATIM, *by little and little, by degrees.* Minutatim interrogare. Cic. Ætas minutatim frangit vires. Lucret.

1650. *Mirari. Admirari. Demirari. Stupere.*

MIRARI, *to wonder, either in a good or bad sense.* Mirari satis hominis negligentiam non queo. Cic. Mirari secum tacitus. Hor. Primis et te miretur ab annis. Virg.—ADMIRARI *is most commonly used in a good sense.* Eorum ingenia admiror sæpè. Ter. Quem et admiror, et diligo. Cic. Miramur opera, admiramur virtutes, *say grammarians.* Mirari *and* admirari *also signify, to be fond of, to be taken up with.* Mirari vasa cælata. Sall. Nil admirari propè res est una solaque quæ possit facere beatum. Hor.—DEMIRARI, *to wonder at greatly, to think strange.* Me propter quem cæteri liberi sunt, tibi liberum non visum demiror. Cic. Equidem te demiror, Chreme. Ter.—STUPERE, *to be stupefied, to be struck with astonishment.* Mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxea voces. Ovid. Pavidâ puellâ stupente. Liv. Aspicere, admirari, stupere. Cic.

1651. *Mirus. Mirabilis. Mirandus. Mirificus.*

MIRUS, *wonderful, either in a good or bad sense.* Mirus apud populum favor. Tac. Novitas mira. Ovid. Id cùm omnibus mirum videretur. C. Nep. Mira memoras! nimis formidolosum prædicas facinus. Plaut.—MIRABILIS, *admirable.* Mirabile exemplum. Cic. Quò mirabiliora fecisti, eò me major expectatio tenet. Id. Opus mirabile magni mundi. Tibul. Mirabilem in modum, Cic., *In an admirable manner.* Mirum in modum, Id., *In a surprising manner.* —MIRANDUS, *to be wondered at, that ought to be admired.* Opus ingens in mirandam altitudinem depressum. Cic. Quæ mihi miranda acciderunt. Id. Mirandum in modum, Id., (*Amazingly,*) *expresses more than* mirabilem in modum; *and* mirabilem in modum *rises above the idea of* mirum in modum.—MIRIFICUS, *marvellous.* Homo mirificus. Cic. Cæsaris verò pueri mirifica indoles virtutis. Id.

1652. *Miser. Miserabilis. Miserandus. Infelix.*

MISER, *who is in a sad plight, woeful, wretched.* Ego miseris et laborantibus nihil negare possum. Cic. Laboriosos, non miseros, eos qui magnos dolores perferunt, solemus dicere. Id. Mortem miserrimus opto. Virg.—MISERABILIS, *miserable, deplorable, lamentable, extremely moving.* Nihil est tàm miserabile quàm ex beato miser. Cic. Voces miserabiles exaudiebantur mulierum. Liv. Sedes miserabilis. Id.—MISERANDUS, *that ought to be pitied or lamented.* Hæc mihi videntur misera atque miseranda. Cic. Aliis miserandus, aliis ridendus videtur. Id.—INFELIX, (non felix) *unhappy, unfortunate.* Infelix et ærumnosus. Cic. Infelicior domi quàm militiæ. Liv. *Figuratively:* Tellus infelix frugibus, Virg., *An unfruitful ground or field.* Infelix fama. Id. Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenæ. Id.

1653. *Miserè. Miserabiliter.*

MISERE, *miserably, wretchedly.* Quæ nihil valerent ad beatè misèreque vivendum. Cic. *It also signifies, exceedingly, passionately, distractedly.* Eam miserè amat. Ter. Miserè discedere quærens, ire modò ociùs. Hor.—MISERABILITER, *so as to raise commiseration.* At ille etiam in foro combustus laudatusque miserabiliter. Cic. Miserabiliter emori. Id. Miserè emori *would express quite a different thing.*

1654. *Misereri. Miserari. Miserescere.*

MISERERI, *to be moved with commiseration at the sight of other people's misery.* Misereri supplicum. Cic. Qui misereri mei debent, non desinunt invidere. Id. Jacentis miserita est. Phæd.—MISERARI, *to pity, to compassionate one.* Turni sortem miserantur iniquam. Virg. Miserabantur magnum periculum, Cæs., *They lamented their fate, believing themselves in great danger.* Qui miseretur, miserum sublevat; qui miseratur, incommoda conqueritur. *G. D.*—MISERESCERE, (*from* misereri) *denotes more action.* His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultrò. Virg. Arcadii miserescite regis. Id. *It is employed only in poetry. Poets have sometimes used promiscuously* misereri *and* miserari.

1655. *Misericordia. Miseratio.*

MISERICORDIA, *compassion, a feeling of the soul commiserating the afflictions of others.* Misericordia est ægritudo ex miseriâ alterius injuriâ laborantis. Cic. Mentes ad misericordiam lenitatemque convertere. Id.—MISERATIO, *the act of commiserating or pitying.* Non sine dolore, non sine lacrimis miseratio. Cic. Misericordiâ commoveri, *to have pity; whereas* Miseratione commoveri, *is to be excited to compassion.*

1656. *Missio. Exauctoratio.*

MISSIO, (*from* mittere) *a sending, a dispatching.* Missio legatorum. Liv. De litterarum missione abs te accusor. Cic. Missio *was a discharge given to soldiers after a service of twenty years.* Missionem dari vicena stipendia emeritis. Tac. *These discharges were of three sorts: The first was* missio honesta, *honourable, given to soldiers who had served the just number of years. The second sort was* missio

causaria, *and was granted on account of sickness or infirmity. The third was* missio ignominiosa, *by way of punishment.*—EXAUCTORATIO *was a kind of discharge given to a soldier, by which he was not quite freed from his military engagement, but was still bound by it till he became a veteran: in that state he was called* vexillarius, *because he still belonged to his regiment, and was waiting for military rewards. By the* missio, *a soldier was entirely discharged; but by the* exauctoratio, *he was not: the latter was granted after sixteen years of service.* Exauctorari qui sena dena fecissent, ac retineri sub vexillo. Tac. *Sometimes* exauctoratio *was an ignominious discharge; and a soldier was called* exauctoratus, *when discharged from his legion, and declared incapable of service.*

1657. *Moderari. Regere. Gubernare.*

MODERARI, (*from* modus) *to moderate, limit, or restrain.* Ut post modum gaudeant se iræ moderatos. Liv. Animo et orationi moderari, cùm sis iratus, non mediocris est ingenii. Cic. Maria moderatur Deus. Id. Officio consilia moderantes. Id. *It is used passively:* Omnes virtutes mediocritate esse moderatas. Cic.—REGERE, *in its proper sense, to make straight. Figuratively: to manage, to guide. It is well said of a coachman or horseman.* Habenas regere. Ovid. Auriga Darii qui equos regebat. Q. Curt. *It is used in a more general sense.* Si quidem Deus est qui viget, qui sentit .... qui regit et moderatur id corpus cui præpositus est. Cic. Errantem regere. Cæs. Regere imperio populos. Virg. Animum regere. Cic.—GUBERNARE, *properly, to steer a ship.* Si nautæ certent, quis eorum potissimùm gubernet. Cic. *In a more general sense it signifies to conduct, to govern.* Fortunæ motum ratione gubernare. Cic. Te hortor, omnia gubernes et moderêre prudentiâ tuâ. Id. Rara quidem virtus, quam non fortuna gubernat. Ovid. Quæ verò (virtus) moderandis cupiditatibus regendisque animi motibus laudatur. Id. Tormenta gubernat dolor, moderatur natura cujusque, regit quæsitor, Id., *It is not truth, but pain, that directs the tongue of one put to the rack: his evidence and testimony are dictated by the weakness or resolution of his mind: He who examines him has the greatest influence in the transaction.*

1658. *Modificari. Temperare.*

MODIFICARI, (modum facere) *to take right measures and dimensions, to measure, to give a certain form to.* Comprehensâ autem mensurâ Herculani pedis, naturalem membrorum omnium inter se competentiam modificatus est. Gel. Verba ab oratore modificata. Cic. *Words used figuratively.* Galli depulso de pectore, et in omne corpus diviso et modificato cibo cantus edunt. Id. *Figuratively:* Modificari liberorum desideriis, Apul., *To moderate the passions of children.*—TEMPERARE, *to temper, to abate the predominant qualities of a thing in any manner whatever.* Frigoris et caloris modum temperare. Cic. Temperare aquam ignibus. Hor. Scatebrisque arentia temperat arva (unda). Virg. *Figuratively:* Amara temperare risu. Hor. Temperare Rempublicam et institutis et legibus. Cic. Mollitque animos, et temperat iras. Virg. *And in the sense of abstaining from;* Quis talia fando temperet à lacrimis? Virg. Animis, cædibus, manibus temperare. Liv.

1659. *Modò. Nuper.*

Modo, *just now, a little while since.* Modò advenit. Ter.—Nuper, *of late, not long since.* Nuper, quid dico nuper? Imò verò modò, ac planè paulò antè vidimus. Cic.

1660. *Mœstus. Tristis.*

Mœstus, *sorrowful, doleful, whose soul is impressed with grief.* Mœstus ac sordidatus senex. Cic. Cùm tristis Chalcas esset, mœstior Ulysses. Id.—Tristis, *sad, whose whole countenance is the very picture of sorrow.* Tristis capite demisso terram intueri. Cæs. Vides-ne illum tristem, demissum? Jacet, diffidit, &c. Cic. Quid vos mœstas tamque tristes esse conspicor? Plaut. Tristis, *speaking of things, signifies fatal, ominous.* Tristes de Bruto nuncii afferebantur. Cic. Tuorum tristissimo meo tempore meritorum ergà me memoriam conservabo. Id. Adolescentes graviùs ægrotant, tristiùs curantur. Id. Mœstus animo angitur; tristis vultu demisso et severo ægritudinem prementem ostendit. *G. D.*

1661. *Molimentum. Molitio.*

Molimentum, *and poetically* Molimen, (*from* moliri) *is the attempt or endeavour considered in itself.* Non sine magno molimento, Cæs., *With abundance of difficulties.* Aspice quanto molimine circumspectemus ædem. Hor.—Molitio, *the actual labour of moving a thing, or of executing an enterprise or project.* Facilis molitio eorum valli erat, Liv., *It was easy to pull down their entrenchment.* Inter molitionem pii pariter ac fortis propositi oppressus. Id.

1662. *Mollire. Effœminare.*

Mollire, *to soften, both in the proper and figurative sense.* Lanam mollire trahendo. Ovid. Ferrum mollit ignis. Hor. Dura verba usu mollienda. Cic. Poëtæ molliunt animos nostros. Id. Annibalem juveniliter exultantem patientiâ suâ molliebat. Liv. Mollire dolorem. Cic.—Effœminare, *to effeminate, to render womanish and weak.* Fortitudinis quædam præcepta sunt, quæ effœminari virum vetant in dolore. Cic. Effœminata vox. Id. Quæ ad effœminandos homines pertinent. Cæs.

1663. *Mollis. Tener.*

Mollis, *soft, yielding to the touch, incompact.* Mollis caseus. Plaut. Mollissimam ceram ad nostra arbitria formamus et fingimus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Mollior in dolore. Cic. Ascensus mollior. Liv. Mollissima fandi tempora, Virg., *The most favourable time to speak to any body.* Mollis in obsequium. Ovid.—Tener, *tender, that is not hard, that can be easily cut.* Tenera herba. Virg. Tener ac niveus panis. Juv. *Figuratively:* Ætas tenera. Ovid. Versus nimiùm teneri. Hor. Hic inflexit orationem, et eam mollem ac teneram reddidit. Cic.

1664. *Momentum. Punctum.*

Momentum, (*synonymous with* punctum) *a moment, a small part of time, is said of a time less determined.* Horæ momento cita mors venit, aut victoriâ læta. Hor.—Punctum, (*from* pungere) *a point, what is considered as without extent: it is said of the precise time wherein a thing is done.* Illo ipso die, die dico? imò horâ atque

puncto temporis. Cic. Omnibus minimis temporum punctis. Id. Momentis *would denote a time less short and less determined.*

1665. *Monere. Admonere.*

MONERE, *to inform, to warn.* Monere aliquem ut veniat ad cœnam. Ter. Quòd prudenti vitam consilio monet. Phæd.—ADMONERE, *to admonish, to warn: with this difference, that* monemus futura, admonemus præterita, *say the grammarians*, illo ut caveamus, et discamus, hoc ut recordemur. Admonet sæpiùs usurpatæ Dionysii Tyranni vocis. Liv. Admonet *is however used also for time to come.* Et admonuit simul, ut insuetâ voce terreret feras. Phæd. In monente benevolentia; in admonente memoria. *G. D.*

1666. *Monitio. Objurgatio.*

MONITIO, *advice, admonition about the commission of a fault.*—OBJURGATIO, *a reproach, a reprimand. They differ in this, that* monitio *is more gentle.* Primùm ut monitio acerbitate, deindè ut objurgatio contumeliâ careat. Cic. *Besides,* objurgatio *is becoming a superior and not an equal; but* monitio *is becoming both.* Objurgatio, si est auctoritas. Cic. Monitio in dando consilio familiaris. Id.

1667. *Montanus. Montosus.*

MONTANUS, (*from* mons) *of mountains, being or living on mountains.* Antra montana. Ovid. Montana cacumina, Id., *The tops of mountains.* Rapidus montano flumine torrens. Virg. Ligures montani, duri atque agrestes. Cic.—MONTOSUS *and* MONTUOSUS, *full of hills, mountainous.* Cùm locis ipsis montuosis delectemur. Cic. Et te montosæ misêre in prælia Nursæ. Virg.

1668. *Monumentum. Sepulchrum, Tumulus.*

MONUMENTUM, (*from* monere) *a monument, is said of any thing done as a memorial, such as a public edifice, verses, a history,* &c. Sed ego quæ monumenti ratio sit nomine ipso admoneor; ad memoriam magis spectare debet, quàm ad præsentis temporis gratiam. Cic. *In the same sense it is said of a monument or sepulchre raised to preserve the memory of any one.* Monumentum, *says a learned lawyer,* res memoriæ causâ in posterùm prodita; in quam si corpus vel reliquiæ inferantur, fiet sepulchrum. Placet mihi militibus, qui pugnantes occidêrunt, monumentum fieri quàm amplissimum. Cic.—SEPULCHRUM (*from* sepelire) *contains the bones or ashes of the dead.* Sepulchrum eorum qui conditi sunt, antè non est, quàm justa facta, et corpus incensum est. Cic. Capua quidem sepulchrum ac monumentum Campani populi. Liv. Sepulchra fiunt sanctiora vetustate. Cic.—TUMULUS *is properly a heap of earth. It is said of a tomb, grave, or sepulchre, because earth is heaped up over the dead.* Cùm Alexander in Sygeo ad Achillis tumulum constitisset. Cic. *They were sometimes built of stone or marble.* Marmoreus tumulus. Ovid.

1669. *Morari. Tardare.*

MORARI, (*from* mora) *to put a stop to, to make a stay.* Belli celeritatem morari. Cic. Non circà vilem patulumve moraberis orbem. Hor.—TARDARE, *to retard.* Impetum inimici tardare. Cic. Impedire profectionem meam videbatur, aut certè tardare. Id. Hæ res quæ remorari cæteros solent, non retardârunt. Id. Moratur otiosus, segnis; tardatur impeditus. *G. D.*

1670. *Moratus. Morosus. Moralis.*

MORATUS, (*from* mores) *endued with manners, good or bad.* Ita nunc sunt adolescentes morati. Plaut. Benè morata civitas. Cic. Morataque rectè fabula, Hor., *A play or comedy, in which manners are well drawn.*—MOROSUS, *morose, hard to please, that is in an ill humour.* Difficiles et morosi senes. Cic. Morosa canities. Hor.—MORALIS, *moral, belonging to manners.* Philosophia moralis. Cic. Eam partem philosophiæ de moribus appellare solemus; sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare Moralem. Cic. *This word seems to have been introduced by Cicero.*

1671. *Mordax. Dentatus. Dentosus.*

MORDAX, *given to bite.* Mordax canis. Plin. *Figuratively:* Mordax sollicitudo. Hor. Mordax carmen. Ovid. Mordaciorem improbo dente appetere. Phæd. Mordax invidia. Id. Mordacem cynicum eludebat. Hor.—DENTATUS, *having teeth.* Malè dentata puella. Ovid. *Cicero has used this word in a very particular sense.* Chartâ etiam dentatâ res agetur: *I will make use of fine paper. The paper in Cicero's time was smoothed or polished with the tooth of a wolf, or with a shell. There is not the least idea of satire in* chartâ dentatâ, *as the compilers of several Latin dictionaries have falsely imagined. Q Cicero had complained to his brother that he had had a great deal of difficulty in reading his letter on account of the badness of the writing. Marcus answered him, that he would use a good pen, good ink, and good paper.* Calamo et atramento temperato, chartâ etiam dentatâ res agetur, (*i. e.*) chartâ dente lupi lævigatâ, *and not* mordaci.—DENTOSUS, *full of teeth.* Dentosa buxus, Ovid., *A comb made of box-tree.*

1672. *Mordere. Remordere.*

MORDERE, *to bite.* Latrant et mordent canes. Cic. Frænùm mordere. Id. *Figuratively:* Rura Liris quietâ mordet aquâ. Hor. Dente invido mordeor. Id. Morderi conscientiâ. Cic. Valdè me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ de amicâ nostrâ. Id. Si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit. Id.—REMORDERE, (rursùs mordere) *to bite the biter.* Quin me remorsurum petis? Hor. *It expresses very well a remembrance that causes grief or remorse.* Libertatis desiderium remordet animos. Liv. Remordet animus conscius. Lucr.

1673. *Mori. Oppetere. Perire. Interire. Occidere. Obire. Occumbere.*

MORI, *to die a natural death, to wither away.* Moriendum certè est, et id incertum, an eo ipso die. Cic. Æquissimo animo moritur sapientissimus quisque; stultissimus, iniquissimo animo. Id. Aret ager, vitio moriens sitit aëris herba. Virg. *Figuratively:* Nunquam vestrorum in nos beneficiorum memoria morietur. Cic.—OPPETERE (petere ob) *is said of a death that might have been, but has not been avoided.* Queis ante ora patrum contigit oppetere. Virg. Mortem, *or such like word, is understood. It is sometimes expressed.* Oppetere mortem. Cic. Oppetere lethum pro patriâ. Liv.—PERIRE, (ire per) *to perish, to be quite undone or spent.* Meo vitio pereo. Cic. Varius summo cruciatu supplicioque periit. Id. Ego illum periisse duco,

cui quidem periit pudor. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Metagenes certè periit, Cic., *Metagenes has certainly become bankrupt.*—INTERIRE, (ire inter) *to be annihilated, to be dissolved.* Interire fame. Cic. Est interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptio earum partium, quæ ante interitum junctione aliquâ tenebantur. Id. Cùm pecunia interiret largitione magistratuum. C. Nep. Interire *is more general and more expressive than* perire. Vel te interiisse vel periisse prædicent. Plaut. Perii, interii: cur mihi non dixti? Ter.—OCCIDERE, (cadere ob) *to fall down.* Signa de cœlo occidunt. Plaut. *It is only in a figurative sense that it is synonymous with the others.* Occidit spes omnis. Hor. Soles occidere et redire possunt. Catul. Occidit una domus. Ovid. Extincto calore occidimus ipsi, extinguimur. Cic. Rerum recordatio et memoria occidisset. Id.—OBIRE, (ire ob) *to go round or through.* Obire pedibus regiones. Cic. *In this sense we say:* Diem supremum obire. C. Nepos. Obire mortem. Cic. *I do not know any instance of* obire *used alone to signify to die: should there be any,* mortem, diem suum, diem supremum, *must be understood.*—OCCUMBERE, (cubare ob) *properly, to lay one's-self down. It is only figuratively that it signifies, to die.* Ferro occumbere. Ovid. Occumbere neci. Id. Occumbere morti. Virg. Occumbere nece. Suet. Occumbere mortem. Liv. Occumbere morte. Id. *Sometimes* morti, mortem, &c. *are understood.* Ante annos suos occubuit. Ovid. Omnes lege communi morimur; casu aliquo aut insaniâ perimus miserè; quocunque malo aut languore deficientes interimus, in pugnâ aut conatu laudabili mortem oppetimus; exhaustis viribus aut casu aliquo fractis occidimus; stato ac præfinito tempore diem supremum obimus; vi aut saxo oppressi morti occumbimus. *G. D.*

1674. *Moriturus. Moribundus.*

MORITURUS, *that will die at a period more or less distant from the psesent.* Jàm venio moriturus. Virg. Ad ultimum pro fide moriturus. Q. Curt.—MORIBUNDUS, *dying, ready to die.* Fulvâ moribundum extendit arenâ. Virg. Moribunda membra. Id. Moribundo similis. Sen.

1675. *Mortalis. Lethalis.*

MORTALIS, *mortal, subject to death, belonging to mortals.* Vultus mortalis. Virg. Nil mortale loquar. Hor. Fortuna nonnunquàm tanquam ipsa mortalis cum immortali naturâ pugnare videtur. Cic. Mortalin' decuit violari vulnere Divum? Virg., *By opposition between the wounded God, and the mortal being who wounded him.*—LETHALIS, *that gives or causes death.* Hæret lateri lethalis arundo. Virg. Ensis lethalis. Ovid. Frigus lethale. Id. *It is very seldom used but in poetry: Cicero however says* Lethale illud poculum hausisse; *and Pliny,* lethalis inedia.

1676. *Mugire. Remugire.*

MUGIRE, *to bellow as bulls do.* Inde cùm actæ boves quædam ad desiderium, ut fit, relictarum mugissent. Liv. *Figuratively:* Mugire videbis sub pedibus terram. Virg. Malus mugit Africis procellis. Hor. —REMUGIRE, *to answer with bellowings.* Ad mea verba remugis. Ovid. *Inachus is speaking to his daughter, who is transformed into a heifer. Figuratively:* Insequitur clamor cœlumque remugit. Virg. Nemus remugit ventis. Hor.

1677. *Mulcta. Mulctatio. Pœna.*

MULCTA, (vel multa) *a fine, a mulct.* Centum millium mulcta irrogata erat. Liv. Mulctam committere, Cic., *To commit a fault whereby one incurs a penalty.*—MULCTATIO, (vel multatio) *a fining, an amercing.* Misera est ignominia judiciorum publicorum, misera mulctatio bonorum. Cic.—PŒNA, (*from* ποινὴ, labor) *any sort of punishment.* Octo pœnarum genera in legibus continentur: damnatio, vincula, verbera, talio, ignominia, exilium, mors, servitus. Cic. Mulctare aliquem pœnâ et mulctâ. Id. Ne pœna capitis cum pecuniâ conjungeretur. Id.

1678. *Mulctra. Mulctrale.*

MULCTRA *and* MULCTRUM, (*from* mulgeo) *a milking, the milking-pail itself.* Bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fœtus. Virg. Illìc injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capellæ. Hor. Sed mulctra cùm est repleta lacte, non sine tepore aliquo esse debet. Colum.—MULCTRALE *is the milking-pail.* Nec tibi fœtæ, more patrum, implebunt mulctralia vaccæ; sed tota in dulces consument ubera natos. Virg.

1679. *Muliebris. Mulierosus. Fœmineus.*

MULIEBRIS, *of a woman.* Muliebris forma. Cic. Muliebri comitatu. Id. *Figuratively:* Enervata muliebrisque sententia. Cic. Muliebri animo sum; metus membra occupat. Id.—MULIEROSUS, *given too much to the love of women.* Stiphonem scribunt et ebriosum et mulierosum fuisse. Cic.—FŒMINEUS, *feminine, womanlike, belonging to woman.* Fœminea mollities. Cic. Fœmineus ululatus. Virg. Fœmineo prædæ et spoliorum ardebat amore. Id. Ars fœminea. Ovid.

1680. *Mulsum. Mustum.*

MULSUM, (scilicet vinum mulsum) *a drink chiefly made of water, wine, and honey, mixed and boiled together.* Lene mulsum. Hor. Miscere mulsum. Cic.—MUSTUM, *must, sweet and new wine.* Nova bibere musta. Ovid. Nudo sub pede musta fluunt. Propert.

1681. *Multiplex. Multus.*

MULTIPLEX, (*from* multus *and* plicare) *properly, consisting of many folds.* Multiplex nodus. Plin. Vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico. Cic. *Figuratively, of divers sorts or ways.* Curas multiplices volvebat animo. Catul. Quæ multiplices fœtus procreant, his mammarum data est multitudo, Cic., *The animals that bring forth many little ones, have got many teats.* Ingenium multiplex et tortuosum, Id., *A deceitful man, whose mind is full of windings and turnings.*—MULTUS, *many, in great number.* Venæ crebræ multæque toto corpore intextæ sunt. Cic. Multæ variæque rationes. Id. Multæ et magnæ res. Id.

1682. *Mulus. Hinnus.*

MULUS *and* HINNUS, *a mule; with this difference, that* mulus *was engendered between an ass and a mare; and* hinnus *between a horse and a she-ass.* Equo et asinâ genitos mares, hinnulos antiqui vocabant; contraque mulos, quos asini et equæ generant. Plin. Hinnus *is smaller than* mulus.

1683. *Mundus. Lautus. Magnificus.*

MUNDUS, *clean, neat.* Munda supellex. Hor. Mundus erit qui non offendet sordibus, atque in neutram cultûs partem miser. Id.—LAUTUS, (*from* lavare) *properly, washed, bathed.* Lautis manè senex manibus currebat. Hor. Lautum te voluit occidere, Cic., *He wanted to kill you, when you were coming out of the bath. Figuratively: speaking of persons, genteel, well-dressed, amiable.* Homines lauti et urbani. Cic. Lautiores servi. Id. Lautus es (*ironically*) qui gravêre litteras ad me dare, Id., *speaking of things, exquisite, sumptuous.* Lauta culina. Hor. Lautum convivium. Plin. Civitas lauta et nobilis. Cic.—MAGNIFICUS, (magnum facere) *magnificent, stately, grand.* Vidi forum adornatum magnifico ornatu. Cic. Magnificæ ædes. Ovid. Cœna magnifica et lauta. Cic. Magnificus animus. Id. Magnificus et grandis orator. Id.

1684. *Munerari. Remunerari. Retribuere.*

MUNERARI *and* Munerare, (*from* munus) *to make gifts or presents.* Me opiparè muneratus est. Cic. Locus erat quidam, in quo erant ea composita, quibus te rex munerare volebat. Id.—REMUNERARI *and* Remunerare, *to reward, to requite, to recompense.* Ut possim te remunerari quàm simillimo munere. Cic. Quibus officiis T. Annii beneficia remunerabor? Id. Munerari beneficæ voluntatis est; remunerari, grati et memoris animi. *G. D.*—RETRIBUERE, (*from* re *and* tribuere) *to give what is due.* Fidei conducit in loco debitum retribuere. Cic. Fructum quem meruerunt, retribuerem. Id. Retribuere, æquitatis est. *Catullus said,* his te suppliciis remunerabor. *A good action is rewarded, and a crime is punished.*

1685. *Municeps. Municipalis.*

MUNICEPS, (munus capere) *one belonging to a town whose inhabitants were free of the city of Rome. There were two sorts: Some had a right to the privileges and offices there, and were subjected to the Roman laws; others followed their particular laws, and enjoyed certain honorary rights.* Ego et illi et omnibus municipibus duas esse censeo patrias, unam naturæ, alteram civitatis. Cic. Mei municipes Arpinates. Id. *Cicero was born at Arpinum.* Vidi ego fortissimum virum, municipem meum, C. Marium vidi. Id.—MUNICIPALIS, *belonging to a town or corporation, that relates to the citizens of such a town.* Municipales homines. Cic. Est ipse à genere municipalis honestissimi ac nobilissimi generis. Id.

1686. *Munitio. Munimentum.*

MUNITIO, *the action of fortifying.* Prohiberé munitiones, Cæs., *To hinder the works of fortification.* Munitio viarum, Cic., *The repairing of the high-roads.*—MUNIMENTUM *and* Munimen, *in poetry, a rampart, a fortification.* Quæ munimenta inchoaverat, permuniit. Liv. Tenere se munimentis. Tac. *Figuratively:* Munimento corporis sumpto. Q. Curt. Munimenta togæ, Juv., *A cloak or covering over one's gown.* Hoc effusos munimen ad imbres, Virg., *A defence against violent rains.*

1687. *Munus. Officium. Munia. Pensum.*

MUNUS, (*synonymous with the others*) *an employment, a business, an office.* Munus Ædilitium, munus Consulare. Cic. Tuum est munus, tuæ partes. Id. Animi munus est ratione uti. Id.—OFFICIUM, *duty, obligation.* A religione officii declinare. Cic. Quod ratione actum est id officium vocatur. Id. Munus officii exequi. Id. Non quod ei cura defuerit in tanto officio tantoque munere. Id. Masinissa senex omnia regis officia et munera exequitur. Id. Alicui muneri atque officio præesse. Id.—MUNIA, *functions or duties, which any man in his place, especially in a public situation, ought to do.* Obire regis munia. Liv. Belli pacisque munia. Id. Munia vitæ. Hor.—PENSUM, (*from* pendere) *properly, a certain weight and quantity of wool, flax,* &c. *which slaves were enjoined to spin in a day.* Lumen ad exiguum famulæ data pensa trahebant. Ovid. Mollia pensa devolvunt fusis. Virg. *It is used in a more general sense.* Exigere pensum. Cic. Nunc ad reliqua progrediar, meque ad meum munus pensumque revocabo. Id.

1688. *Murmurare. Mutire. Mussare. Mussitare. Susurrare.*

MURMURARE, *to yield a low and hollow sound.* Fremitus murmurantis maris. Cic. Vidi hesterno die quemdam murmurantem, qui, &c. Id. Flebile lingua murmurat exanimis. Ovid.—MUTIRE, *to mutter.* Palàm mutire plebeio periculum est. Phæd. Nihil jam mutire audeo. Ter.—MUSSARE, (*frequentative of* mutire) *to speak low.* Id decretum decem legatorum clàm mussantes carpebant. Liv.—MUSSITARE, (*frequentative of* mussare) *to mutter to one's-self.* Mussitantesque inter se rogitabant, nùm quem plebeii Consulis pœniteret. Liv.—SUSURRARE, *to tell in secret, in a whispering way.* Jam susurrari audio civem Atticam esse hanc. Ter. In aurem susurrare. Ovid. Fama susurrat. Id.

1689. *Mutare. Variare.*

MUTARE, (quasi motare) *to change, to transmute one thing into another.* Testamentum mutare. Cic. Muta jam mentem istam. Id. Statuit Metellus mancipia mutare cum mercatoribus vino adventitio et aliis talibus. Sall. Colores mutare. Hor. Crinem mutavit in hydros. Ovid.—VARIARE, *to vary, to diversify.* Ille (sol) ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum. Virg. Discurrunt variantque vices. Id. Variare materiam misturâ jocorum. Mart. Sententiam variavit timor, Liv., *Fear caused the opinion to be altered.* Variare voluptatem, Cic., *To diversify one's pleasure.* Variant multa de Marcelli morte auctores, Liv., *Authors write differently, do not agree, about the particulars of Marcellus's death.*

1690. *Mutuari. Mutuitare.*

MUTUARI, *to borrow.* Cùm abundare debeam, cogor mutuari. Cic. *Figuratively:* A viris virtus nomen est mutuata. Cic. Ab amore temerarium atque imprudens mutuatur consilium. Id. Mutuemur hoc quoque verbum. Id. Crœsus non mutuatus est aliundè laudem, sed sibi ipsi peperit. Id.—MUTUITARE, (*frequentative of* mutuari) *to be fond of, or to look out for borrowing.* Credere mutuitanti. Plaut.

1691. *Mysterium. Arcanum.*

MYSTERIUM, (*from* μύω, *to keep secret*) *mystery, what a religion*

has most hidden. Aliquid tacitum tanquam mysterium tenere. Cic. *It is said of sacred rites or festivals.* Faciesque me, in quem diem incidant mysteria certiorem. Cic. *It also signifies any great secret.* Epistolæ nostræ tantùm habent mysteriorum, ut eas ne librariis quidem ferè committamus. Cic.—ARCANUM, (*from* arx, *or* arca) *a secret, a hidden thing that nobody must be apprised of.* Arcanorum celantissimi Persæ. Q. Curt. Omnium arcanorum regis arbiter. Id. Arcanum neque tu scrutaberis ulliûs unquam, commissumque teges. Hor.

N.

1692. *Naiades. Nereides.*

NAIADES, (*from* ναίειν, fluere) *Naiads, nymphs of the springs and fountains.* Alios poscunt mea carmina cœtus, Naiades undarum dominas. Ovid.—NEREIDES, *Nereids, nymphs of the sea.* Æquoreæ Nereides. Catul. Virides Nereides. Ovid.

1693. *Nare. Natare. Navigare.*

NARE, (*from* νέω, *to swim*) *to swim.* Nat lupus inter oves. Ovid. Nant anaticulæ, evolant merulæ. Cic.—NATARE (*frequentative of* nare) *denotes a more active swimming.* Canis per flumen carnem dùm ferret natans. Phæd. Aquæ natantur multo pisce. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Pars hominum vitiis gaudet constanter; pars multa natat modò recta capessens, interdùm pravis obnoxia. Hor. In quo quidem magis tu mihi natare visus es, quàm ipse Neptunus. Cic.—NAVIGARE, (quasi navi ire) *to sail, to travel by sea.* Navigavimus sine timore, sine nauseâ. Cic. Remis navigare. Id. Satis feliciter navigavit. Id.

1694. *Narrare. Enarrare. Denarrare. Memorare. Commemorare.*

NARRARE, *to relate, to recount.* Tempora narrando fallere. Ovid. Jucunda mihi ejus oratio fuit, cùm de animo tuo mihi quotidiè narraret. Cic.—ENARRARE, *to tell things at length, to recite the particulars.* Omnem rem modò seni, quo pacto se haberet, enarramus ordine. Ter. Sæpè satis est quod factum sit dicere, non ut enarres quemadmodùm sit factum. Cic.—DENARRARE, *to tell in order, or in detail.* Hæc adeò illi jam denarrabo. Ter. Matri denarrat ut ingens bellua cognatos eliserit. Hor.—MEMORARE, *to make mention of, to report.* Verbum est verum quod memoratur. Cic. Herculem in ea loca, Geryone interempto, boves mirâ specie abegisse memorant. Liv. Memorant, Id., *They say.*—COMMEMORARE *implies more ostentation in the telling than* memorare. Quæ est ista in commemorandâ pecuniâ tuâ tam insolens ostentatio? Cic. Caius Decianus, de quo tu sæpè commemoras. Id. Beneficia meminisse debet is in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit. Id.

1695. *Nasci. Oriri.*

NASCI, *to be born, to come into the world.* Nascendi incerta conditio; sine sensu nascimur. Cic. Omnes nati sumus ad societatem et communitatem generis humani. Id. *Figuratively:* Nulla tam detestabilis pestis, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur. Cic. Scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolæ argumentum, Id., *You shall write to*

me, in order to give me matter for a letter.—ORIRI, *to issue or proceed from.* Tu qui ab illo ortus es. Cic. *Figuratively:* Tibi à me nulla orta est injuria. Ter. Ab his sermo oritur, Cic., *They speak first.* Sed ipsum (amare) à se oritur, et suâ spontè nascitur. Id. A suo cujusque genere virtutis officia oriuntur. Id.

1696. *Nasus. Naris.*

NASUS, *the nose.* Nasus aduncus. Hor. Pravo vivere naso. Id.—NARIS, *the nostrils, the holes of the nose.* Cava naris. Ovid. Geminæ nares. Virg. Rectè sursùm sunt nares, quòd odor omnis ad supera fertur. Cic.

1697. *Nativus. Naturalis. Natalis. Natalitius.*

NATIVUS, *having a beginning or origin, inborn, or innate.* Anaximandri opinio est nativos esse Deos, orientes occidentesque. Cic. Verba nativa, Id., *Primitive and underived words.* Testæ nativæ, Id., *Shells growing with the fish.* Illud nativum, et hoc delatum malum sanare. Id.—NATURALIS, *of or belonging to nature, natural.* Naturalis atque insita in animis nostris notio. Cic. Lex naturalis. Id. Naturalis et non fucatus nitor. Id. Pabulum naturale. Id. Naturale bonum, C. Nep., *An innate goodness.*—NATALIS, *natal, belonging to the birth.* Natales dies. Cic. Natale solum. Ovid.—NATALITIUS, *that concerns one's birth or nativity.* Notant natalitia sidera, Cic., *They observe the stars ruling at one's birth.*

1698. *Navalis. Nauticus.*

NAVALIS, *naval, belonging to ships or maritime affairs.* Navalis pugna. Cæs. Navalis disciplina. Cic. Materia navalis ad classem ædificandam, Liv., *Necessaries for the building and rigging of ships.* Gloria navalis. Cic.—NAUTICUS, *of a sailor or mariner.* Nauticus cantus, Cic., *The seaman's holla, or huzza.* Nauticæ exuviæ, Id., *Spoils of a sea victory.* Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor. Virg.

1699. *Navarchus. Gubernator.*

NAVARCHUS, (*from ναῦς and ἀρχή*) *the captain of a man of war or galley.* Sumptum omnem in classem navarcho suo quæque civitas dabat. Cic.—GUBERNATOR, (*from κυβερνάω, to govern*) *the governor or pilot of a ship.* Gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi. Cic. Si qui gubernatorem in navigando agere nihil dicant. Id. *It is used in a more general sense.* Custos gubernatorque Reipublicæ. Cic. Summi gubernatores. Id.

1700. *Nauci facere, habere. Flocci facere, æstimare.*

NAUCI FACERE, HABERE, *to value a thing or person as much as the woody thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut.* Non habeo nauci Marsum augurem. Cic.—FLOCCI FACERE, ÆSTIMARE, *to esteem or value a thing or person as much as a lock of wool which may be blown away by the wind.* Tres Areopagitæ totam Rempublicam non flocci faciebant. Cic. Neque flocci æstimat. Plaut.

1701. *Navis. Navigium. Lembus. Cercurus. Celox. Ratis. Scapha. Lenunculus. Prosumia. Linter. Oria. Pontones. Hippagogæ. Ca-*

tascopium. Phaselus. Myoparo. Cymba. Liburnus. Remulcus. Aphractum. Dicrotum. Actuarium. Actuariolum. Corbita.

NAVIS, *a ship, is generally said of a large one, such as a ship of war.* Naves annotinæ, Cæs., *Ships carrying provisions.* Navis oneraria, Id., *A ship of burthen.* Navis prætoria, Liv., *The admiral's ship.*—NAVIGIUM, (quasi navis agitatio) *a ship of a smaller size than* navis. Proficisci probo navigio. Cic. Navigia minuta. Id. In navigio latera, carinæ, prora, puppis, antennæ, vela, mali. Id.—LEMBUS, *a felucca, a low-built ship with oars.* Ne navem ullam præter duos lembos, qui non plusquàm sexdecim remis agerentur, haberet. Liv.—CERCURUS, *a small ship made use of by the inhabitants of Cyprus.* Ipse cum classe centum tectarum navium, ad hæc levioribus navigiis, cercuris ac lembis ducentis proficiscitur. Liv.—CELOX, *a brigantine, a small ship so called on account of its lightness.* Apparuit indè piraticas celoces et lembos esse. Liv.—RATIS, *a raft, is nothing more than pieces of timber joined together: a ship built hastily.* Navibus ab Annibale incensis, rates ad trajiciendum exercitum in magnâ inopiâ materiæ ægrè comparavit. Liv. *Poets often use* ratis *instead of* navis. Rates quassas reficere. Hor. Ipse ratem conto subigit. Virg.—SCAPHA, (*from σκάπτειν,* forare) *a skiff, a boat made of a hollowed tree.* Usquè adeò ut dominus navis in scapham confugerit. Cic. Scapha biremis. Hor.—LENUNCULUS, *a sloop, a fishing-boat.* Harum fuga navium onerariarum magistros incitabat, pauci lenunculi ad officium, imperiumque conveniebant. Cæs.—PROSUMIA, *a small light ship, sent out for getting intelligence.* De nocte ad portam profectus sum prosumiâ. Plaut.—LINTER, *a little boat without masts or sails; a sculler, smaller than* scapha. Amnem transvehi lintre. Cic. Duas naves scaphis lintribusque deprehendunt. Cæs.—ORIA, *a small fishing-boat.* Malo hunc alligari ad oriam, ut semper piscetur, etsi sit tempestas maxima. Plaut.—PONTONES, (*from* pons) *a pontoon, a sort of vessel used in conveying an army across a river.* Plerasque naves in Italiam emittit ad reliquos milites equitesque transportandos: pontones, quod est genus navium Gallicarum, Lyssi reliquit. Cæs.—HIPPAGOGÆ, (*from ἵππος and ἄγειν*) *properly, ships for conveying cavalry across a river.* Fortè postero die quàm Sybota classis tenuit, quinque et triginta naves, quas hippagogas vocant, ab Eliâ profectæ cum equitibus Gallis, equisque, Phanas petebant. Liv.—CATASCOPIUM, (*from κατα and σκέπτομαι, to consider*) *a scout, an advice-boat.* Litteris celeriter in Siciliam ad Atticum conscriptis, et per catascopium missis, ut sine morâ exercitus sibi quàm celerrimè transportarentur. Cæs.—PHASELUS *is a long boat used by the Campanians, mostly for parties of pleasure.* Et fragilem mecum solvat phaselum. Hor. Et circumpictis vehitur sua rura phaselis. Virg. *In Sallust, it is said of a more considerable ship.* Et fortè in navigando cohors una grandi phaselo vecta à cæteris deerravit.—MYOPARO, (*from μῦος,* scelus, *and παρώνη,* navigium) *a kind of long light ship, with oars and sails, often used by pirates.* In portu Syracusano myoparo piraticus navigavit. Cic. Myoparone piratico capto, dux liberatur. Id.—CYMBA, *a bark, a fishing-boat.* Cymbarum antè oculos multitudo: pro se quisque, quod ceperat, afferebat. Cic. *Virgil makes use of* cymba *to express the boat of Charon, the ferry-man of Hell.* Gemit sub pondere cymba sutilis. Virg.—LIBURNUS *or* Liburna, (*so called from the Liburnians, who*

first made use of it,) a light ship, fitter for flight than for fighting. Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium, amice, propugnacula. Hor.—Remulcus, *a towing-barge.* Submersam navim remulco, multisque contendens funibus abduxit. Cæs. Hâc calamitate perterritis hostibus, adverso vento leniter flante naves onerarias Cæsar remulco Alexandriam deduxit. Id.—Aphractum *or* Aphractus, *an open and long ship used by the Rhodians.* Aphractis cæterisque longis navibus tranquillitatem aucupaturi eramus. Cic. Nôsti aphracta Rhodiorum: nihil est quod minùs fluctum ferre possit. Id.—Dicrotum, *a galley having two rows of oars in a seat, used by the Mitylenians.* Aphracta Rhodiorum, et dicrotum Mytilenorum. Cic.—Actuarium *and* Actuariolum, *its diminutive,* (*from* agere, actum) *a small light-built ship or barge, a pinnace.* Actuaria minuta. Cic. Corbitâne Patras, an actuariolis ad Leucopetram? Id.—Corbita, (*from* corbis, *because it was in the shape of a pannier*) *a great ship for merchandise, slow and heavy of sailing.* Tardiores quàm corbitæ sunt in tranquillo mari. Plaut. *Its slowness had become proverbial.* Obsecro, operam celocem hanc mihi, ne corbitam date. Plaut.

1702. *Nebulosus. Nimbosus.*

Nebulosus, (*from* nebula) *nebulous, foggy, full of fogs.* Nebulosum et caliginosum cœlum. Cic. Littus nebulosum. Ovid. Aër nebulosus. Plin.—Nimbosus, (*from* nimbus) *cloudy, stormy, rainy.* Ventus nimbosus. Ovid. Nimbosus Orion. Virg.

1703. *Necatus. Enectus.*

Necatus, *put to death, murdered, or destroyed.* Sponso necato. Hor. In tormentis necatus. Cic. Necatus veneno. Id. Necatus fame. Quint.—Enectus, *exhausted, almost dead: it is never said of the effect of arms.* Bos est enectus arando. Ovid. Enecta fame et siti provincia. Cic. Frigore, illuvie, squalore enecti, contusi, ac debilitati. Liv. *It is sometimes opposed to* plenus, affluens. Eâ parte animi nec inopiâ enectâ, nec satietate affluenti. Cic. Pleni enective simus. Id.

1704. *Necessitas. Necessitudo.*

Necessitas, (*from* nectere) *necessity.* Venia necessitati datur. Cic. Nullum est corpus quod effugiat ferendi patiendive necessitatem. Id. *It is said of the tie of relation, or bond of friendship.* Necessitatem familiaritatemque violare. Cic. *Examples of this kind are very few: good authors generally use* necessitudo *to express near kindred or friendship.* Conjungere necessitudinem cum aliquo. Cic. Necessitudo fraterna. Id. Familiaritatis necessitudinisque oblivisci. Id. Necessitudo *is found in the sense of* necessitas. Puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullâ vi resisti potest. Cic. Facere necessitudinem alicui, Tac., *To force, to compel somebody.* Coactus rerum necessitudine. Col.

1705. *Nectere. Nexare. Nodare.*

Nectere, *to tie by making a knot, to interlace or twist one with another.* Coronam nectere. Hor. Aranea sub trabe nectit opus. Ovid. Brachia nectere. Id. *Figuratively:* Omnes virtutes inter se nexæ et jugatæ sunt. Cic. Undique regi dolus nectitur. Liv. Causas nectis inanes, Virg., *You allege vain pretences.*—Nexare (*frequentative of* nectere) *expresses more action.* Nexantem nodis, seque in sua mem-

bra plicantem. Virg.—NODARE, *to knot.* Crines nodantur in aurum, Virg., *A twist of gold ties up her hair.*

1706. *Necubi. Necundè.*

NECUBI, *lest in any place, (for the question* ubi). Necubi hosti æquo se committeret loco. Liv. Quia quondàm publica sacra per ipsos reges factitata erant, necubi regum desiderium esset, regem sacrificiorum creant. Id.—NECUNDE, *lest from any place, (for the question* undè). Circumspectabat, necundè impetus in frumentatores fieret. Liv. Necundè in stationibus Punicis conspiceretur. Id. Necubi *and* necundè *are put for* ne alicubi, ne alicundè.

1707. *Negligentia. Incuria.*

NEGLIGENTIA, *negligence, indifference.* In re familiari laboriosior est negligentia, quàm diligentia. Cic. Negligentia corrumpit animum. Id.—INCURIA, (non cura) *carelessness.* Non ego paucis offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit, aut humana parùm cavit natura. Hor. Vituperanda est rei maximè necessariæ tanta incuria. Cic. Negligentiâ, non attendimus; incuriâ, non curamus. *G. D.*

1708. *Negotiatio. Occupatio.*

NEGOTIATIO, *commerce, trade, traffic.* Ut ad reliquias Asiaticæ negotiationis proficiscaris. Cic. Negotiationes quoque vel privato pudendas propalàm exercuit. Suet.—OCCUPATIO, *properly the taking possession of what is vacant.* Sunt autem privata naturâ nulla, sed aut vetere occupatione, ut qui quondam in vacua venerunt. Cic. *It is said of the occupation, employment, or business one is employed about.* Ipse eram maximis occupationibus impeditus. Cic. In maximis occupationibus nunquàm intermittis studia doctrinæ. Id.

1709. *Negotiosus. Negotialis.*

NEGOTIOSUS, *full of business.* Provincia negotiosa et molesta. Cic. —NEGOTIALIS, *concerning trade, business, &c.* Negotialis constitutio est quæ in ipso negotio juris civilis habet implicatam controversiam. Cic.

1710. *Negotium. Res.*

NEGOTIUM, (non otium) 1. *Labour, pain, work.* Ut in otio esset potiùs quàm in negotio. Ter. Negotium alicui exhibere, Cic., *To vex, to tease one.* 2. *Affairs, business.* Aliena negotia curo. Hor. Est mihi negotium cum illo. C. Nep. Cùm tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus. Hor.—RES, *a thing, is said indiscriminately of any thing whatever, the sense being determined by the subject.* Facere rem divinam. Cic. Res tua agitur. Id. Rei militaris scientia. Id. Res secundæ, adversæ. Hor. Patriam rem perdere. Id. Res est admodùm fragilis humanum corpus. Cic. Non re ductus es, sed opinione. Id.

1711. *Negotium facessere. Negotium agere. Negotium gerere. Negotium conficere.*

NEGOTIUM FACESSERE, *to cause trouble, to create difficulties.* Cùm est allatum ad nos de temeritate eorum qui tibi negotium facesserent. Cic.—NEGOTIUM AGERE, *to manage or govern an affair, to be busy about it.* Peregrini officium est nihil præter suum negotium agere. Cic.—NEGOTIUM GERERE *expresses more, and signifies the sup-*

porting and defending of it. Tu tuum negotium gessisti benè. Cic.—Conficere negotium, *to terminate an affair, to put an end to it.* Confecit negotium ex sententiâ. Cic.

1712. *Nemo. Nullus.*

Nemo, (non homo) *nobody, is only said of persons.* Nemo rex, nemo homo. Cic. Nemo omnium tàm est immanis. Id. Nemo hostis. Id.—Nullus, *none, not one, is said both of persons and things.* Senatorum nullos esse Romæ nos quoque audieramus. Cic. Elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior. Id. Argumentum id quidem nullum est. Id., *This argument is null, of no force.* Arte nullâ, Id., *Without art.* Nullus *is sometimes Englished by a negation.* Philotimus nullus venit, Cic., *Philotimus is not come yet.* Si non quæret, nullus dixeris, Ter., *If he does not ask for me, say nothing to him.* Nullus dubito, Id., *I do not doubt at all.*

1713. *Nemo non. Non nemo.*

Nemo non, *all, every one.* Apertè adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodùm est excors. Cic.—Non nemo, *somebody.* In curiâ non nemo hostis adest. Cic.

1714. *Nemoralis. Nemorosus.*

Nemoralis, *of a wood or forest.* Antrum nemorale. Ovid. Nemorales sedes. Id.—Nemorosus, *full of woods or forests.* Montes nemorosi. Ovid. Silvæ nemorosæ. Id.

1715. *Nervus. Fibra.*

Nervus, (*from νεῦρον, a nerve*) *a string or tie that gives strength and motion to the limbs, and it is supposed to be a general vehicle of sensation; a nerve, a sinew.* Hùc adde nervos, à quibus artus continentur, eorumque implicationem toto corpore pertinentem, qui à corde tracti et profecti in corpus omne ducuntur. Cic. Nervis et ossibus Deus non continetur. Id. *Figuratively:* Nervi belli pecunia. Cic. Nervis et tuâ sapientiâ opus est. Id. Horum oratio neque nervos neque aculeos habet. Id.—Fibra, *a fibre, a thin filament that is found in all the fleshy parts of bodies and plants.* Pellucentes numerare in corpore fibras. Ovid. Pecudum fibræ. Virg. Radicum fibras evellere. Cic.

1716. *Nescire. Ignorare.*

Nescire, *not to know*; Ignorare, *not to be acquainted with, or to be ignorant of.* Nescire *is properly used when speaking of things, and* Ignorare *when speaking of persons.* Nec me pudet fateri nescire quod nesciam. Cic. Nescire Latinè. Id. Nescis nec in pace nec in bello vivere. Id. Erras, si id credis, et me ignoras. Ter. Ignorat patrem suum. Id. Ignorare *is also said of things.* Ignorare legem. Cic. Ignorare mala bonum est. Sen. Nescire *is moreover not to know what one could not learn, or not to know at all*; ignorare, *to be ignorant of what one ought to know, not to know enough.* Impunitates, supplicia largitus est, et quidem nesciens plerumque et ignarus. Suet. Ignorare, imprudentis est, aut negligentis; Nescire, inscientis, et imperiti. *G. D.*

1717. *Nexus. Nodus.*

Nexus, (*from* nectere) *a twisting made of something pliant and flexible.* Recurvo serpunt nexu hederæ. Ovid. *Figurativly:* Legis nexus. Cic.—Nodus, *a knot, a tie, a bond.* Nodus crinium. Ter. Solvere nodum. Cic. Dracones tantæ magnitudinis, ut et ipsos circumflexu facili ambiant, nexuque nodi perstringant. Plin. Nodus *is also said of the lumps or knots in any tree, shrub, plant,* &c. Arboris imam partem, quam in terram demissurus es, acutissimâ falce juxtà nodum amputato. Col. *It moreover signifies the joints of the body, and the ligatures of the joints.* Articulorum nodi. Plin. Crura sine nodis. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Nodus amicitiæ. Cic. Maximus in Republicâ nodus est, inopia rei frumentariæ, Id., *Scarcity of corn is the greatest difficulty of a republic.*

1718. *Nexus. Nexum. Mancipium.*

Nexus *and* Nexum, (*synonymous with* mancipium) *is said* 1. *Of a certain formality used in mortgaging a thing, which was practised with a pair of scales, and the money in hand.* Nexum est quod per libram agitur. 2. *A kind of promise in writing, by which a freeman, unable to pay his debts, became his creditor's bondman, and engaged himself to serve him.* Nam etsi unciario fœnore facto levata usura erat, sorte ipsâ obruebantur inopes, nexumque inibant: id est, se et corpore et bonis obligabant, devinciebantque creditoribus. Liv.—Mancipium, (*synonymous with* nexus) 1. *Right of property, property itself.* Cujus proprium te esse scribis mancipio et nexu, Cic., *To whom, according to your own writing, you declare yourself to belong by right of property, and by a bond.* Fructus est tuus, mancipium illius. Id. 2. *A contract of sale.* Ædes Sergio serviebant, sed Matius in mancipio non dixerat, Cic., *Sergius had a right of servitude on the house, but Matius had not mentioned it in the contract of sale.* 3. *Warranty.* Mancipio dare, Plaut., *To warrant the possession of.*

1719. *Nidor. Odor. Odores.*

Nidor, *the scent or smell of any thing roasted or burnt.* Illi ingens barba reluxit, nidoremque ambusta dedit. Virg. Ganearum nidor et fumus, Cic.—Odor, *a smell, whether agreeable or disagreeable.* Unguentorum odor. Cic. Odor oris et corporis teterrimus. Id. *Figuratively:* Odor quidam suspicionis. Cic. Est nonnullus odor dictaturæ, Id., *There is a surmise of a dictator.*—Odores (*in the plural*) *generally signifies sweet odours, perfumes.* Suavitas odorum. Cic. Suaves miscetis odores. Virg. Incendere odores. Cic.

1720. *Nihil. Nihilum.*

Nihil, *by contraction* nil, (*from* non *and* hilum, *the little black mark of a broad-bean*) *nothing.* Nihil agebat. Cic. Prorsùs nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus. Id.—Nihilum, *nought, nothingness.* Ex nihilo oriri, et in nihilum occidere. Cic. Ad nihilum recidunt omnia. Id.

1721. *Nihildùm. Nondùm. Nequedùm.*

Nihildum, *nothing as yet.* Brundusio nihildùm erat allatum. Cic. Eum nihildùm suspicantem ad me vocavi. Id.—Nondum *and* Nequedum, *not yet.* Nondùm satis constitui quid mihi faciendum sit.

Cic. Sed ejus rei maturitas nequedùm venit, et tamem appropinquat. Id.

1722. *Nihilominùs. Tamen.*

Nihilominus, *notwithstanding, nevertheless, distinguishes two things seemingly opposed, one of which it maintains without destroying the other.* Nihilominùs ut ego absim, hæc confici possunt. Cic.. Conatus est nihilominùs de pace agere. Cæs.—Tamen, *however, affirms against contrary appearances.* Quanquàm abest à culpâ, suspicione tamen non caret. Cic.

1723. *Nimis. Nimiùm.*

Nimis *and* Nimium, *too much, excessively. Let it be remarked, that* nimis *is an adverb, and* nimium *often a noun.* Nimis magnum studium. Cic. Magna nimis licentia. Id. Nimiùm boni. Id. Nimis boni *would be improper. Cicero has however said,* Nimis insidiarum adhiberi videtur. Mediocritas quæ est inter nimiùm et parùm. Cic.

1724. *Nisus. Nixus.*

Nisus *and* Nixus, (*from* niti) *an effort.* Insoliti nisus. Hor. Tertia sed postquàm majore hastilia nixu aggredior. Virg. *It must however be observed, that* nixus *is often said of the labour or travail in bringing forth young ones.* Haud fœtus nixibus edunt. Virg. Maturis nixibus editus. Id. Nixibus ex alvo matris natura profudit. Lucret.

1725. *Niveus. Nivalis. Nivosus.*

Niveus, *of snow, as white as snow.* Sed jacet aggeribus niveis informis terra. Virg. Niveos cygnos. Id.—Nivalis, *snowy.* Nivalis dies. Hor. Nivales venti. Virg. *It also expresses the colour of snow.* Nivali candore. Virg.—Nivosus, *full of, or abundant in, snow.* Nivosa Scythia. Ovid. Nivosa hyems. Liv.

1726. *Nocturnus. Noctuabundus.*

Nocturnus, *of or pertaining to night.* Horæ nocturnæ. Cic. Labores diurni nocturnique. Id.—Noctuabundus, *that travels or is abroad late in the night.* Cùm complicarem hanc epistolam, noctuabundus ad me venit cum epistolâ tuâ tabellarius. Id.

1727. *Nolle. Non velle.*

Nolle, *not to will at all, to be absolutely unwilling.* Nolunt ubi velis; ubi nolis cupiunt ultrò. Ter. Nolo mentiare. Id—Non velle *expresses less, and signifies not to wish.* Nulla sedes est, quò concurrant ii qui Rempublicam defensam non velint. Cic.

1728. *Nomen. Prænomen. Cognomen. Agnomen.*

Nomen *was the proper name that distinguished the family from which every one drew his origin, as Pompey, Manlius, Cornelius.* Nomen est quod cuique personæ datur, quo suo quisque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur. Cic.—Prænomen *was the first name that distinguished each individual, as Marcus, Lucius, Publius.* Sine prænomine familiariter ad me epistolam misisti. Cic.—Cognomen, *a surname, added to that which one has from his father, from something remarkable, such as Scipio, Lentulus, Dolabella, each of which was a branch of the Cornelian family.*—Agnomen, *a name given on account of*

adoption, or of some grand action, or some particular adventure. It came last of all; *for example, Lucius Cornelius Scipio Africanus: Lucius is* prænomen; *Cornelius*, nomen; *Scipio*, cognomen; *Africanus*, agnomen. *Authors did sometimes use* cognomen *instead of* agnomen. *Cicero, mentioning the other Scipio, says:* ex Asiâ cognomen assumpsit.

1729. *Nomen. Vocabulum.*

Nomina, *says Varro,* differunt à vocabulis, ideò quòd sunt finita, ac significant res proprias, ut Remus, Romulus; cùm vocabula sint infinita, ut vir, mulier. Si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habent. Cic. *Ovid has made use of* vocabulum *instead of* nomen: *Bacchus, addressing himself to Ariadne, says,* Tu mihi juncta toro, mihi juncta vocabula sumes: nam tibi mutatæ Libera nomen erit. *When I say* urbs Roma, urbs *is* vocabulum, *and* Roma *is* nomen. Nomina *is also said of obligations or notes of hand relating to debts.* Nomina mea exsolvo. Cic. Pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus, numeratam in præsentiâ non habere. Id.

1730. *Non tantùm. Tantùm non. Tantùm quòd.*

Non tantum, *not only.* Non tantùm parùm commodè, sed etiam turpiter. Cic.—Tantum non, *almost, very near.* Tantùm non Sparta capta est.—Tantum quod, *scarcely, not quite.* Tantùm quòd ex Arpinati veneram, cùm mihi à te litteræ redditæ sunt. Cic. Tantùm quòd aratoribus obsides non dedit. Id.

1731. *Notio. Notitia. Cognitio. Perceptio.*

Notio, *a notion, an idea of any thing.* Notio est conformatio quædam et impressa intelligentia. Cic. Dei notionem nullum animal est quod habet, præter hominem. Id.—Notitia, *knowledge, intelligence.* Notitia antiquitatis. Cic. Propter notitiam intromissi. C. Nep. Notionem *would be improper.* Dei notitia *is the knowledge of a God*; *and* Dei notio *is the idea, the notion of a God.* Notio *is said of any idea that is the work of our own mind.*—Cognitio, *a knowing, or knowledge got by means of examination or study.* Cognitio rerum occultarum. Cic. Fieri nullo modo potest ut à pueris tot rerum insitas in animis notiones haberemus, nisi animus antequàm corpus intrâsset in rerum cognitione viguisset. Id.—Perceptio, (capere per) *a taking, a gathering or receiving.* Frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio et conservatio. Cic. *Figuratively: a perceiving, an impression made on us at the presence of objects, a conceiving, an idea, a thought.* Animi perceptio. Cic. Neque hoc quicquam esset turpius, quàm cognitioni et perceptioni assertionem approbationemque præcurrere. Id.

1732. *Novare. Innovare.*

Novare, (*from* novus) *to make new, to render new.* Stoici plurima verba novârunt, Cic., *The Stoics have mode many new words.* Fortuna fidem mutata novavit, Virg., *Fortune happening to change, gave a new proof of her inconstancy.* Qui novari aliquid volebant, Cic., *Who wanted to cause changes.*—Innovare, *to renew.* Cætera visu, quàm dictu fœdiora terrorem innovarunt. Liv. Quo te modo ad intemperantiam, scelerate, innovasti. Cic. Qui novat, nova facit; qui innovat, redintegrat. *G. D.*

1733. *Novare agrum. Iterare agrum.*

NOVARE AGRUM, *to plough for the first time, to break up a field.*—ITERARE AGRUM, *to give the second tilth to it.* Ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fœtus possit et grandiores edere. Cic.

1734. *Novellus. Novalis.*

NOVELLUS, (*from* novus) *new, very young.* Novellæ arbores. Cic. Turba novella, Tibul., *Many young children.* Novelli Aquileienses, Liv., *The inhabitants of the new colony of Aquileia.*—NOVALIS *is only said of ground or land newly cleared, ploughed, and sown.* Novalis ager, qui intermittitur, à novando dictus. Varr. Alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, et segnem patiêre situ durescere campum. Virg. *After the harvest, you must let the ground rest, to become more firm, for a whole twelvemonth. Isidorus says, that it signifies land newly broken up, or that lies fallow every other year to recruit its strength.*

1735. *Novitius. Tiro.*

NOVITIUS, *new, speaking of slaves.* Novitii servi, Varr., *Slaves newly bought, that are unacquainted with the house.* Novitiæ puellæ. Ter. Syrum nescio quem de grege novitiorum factum esse consulem. Cic.—TIRO, *new, speaking of soldiers.* Veteribus militibus tirones immisceantur. Liv. Tiro exercitus, Id.: *It is said of all sorts of professions.* Homo non ætate sed usu forensi tiro. Cic. Tiro ac rudis in aliquâ re. Id.

1736. *Novus. Recens.*

NOVUS, *new.* Nihil erat novi in ejus epistolâ. Cic. Nova et inopinata hæc tibi sunt. Id. Novis studere rebus. Id.—RECENS, *recent, fresh.* Litteræ recentissimæ. Cic. Cùm è provinciâ recens esset. Id. Homines recentes, Hor., *Men newly born.* Homines novi, Cic., *The first noblemen of families, people of a low extraction, whose ancestors were never honoured with high offices.* Recens et nova lex, Cic., *A law recently made, and extraordinary. A letter is* nova *in regard to former ones; and* recens *when just written, or a very little time since.* Res memoranda novis annalibus atque recenti historiâ. Juv. Novum quod primùm accidit; recens quod nuper: Ut lex nova, quæ primùm perfertur; eadem recens, quæ non diù antè fuit lata. *G. D.*

1737. *Noxa. Noxia.*

NOXA (*from* nocere) *is said of any thing hurtful.* Nocte nocent potæ, sine noxâ luce bibuntur. Ovid. Maximè vellem prava incœpta consultoribus noxæ esse. Sall. *It is said of a fault.* Alia omnis penès milites noxa erat. Liv. Noxæ pœna par esto. Cic. *It also signifies punishment.* Eximere noxæ. Liv.—NOXIA, (culpa *or* causa *understood*) *a crime, fault, or offence.* Pœna noxiæ. Cic. Quamobrem enim ibi aut sarcire noxiam, aut noxam dedere oportere. Ulp. Alienissimus est ab omni noxâ vir prudens, et benevolus; pœnam noxiæ subibit qui admiserit. *G. D.*

1738. *Noxius. Nocens.*

NOXIUS, *hurtful, that may be hurtful.* Noxia spicula. Ovid. Noxius civis coerceatur. Cic. *It also signifies guilty.* Noxia corda. Ovid. Habet pœnam noxium caput. Liv.—NOCENS, *actually doing harm or*

injury. Nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum. Ovid. Tela nocentia. Id. Multò nocentiores quàm feræ sumus. Plin. Nocens *also expresses guilty.* Si nocentissimus homo damnari possit. Cic. Nocens, nisi accusatus fuerit, condemnari non potest. Id. Nocens est, *says Doletus,* vel qui damnum calamitatemque infert, vel qui turpiter aliquid agit, aut maleficium committit.

1739. *Nubere. Uxorem ducere.*

NUBERE, (*from* nubes) *properly, to cover one's self with a veil, because brides were veiled on their wedding day. It is only said of the wife.* Nupta est cum illo. Cic. Consobrino suo nupsit. Id. Uxori nubere nolo meæ, Mart., *I will not be a wife to my wife,* i. e. *I will not have a wife that shall be my master.*—UXOREM DUCERE, *to marry, is only said of men, because the bridegroom went to the bride's to fetch her away.* Duxit uxorem patre vivo. Cic. Emoriar si non hanc uxorem duxero. Ter.

1740. *Nubes. Nimbus. Nebula.*

These words denote the vapours that rise up out of the earth into the air, and generally, after condensing in the upper regions, are turned into rain; with this difference, that NUBES *denotes a vast quantity of waters collected in the air, the forerunners of a storm;* NIMBUS *characterizes a thick black cloud, driven by storms; and* NEBULA *is especially said of those clouds that are in the most elevated part of the atmosphere.* Nebula *implies the idea of elevation;* nubes *that of quantity, and of a storm;* nimbus *the idea of darkness and obscurity.* Cœlum, in quo nubes, imbres, venti coguntur. Cic. Aër concretus in nubem cogitur. Id. Subitò coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tam denso regem operuit nimbo, ut conspectum ejus concioni abstulerit. Liv. Resolvuntur nebulæ ventis ac sole. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Objicere nubem fraudibus. Hor. Hunc quidem nimbum (*that tumult and confusion*) citò transîsset lætor. Cic. Frontis nubecula, Id., *An affected threatening, a frown.*

1741. *Nudare. Detegere. Exuere.*

NUDARE, *to make naked, or strip off.* Cùm repentè hominem in foro medio nudari, et virgas expediri jubet. Cic. Armis nudare jacentem. Ovid. Gladios nudarunt, Liv., *They drew their swords.* Nudare urbem, Id., *To make a large breach in the walls of a town. Figuratively:* Nudare scelus aliquod, *To expose a crime.* Nudare aliquem, Hor., *To find out any body's tricks and cunning.*—DETEGERE, *to uncover.* Ædes vetustate atque incuriâ detectæ. C. Nep. Detexit ventus villam. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Detectâ fraude. Liv. Detegere conditas insidias. Id.—EXUERE, (*from* ἐξ, *and* δύω, vestio) *properly, to undress, to pull off clothes.* Exuere tunicam. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Humanitatem exuere. Cic. Antiquos mores exuere. Liv. Exuere castris hostem, Id., *To fight the enemy out of his quarters or camp.* Duæ civitates jugum exuerunt. Id.

1742. *Nudus. Nudatus.*

NUDUS *expresses the state of a man naked, either by himself or otherwise.* Nudus ara, sere nudus. Virg. Nudus in ignotâ jacebis arenâ. Id. Nuda pectora. Ovid. Nudo cui vertice fulva cæsaries, nudique humeri. Virg. *Figuratively:* Nudus à propinquis, Cic., *Without*

friends to defend or help him. Agris paternis nudus, Hor., *Deprived of his patrimony.* Nuda veritas. Cic.—NUDATUS, *deprived of.* Superiore parte corporis nudatâ. Cæs. Cornicula nudata furtivis coloribus. Hor. *Figuratively:* Respublica interitu Consulum nudata. Cic. Antonii divina vis ingenii etiam hâc scientiâ nudata. Id.

1743. *Nullo negotio. Nullo labore.*

NULLO NEGOTIO, *without any difficulty or trouble.* Cùm id nullo negotio facere possis. Cic.—NULLO LABORE, *without fatigue, without labour.* Nullo labore perfecit. Cic.

1744. *Numerare. Recensere.*

NUMERARE, *to count, to reckon.* Numerare pecuniam. Cic. Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos. Ovid. Per digitos numerare.—RECENSERE, (rursùs censere) *to muster, to review, to survey.* Inter hæc recenset exercitum. Liv. Fortè recensebat numerum charosque nepotes. Virg. Fortia gesta recense. Ovid.

1745. *Numeratò. Numerosè.*

NUMERATÒ, *by way of payment in ready money.* Mihi et res et conditio placet, sed ita ut numeratò malim, quàm æstimatione, Cic., *I had rather pay money for it than the value some other way.*—NUMEROSE, *in oratorical numbers, with graceful cadences, harmoniously.* Sententia numerosè cadit. Cic. Aptè et numerosè dicere. Id.

1746. *Numerosus. Numerabilis.*

NUMEROSUS, *numerous, in great numbers.* Hoc opus numerosas poscit manus. Plin. *Figuratively: various in numbers, harmonious.* Numerosa oratio. Cic. Numerosa ducere brachia, Ovid., i. e. *with the proper measures.* Detinuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures. Id.—NUMERABILIS, *that may be numbered or counted.* Populus sanè numerabilis, utpotè parvus. Hor.

1747. *Nummus. Denarius.*

NUMMUS, (*from νόμος, a law, because money was introduced to be a law in trade*) *a piece of money or coin.* Nummus aureus, Cic., *According to the proportion that obtains now in England, a gold coin worth 1l. 0s. 9d. sterling.* Nummus argenti, Plaut., *Of English money, seven farthings and a half farthing.* Nummus adulterinus, Cic., *A counterfeit piece of money.*—DENARIUS, (*from* decem) *properly containing the number of ten, the Roman denier, a coin worth sevenpence-halfpenny of the present English money.* Emere denario quod sit mille denariûm. Cic. Nummus *is understood. Sometimes it is expressed.* Denarius nummus. Liv.

1748. *Nunciare. Indicere.*

NUNCIARE, *to carry news, as a messenger does.* Non hæc tibi nunciat auctor ambiguus. Ovid. Nunciatum est mihi vim parari. Cic. —INDICERE, (dicere in) *to proclaim a certain day for a thing, to denounce, to declare.* Concilium, ferias indicere. Liv. Templis indicit honorem, Virg., *She commands sacrifices to be offered to the gods in all the temples.* Indicere bellum voluptatibus, Cic., *To declare war against the passions.*

1749. *Nuncius. Tabellarius.*

Nuncius, *a messenger or bringer of tidings.* Mercurius, nuncius Jovis et Deorum. Hor. Nuncius sceleris tui. Cic. Nuncius prætoris. Id. Et nuncius ibis Pelidæ genitori. Virg. Ab aliquo nuncius. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Virtuti nuncium remittere, Cic., *To renounce virtue.*—Tabellarius, (*from* tabula) *a letter-carrier.* Respondebo epistolæ quam attulerat tabellarius. Cic.

1750. *Nutrix. Nutricula.*

Nutrix, (*from* nutrire) *a nurse, a female that gives suck.* Nutrices et pædagogi jure vetustatis plurimùm benevolentiæ postulabunt. Cic. Ut penè cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videamur. Id. *Figuratively:* Curarum nutrix nox. Ovid. Cato nutricem plebis Romanæ Siciliam nominavit.—Nutricula, *a little nurse, a tender nurse.* Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. *Figuratively:* Nutricula causidicorum Africa. Juv. *It is said of men.* Gellius nutricula seditiosorum omnium. Cic. *Quintilian says* casa nutricula, *the cottage wherein one has been brought up.*

O.

1751. *Obdurescere. Obcallescere.*

Obdurescere, *to grow hard.* Sopater de statuâ cùm jam pene obduruisset, vix vivus affertur. Cic. *Figuratively: To become hardened, or insensible.* Obdurescunt magis quotidiè boni viri ad vocem Tribuni plebis. Cic.—Obcallescere, (*from* callum) *to grow callous.* Osque meum sensi pando obcallescere rostro. Ovid. Latera quæ occaluere plagis. Plaut. *Figuratively: to become insensible.* Angor equidem, sed jam prorsùs occalui. Cic. Nescio quomodò usu obduruerat, et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia. Id.

1752. *Obedire. Obtemperare. Obsequi. Parere. Morem gerere. Morigerari.*

Obedire, (quasi ob audire) *to obey literally, as slaves do.* Deo obediunt maria terræque. Cic.—Obtemperare, *to take the true sense of a command, to obey as a son does a father.* Nec verò solùm ut obtemperent obediantque magistratibus, sed etiam, &c. Cic. Sic mihi semper obtemperavit tanquam filius patri. Id.—Obsequi, (sequi ob) *to comply with the will of other people, to act with complaisance.* Nos quoque senes est æquum senibus obsequi. Ter. Obsequar voluntati tuæ. Cic. Obsequi alicui in omnibus. Id.—Parere, *to submit or yield to.* Qui legibus non propter metum paret. Cic. Oppidum illud paret regi. Plin. Parere gulæ. Hor.—Morem gerere, *to humour one, to be full of condescension to him and his opinion or will.* Geram tibi morem, et ea quæ vis, ut potero, explicabo. Cic.—Morigerari, *to endeavour to please, to gratify.* Metuisti, si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululùm, atque adolescenti esses morigeratus, ne non tibi istùc fœneraret. Ter. Voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic., *A speech ought to gratify the hearers with its sweet-*

ness. Jus et imperium habenti obedimus; ad mentem imperantis obtemperamus; majori aut sapientiori obsequimur; fortiori aut potentiori paremus; æquitatis, amicitiæ aut venerationis causâ morem gerimus; aurium voluptati morigeratur orator. *G. D.*

1753. *Objicere. Objectare. Opponere.*

OBJICERE, (jacere ob) *to throw to, to throw in the way, to put to, or shut against.* Ibi positi erant, qui fores portæ objicerent. Liv. Noluerunt feris corpus objicere. Cic. Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam objicit. Virg. *Figuratively:* Terrorem hosti objicere. Cic. Ignobilitatem alicui objicere. Id. Factum quod objicitur negare. Id.—OBJECTARE (*frequentative of* objicere) *denotes more action and energy.* Caput objectare periclis. Virg. Objicere *would be less expressive. Figuratively:* Objectare falsum crimen alicui, Cic., *adds to the idea of* objicere. Probrum mihi nullum objectas. Id.—OPPONERE, (ponere ob) *to put before, to oppose.* Opponere armatos ad introïtus. Cic. Moles fluctibus opponere. Id. *Figuratively:* Opponere suam auctoritatem. Cic. His quatuor causis totidem medicinæ opponuntur. Id.

1754. *Obitus. Adventus.*

OBITUS, (ire ob) *a rencounter, or meeting for a short time.*—ADVENTUS, (venire ad) *a coming to, an arrival, when done purposely.* Ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuus, quòcunque adveneris, semper siet, Ter., *So that you cause joy wherever you come, whether you stay but a little while, or only say a few words, or come on purpose to stay.*

1755. *Obitus. Occasus. Interitus.*

OBITUS, *synonymous with the two others, properly, a course, a revolution.* Obitus motusque siderum. Cic. *In the same sense it is said of death.* Antè obitum felix nemo dici debet. Ovid. Obitus rerum omnium. Cic.—OCCASUS, (cadere ob) *a fall, decay, decline.* Occasus imperii. Cic. Ortus et occasus solis. Id. Qui dies post obitum occasumque nostrum Reipublicæ primus illuxit Id. *It is said of death.* Post Ælii nostri occasum. Cic.—INTERITUS, *destruction, dissolution.* Est interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptio earum partium quæ ante interitum junctione aliquâ tenebantur. Cic. Interitum atque obitum omnium rerum conficit natura. Id. Occasus et interitus Reipublicæ, Id., *The fall and destruction of the Republic.* Obitus *is the revolution of things;* occasus, *their fall and decay;* interitus, *their dissolution, their destruction. We very properly say* legum interitus, *but* légum obitus *or* legum occasus *would be bad Latin.*

1756. *Obligare. Obstringere. Devincire.*

OBLIGARE, (ligare ob) *to tie round or up, to bind.* Vulnus obligare. Cic. Ait se obligasse crus fractum Æsculapio, Apollini autem brachium. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Gratos et bonos viros tibi obligabis. Cic. Caput votis obligare, Hor., *To engage one's life by vows.* Obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor., *Perform the feast vowed solemnly to Jupiter.*—OBSTRINGERE, (stringere ob) *to tie about hard.* Meum laqueo collum quando obstrinxero. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Obstringere se parricidio et scelere obligare. Cic. Te existimare volo quibus-

cunque officiis Atticum tibi obstrinxeris, iisdem tibi obligatum fore. Id. Spe hæreditatis obstrinxit. Id. Obstringere perjurio, Liv., *To violate by swearing falsely.*—Devincire, *to fasten with chains.* Catenis devincire. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Ubi animus se cupiditate devinxit malâ. Ter. Cùm (somnus) suavi devinxit membra sopore. Lucret. Si sensit quo se sceleré devinxit, Cic., *If he is sensible of the greatness of his crime.* Homines charitate devincire, Id., *To attach men by the ties of friendship. Although the above three verbs seem often used indiscriminately, it may however be observed that* obligare *denotes any tie whatever*; devincire, *a tie that cannot be broken off*; *and* obstringere, *a very tight binding.*

1757. *Oblivio. Oblivia.*

Oblivio, *oblivion, a forgetting.* Dare oblivioni. Liv. Oblivio totius negotii. Cic. Conterere oblivione injurias. Id. Non tuos patiar labores impunè carpere lividas obliviones. Hor.—Oblivia *has the same signification, and is only used by poets.* Longa oblivia potant. Virg. Te cepêre oblivia nostri. Ovid. Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ. Hor. *It may besides be observed, that* oblivio *is the very act of forgetting, and* oblivia *a passive state of forgetfulness.*

1758. *Obluctari. Obniti.*

Obluctari, *to struggle or strive at or against.* Genibusque adversæ obluctor arenæ. Virg. Obluctari difficultatibus. Q. Curt.—Obniti, *to thrust against, to shove on.* Obnixus impetum hostium excepit. Liv. Obnixi scutis corporibusque urgebant. Id. Stant obnixi omnia contra. Virg. Obnixi non cedere. Id. Obnixi cornua infigunt (tauri). Id.

1759. *Obmutescere. Obtorpescere. Obstupescere.*

Obmutescere, (*from* mutus) *to become dumb, to be at a loss what to say.* Ore presso obmutuit. Virg. Aspectu obmutuit amens. Id. *Figuratively: to be out of use.* Lydius lapis Sardibus emebatur, qui nunc obmutuit. Plin.—Obtorpescere, (*from* torpor) *to grow stiff or numb.* Miror ei non et linguam obmutuisse, et manum obtorpuisse. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sed jam subjectus miseriis obtorpui. Id. Obtorpuerant quodammodò animi. Liv.—Obstupescere, (*from* stupor) *to be astonished, amazed, as without any sense left.* Ejus aspectu cùm obstupuisset bubulcus, clamorem majorem cum admiratione edidit. Cic. Ob hæc beneficia quibus illi obstupescunt, nullos honores mihi decerni sino. Id. Obstupuêre animi. Virg. Obstupuêre omnes. Id.

1760. *Obruere. Subruere.*

Obruere, (ruere ob) *to cover over, to lay under.* Aliquem lapidibus obruere. Cic. Obruta Ægyptus Nilo. Id. Submersas obrue puppes. Virg. *Figuratively:* Testem obruere, Cic., *To confound a witness.* Oblivione obruere sua facta. Id. Quod Dii omen obruant. Id. Obrui ære alieno, Id., *To be over head in debt.*—Subruere, (ruere sub) *to undermine, to subvert.* Subruta cuniculo mœnia. Liv. Portis succedunt, murumque subruunt. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Muneribus subruit reges, auro proditoribus dato. Hor. Sic leve sic parvum est animum quod laudis avarum subruit, aut reficit, Id., *So true*

it is, that the most trifling thing may either depress or rouse a mind fond of praise.

1761. *Obscœnitas. Turpitudo.*

Obscœnitas, (*from* ob *and* cœnum) *obscenity in things or words.* In obscœnitate si quod sit flagitium, id aut in re esse, aut in verbo. Cic. Orationis obscœnitas. Id.—Turpitudo, *turpitude, dishonesty.* Notari turpitudine. Cic. Verborum turpitudo, et rerum obscœnitas vitanda. Id. Verborum obscœnitas, si turpitudini rerum adhibeatur, ludus ne libero quidem homine dignus est. Id.

1762. *Observantia. Observatio.*

Observantia, (*from* ob *and* servare) *regard, esteem, submission.* Observantiâ in regem cum omnibus, benignitate ergà alios cum rege ipso certabat. Liv. Retinere observantiâ amicos. Cic. Quæ magnitudo observantiæ tot beneficiis respondere poterit? Id. *It is taken by few authors in the sense of usage, custom, practice.* Observantia temporum. Vel. Paterc. Ex hâc observantiâ nonnunquàm vel ante initium, vel post dimissum convivium solus cœnitabat, cùm pleno convivio nihil tangeret. Suet.—Observatio, *an observation, a reflection.* Summa erat observatio in bello movendo apud antiquos. Cic. Diuturna observatio notandis rebus fecit artem. Id. Notitiâ sui corporis et observatione sustentatur valetudo. Id. *Valerius Maximus has used it in the sense of observance or rite.* Ut religionibus suus tenor suaque observatio redderetur.

1763. *Obsessio. Obsidio.*

Although these two words are often used indiscriminately, it may be observed that Obsidio (*from* obsideo) *is the act of besieging; and* Obsessio (*from* obsessus) *is the act of being besieged.* Ubi id parùm processit obsidione, munitionibus cœpti premi hostes. Liv. Obsessio templorum, oppressio curiæ. Cic.

1764. *Obsidere. Oppugnare.*

Obsidere, (sedere ob) *to besiege.* Aditus armati obsident. Cic. *A town is besieged by cutting off all communication.*—Oppugnare, (pugnare ob) *to fight against, to assault.* Consiliis ab oppugnandâ urbe ad obsidendam versis. Liv. *Figuratively:* Oppugnare aliquem pecuniâ. Cic. Oppugnare verbis commoda patriæ. Id.

1765. *Obsŏnare. Obsōnare.*

Obsonare, (*from* sonus, sonare ob) *properly, to sound before or round, is only used in a figurative sense; to speak whilst another is speaking, so that he cannot be heard.* Malè morigerus, malè facis mihi, cùm sermone huic obsonas. Plaut.—Obsonare *and* Obsonari, (*from* ὄψον, ὀψώνιον, *what is eaten with bread*) *to cater, to buy victuals.* Tene marsupium, abi atque obsona, propera. Plaut. Postquàm obsonavit herus, et conduxit coquos. Id. Drachmis obsonatus est decem, Ter., *He paid ten drachms for the feast. Figuratively:* Ambulando famem obsonare, Cic., *To get an appetite by walking.*

1766. *Obstare. Officere.*

Obstare, (stare ob) *properly, to be or stand before or over-against.*

Obstant oppido gemini colles. Q. Curt. *Figuratively: To oppose, to withstand, to be an impediment.* Conatibus alicujus obstare. Ovid. Portenta Deûm obstant. Virg.—OFFICERE, (facere ob) *to be an obstacle, to be in the way.* Terræ umbra soli officit. Cic. *Figuratively: To be injurious or hurtful.* Libertati officere. Liv. Officere, obstare commodis alicujus. Cic. Quoniam ei pecuniæ vita Sexti Roscii obstare atque officere videbatur. Id. Mentis tuæ quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunæ meæ. Id. Qui officit, contra facit; qui obstat, contra stat, *The former hurts, the latter stops and hinders. G. D.*

1767. *Obtendere. Obtegere. Obducere.*

OBTENDERE, (tendere ob) *to spread before, so as to hide or cover.* Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendit inanes. Virg. *Figuratively:* Matris preces obtendebat, Tac., *He gave for an excuse the entreaties of his mother.* Frustra libertatis vocabulum obtenditur. Id.—OBTEGERE, (tegere ob) *to cover over:* Seque servorum libertorumque suorum corporibus obtexit. Cic. Arboribus obtecta domus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Errata adolescentiæ suæ obtegere. Cic. Animus sui obtegens. Tac. Scelera nuper reperta priscis verbis obtegere. Id. —OBDUCERE, (ducere ob) *to lead, to draw out against or over the object.* Obducere rebus tenebras, Cic., *Literally, to draw darkness along the objects, in order to cover them.* Cicatrix obducta, Id., *A cicatrice healed up. Figuratively:* Obducere posterum diem diei priori, Cic., *To continue and spend the next whole day.*

1768. *Obtrectare. Detrectare.*

OBTRECTARE, *to speak ill of any body through envy.* Obtrectantis est angi alieno bono, quòd id etiam alius habeat. Cic. Libellum obtrectare si volet malignitas. Phæd. Obtrectare laudes, *and* laudibus alterius. Liv.—DETRECTARE, *to detract, to lessen the merit of.* Cæca invidia est, nec quicquam aliud scit, quàm detrectare virtutes. Liv. Ingenium magni livor detrectat Homeri. Ovid. Qui obtrectat, malè prædicat de alio; qui detrectat, laudem alicujus minuit. *G. D.*

1769. *Obtutus. Aspectus.*

OBTUTUS, (tueri ob) *an earnest looking at.* Figere obtutum aliquò. Cic. Obtutu hæret defixus in uno. Virg.—ASPECTUS, *aspect, look, or sight.* Sub aspectum et tactum cadere. Cic. Carere aspectu civium. Id. Aspectum aliquò convertere, Id., *To turn one's sight and looks towards an object*; *whereas* obtutum aliquò figere, *is to look at it with fixed eyes.*

1770. *Obvallare. Circumvallere.*

OBVALLARE, (vallum ob) *to put a rampart before; it is only used in a figurative sense.* Me primum novum hominem consulem fecistis, et eum locum, quem nobilitas præsidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum tenebat, me duce, recidistis. Cic.—CIRCUMVALLARE, *to inclose and fortify with ramparts or bulwarks.* Non dubium est quin castra circumvallaturi sint. Liv. Oppidum biduò circumvallavit. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Tot res (me) repentè circumvallant, undè emergi non potest. Ter.

1771. *Obviam egredi. Obviam ire. Occurrere.*

Obviam egredi, *to go out of a place to meet somebody.* Obviam egressi sunt, ut potiùs acie decernerent, quàm inclusi tectis mœnibusque dimicarent. Liv.—Obviam ire, *to go to meet, does not suppose the going out of a place.* Postquàm in agrum Romanum ventum est, obviam hosti Consules eunt. Liv.—Occurrere, (currere ob) *to run to meet.* Tùm calones perterritos hostes conspicati, etiam inermes armatis occurrerent. Cæs. Breviore itinere occurrêre ei. Id.

1772. *Obumbrare. Opacare. Obscurare.*

Obumbrare, (umbra ob) *to overshadow, to cover with shade.* Lucus obumbrat templum. Ovid. Oleaster obumbrat vestibulum. Virg. *Figuratively:* Et magnum reginæ nomen obumbrat, Id., *The great power of the queen protects and defends him.* Error obumbrat crimen facti. Ovid.—Opacare, *to darken, to thicken.* Platanus quæ ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis. Cic. Rami opacant arborem. Virg.—Obscurare, *to make obscure.* Tenebris obscurat omnia nox. Cic. *Figuratively:* Obscurat magnitudinem periculi lucrum, *The profit prevents him from seeing the great danger.* Cic. Minora majoribus obscurantur. Id.

1773. *Obvolvere. Circumvolvere.*

Obvolvere, (volvere ob) *to muffle up, to hoodwink.* Capitibus obvolutis ad palum rapiebantur. Cic. *Figuratively:* Verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium, Hor., *Hide this defect under the covering of fine words.*—Circumvolvere, *to roll or turn round, to wrap or wind about.* Circumvolvere se spinis. Plin. Magnum sol circumvolvitur annum. Virg. Serpentes circumvolutæ sibi. Plin.

1774. *Occasio. Opportunitas.*

Occasio, (*from* ob *and* cadere) *occasion or opportunity.* Tempus actionis opportunum appellatur occasio. Cic. Tarditatem occasionis expectare. Id. In omnem occasionem intenti. Liv. Occasio *is only said of time.*—Opportunitas, (*from* ob *and* portus) *convenience or fitness of time, of place, or any thing else.* Fluminum opportunitas. Cic. Opportunitas temporis. Id. Utilitas et opportunitas membrorum. Id. Opportunitas loci. Cæs.

1775. *Occidens. Occiduus. Occidentalis.*

Occidens, *and in poetry* Occiduus, *a setting or going down.* Occidente sole. Cic. Occiduus sol. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Occidenti Reipublicæ aliquid opis ferre. Cic. Senectæ occiduæ declive iter. Ovid.—Occidentalis, *western, belonging to the west.* Occidentalis plaga. Plin. Occidentale latus. Id. *It is the same with* oriens *and* orientalis.

1776. *Occidere. Necare. Interficere. Interimere. Perimere. Trucidare. Jugulare. Obtruncare.*

Occidere, (cædere ob) *to kill in any way.* L. Virginius filiam suâ manu occidit. Cic. Multos veneno occidit. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Occidisti me tuis fallaciis. Ter. Occidis sæpe rogando. Hor.—Necare, (*from* nex) *to slay, to destroy by a violent death.* Ferro ne-

care. Hor. Armis obrutum necaverunt, Liv. *Figuratively:* Antiquissimam et sanctissimam parentem patriam fame necandam putant. Cic.—INTERFICERE, (facere inter) *properly, to separate.* Jam mihi harumce ædium usus interfectus est. Plaut. *It generally signifies to put to death.* Equitem Romanum interficiunt. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Fer stabulis inimicum ignem, et interfice messes. Virg.—INTERIMERE, (emere inter) *to take away, to undo, to ruin.* Stirpem fratris virilem interemit. Liv. Si quæ interimant innumerabilia sunt, etiam ea quæ conservent, infinita esse debere. Cic.—PERIMERE, (emere per) *to take away wholly, to destroy, or kill.* Indignâ morte peremptus. Virg. Perimere atque tollere ludos. Cic. Cùm vetustas non opera solùm manu facta, sed etiam ipsam naturam paulatim exedendo perimat. Q. Curt. *Although these verbs have the common signification of taking life away, and may be used indiscriminately, they may be distinguished thus, on account of their etymology: we may say in the proper sense,* aliquem ferro occidi; plagis interfici; vi interiùs aut exteriùs admotâ necari; fame, angoribus, ærumnis interimi; peste quâlibet, exitioque perimi. *G. D.*—TRUCIDARE, (*from* trux) *to slay cruelly, to murder, to assassinate, to massacre.* Suppliciis cruciatos trucidando occidit. Liv. Qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fœnore trucidari, Cic., *To be utterly undone by usurers.*—JUGULARE, (*from* jugulus) *to cut the throat.* Ut jugulent homines surgunt de nocte latrones. Hor. *Figuratively:* His te litteris jugulatum esse non sentis? Cic., *Do you not see that you are convicted and condemned by these letters?* Jugulare hominem suis verbis, suâ confessione, Id., *To condemn a man out of his own mouth and confession.*—OBTRUNCARE, (*from* ob *and* truncus) *to cut off the head.* Regem in prælio obtruncat et spoliat. Liv.

1777. *Occupare. Invadere.*

OCCUPARE, *to seize or enter upon a thing vacant, before any one that may have a claim to it.* Occupare locum. Cic. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est. Id. Occupant bellum facere. Liv. Occupat Tullius in agrum Sabinum transire. Id. *It signifies to put out money to usury.* Pecunias occupàrat apud populos, et syngraphas fecerat. Cic. Pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fœnore occupavisti. Plaut.—INVADERE, *to invade, to attack, to assail.* Invadunt urbem vino somnoque sepultam. Virg. In advenientem aliquem cum fero invadere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Invasit hoc malum in Rempublicam. Liv. Qui occupat, rem in medio positam capit; qui invadit, impetum facit. *G. D.*

1778. *Occupatus. Distentus. Districtus.*

OCCUPATUS, *taken up by business, employed.* Quamvis occupatus sis, otii tamen plus habes. Cic. Quid dicam de occupatis meis temporibus, cùm fuerit negotium quidem nunquàm otiosum? Id. Occupati in otio, Phæd., *Occupied without business.* Comitiorum dies me occupatiorem habebant. Cic.—DISTENTUS, (diversim tendere) *stretched out, filled up.* Distentæ lacte capellæ. Virg. Distentius uber. Hor. *Figuratively: busied, taken up with many things.* Sylla tot tantisque negotiis distentus est, ut respirare liberè non possit. Cic. Neronem circa summa scelera distentum. Tac.—DISTRICTUS, (diversim stringere) *drawn on all sides.* Districtos in

Rempublicam gladios retudimus. Cic. Districta toga, Phæd., *A gown tucked up. Figuratively: troubled, engaged, embarrassed.* Sic enim habetote nunquàm me à causis et judiciis districtiorem fuisse. Cic. Crassi fuit ambitionis labore vita districta. Id. *And in another sense:* Districtus accusator, Tac., *An active and rigorous accuser.* Districta fœneratrix, Val. Max., *A merciless female usurer.*

1779. *Odiosus. Invisus.*

Odiosus, *odious.* Odiosum sanè genus hominum beneficia exprobrantium. Cic. Offensio omnis odiosa est in fragili. Id. *It also signifies, tiresome, irksome.* Odiosus mihi es . . . . lege, vel tabulas redde, Cic., *Thou art a teasing man . . . . read the book or return it.* Spernitur orator odiosus et loquax. Cic.—Invisus, (non visus) *properly, unseen.* Non invisa solùm, sed etiam inaudita sacra. Cic. *It signifies odious, unpleasant, because we do all we can not to see what creates dislike and disgust.* Ne invisa Diis immortalibus nostra videatur oratio. Cic. Facere aliquem invisum. Id.

1780. *Odium. Simultas. Inimicitia.*

Odium, *hatred, great animosity.* Odium est ira inveterata. Cic. Odium diuturnum quod in bonos jam inveteratum habetis, saturare cupiebatis. Id. *It is said of a haughty, surly look, an intolerable pride.* Quod erat odium, Dii immortales! Quæ superbia! Cic. *It is also said of importunity.* Odio me tuo enecas. Ter. Tundendo, atque odio effecit senex, despondit ei gnatam. Id. *It moreover signifies weariness, an impatience of the continuance of any thing.* Cùm horas tres ferè dixisset, odio et strepitu senatûs conatus est aliquandò perorare. Cic.—Simultas, (*from* simulare) *secret hatred, dissembled malice.* Simultates, quas mecum habuit, deposuit. Cic. Huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat. Cæs.—Inimicitia, (*or more commonly* inimicitiæ *in the plural number*) *enmity, variance between friends.* Inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans. Cic. Tacitæ magis et occultæ inimicitiæ timendæ sunt, quam indictæ et apertæ. Id. Inimicitias in viris fortibus non solùm extinxit Reipublicæ dignitas, sed etiam ad amicitiam consuetudinemque traduxit. Id. Simultas, *says Valla,* est mutuum odium; odium potèst esse unius hominis.

1781. *Odorari. Olfacere.*

Odorari, *to follow the scent.* Canes venaticos diceres, ita odorabantur omnia. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sagacissimè odorari quid existiment judices. Cic. Quos odorari hunc Decemviratum suspicamini, Id., *Whom you suspect to have a design upon the office of a Decemvir.*—Olfacere, *to smell a thing.* Cernere, audire, gustare, olfacere, tangere aliquid. Cic. *Figuratively:* Olfeci, Ter., *I found it out.* Olfacere nummum, Cic., *To be in pursuit of money.*

1782. *Odoratus. Odorus. Odorifer.*

Odoratus, *perfumed, sweet-smelling, either naturally or artificially.* Canos odorati capillos. Hor. Odoratum lauri nemus. Virg. Odorata cedrus. Id.—Odorus, 1. *Of a sweet and pleasant smell.* Odorus flos. Ovid. Arbor odora. Id. 2. *Quick-scented.* Odora canum vis. Virg.—Odorifer *and* Odoriferus, (odorem ferens) *that*

which produces odours or perfumes. Odoriferæ silvæ. Plin. Odorifera gens, Ovid., *speaking of the people of Arabia.*

1783. *Odoratus. Odoratio.*

Odoratus, (*a substantive*) *the smell, the sense of smelling, is always used in a passive signification.* Pomorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam et aspectus. Cic. Nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui. Id.—Odoratio, *a smelling.* Tactionum et odorationum voluptates. Cic.

1784. *Offendere. Violare.*

Offendere, (*from the obsolete word* fendere, *to drive away, to hurt, and* ob) *may be synonymous with* violare. *In a figurative sense it signifies to shock, to offend.* Contumeliâ aliquem offendere. Cic. Amicum in nugis offendam? Hor. Existimationem alicujus offendere. Cic.—Violare, (*from* vis) *to act with violence, to use force and compulsion.* Hospites violare. Cæs. Justitiæ partes sunt, non violare homines; verecundiæ non offendere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fœdus violare. Liv. Suspicione violata virtus. Id. Famam violare. Cic.

1785. *Offendere. Deprehendere.*

Offendere (*synonymous with* deprehendere) *differs from it in this, that it signifies to take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly.* Imparatum te offendam. Cic. Pater jam hìc me offendet miserum adveniens ebrium. Plaut.—Deprehendere, *to discover by examining, to find out a thing by searching.* Ut tota res à nobis manifestè deprehenderetur. Cic. Sicæ quæ apud eum erant, deprehensæ. Id. Deprehensus est in manifesto scelere. Id. Inopinatos offendimus: rem quæ latebat deprehendimus inquirendo. *G. D.*

1786. *Offensa. Offensio.*

Offensa, *an offence, relatively to the offending party.* Periculosa potentium offensa. Quint. Satis patuit iis, qui principum offensas acriter speculantur. Tac. Offensa est, quod eorum qui audiunt, voluntatem lædit. Quint.—Offensio *is an offence relatively to the offended party.* In odium et offensionem aliquorum incurrere. Cic. Offensio *properly signifies a running or stumbling against.* Corporum offensiones sine culpâ accidere possunt; animorum non item. Cic.

1787. *Officia. Merita. Beneficia.*

Officia, *acts of friendly kindness; they relate to services done to other people.* Tua ergà me officia plena tui suavissimi studii. Cic.—Merita, *good turns that deserve gratitude.* Pro tantis eorum in Rempublicam meritis honores eis habeantur, gratiæque referantur. Cic. Magna Lamiæ in me non dico officia, sed merita potiùs. Id. Magna ejus in me merita; mea quædam officia in illum. Id.—Beneficia, *benefits, good offices. They are free acts of the doers. We receive* beneficium *of him who might not have been blameworthy by not bestowing it.* In collocandis beneficiis mores hominum, non fortunam sequi convenit. Cic. Beneficia esse, quæ alienus det; alienus est qui potuit sine reprehensione cessare: officia esse filii, uxoris, et earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitat, et ferre opem jubet. Sen.

1788. *Officium. Studium.*

Officium (*synonymous with* studium) *is the effect produced by* studium *which is the cause, a kindness.*—Studium, *good will, zeal.* D. Silanum certò scio, quæ dixerit, studio Reipublicæ dixisse. Cic. Tu velim tua in me studia et officia multùm tecum recordere. Id. Quanto semper tu et studio et officio in rebus meis fuisti. Id. Est enim liberale officium serere beneficium, ut metere possis fructum. Id.

1789. *Olere. Fragrare.*

Olere, *to scent of, to yield a smell either good or bad.* Malè olet omne cœnum. Cic. Rosa recens è longinquo olet. Plin. Non benè olet, qui benè semper olet. Mart. *Figuratively :* Olent illa supercilia malitiam, Cic., *One may plainly read his malice on his countenance.*—Fragrare, *to smell strong.* Redolentque thymo fragrantia mella. Virg. Domus fragrans odore Assyrio. Catul. Ne gravis hesterno fragres, Fascennia, vino. Mart.

1790. *Olim. Quondam. Aliàs.*

Olim *and* Quondam *are said of the time past and of time to come.* Loquebantur olim sic. Cic. Fuit quondam in hâc Republicâ virtus. Id. Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Virg. Quondam tua dicere facta tempus erit. Id. *There is however this difference, that* olim, *said of time past, always denotes a time far distant; which is not always the case with* quondam, *that stands for* quodam tempore, *and denotes a time not so far distant.* Is qui sibi nos quondam ad pedes stratos sublevabat. Cic. Olim *and* quondam *are very properly said of the present time, and signify, sometimes.* Ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores. Hor. Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus. Virg.—Alias, *at another time, either for the past or for the future time.* Quibus de rebus et aliàs sæpè nobis multa quæsita sunt. Cic. Sed hæc aliàs pluribus, nunc, &c. Id. Aliàs *repeated, is Englished by some time, another time; one while, another while.* Sed aliàs ita loquar ut concessum est, aliàs ut necesse est. Cic. *It is also taken in this sense, though not repeated.* Aliàs aliud de iisdem rebus judicant. Cic.

1791. *Oliva. Olea. Olivum. Oleum.*

Oliva *and* Olea, *the olive-tree, the fruit itself.* Paciferæque manu ramum prætendit olivæ. Virg. Olivæ constant nucleo, oleo, carne. Plin. Sempiternam oleam in arce tenere potuerunt Athenæ. Cic. Olea distringenda est, ex quâ velis oleum viride efficere. Col. —Olivum *and* Oleum, *oil of olives.* Dulce olivum. Hor. Oleum camino addere, Id., *To throw oil into the fire,* i. e. *vice upon vice, worse and worse.*

1792. *Olympicus. Olympius.*

Olympicus, (*from* Olympia, *a town of Peloponnesus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated in honour of Jupiter every fifth year*) *concerning the Olympic games.* Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat. Hor.—Olympius, (*from* Olympus, *a mountain which poets have called Heaven, on account of its great height*) *of or belonging to mount Olympus.* Jupiter Olympius, Cic., *Olympian Jupiter.*

1793. *Omnis. Totus. Cunctus. Universus.*

Omnis *may be said in general of all the individuals, of all the species of a genus, and of all the parts of a thing, whether these objects be considered as united or dispersed.* Omnis exereitus, omnes milites, omnis clamor, omnes homines.—Totus *only signifies a whole, in reference to all its parts.* Totæ ædes, totus exercitus. *We do not say* omnis orbis, *but* totus orbis.—Cunctus *includes the assemblage of all the individuals, or of all the species, considered as united together.* Cuneta gens, euneta eivitas. Cuneti simul ore fremebant Dardanidæ. *Had Virgil intended to say that all the Trojans that were in the world had such or such a sentiment, he should have said* omnes, *and not* euneti.—Universus *rises above the idea of* cunetus: *it does not only signify all the objects united, but also all without exception, all at once and together.* Cuneti elamare eœperunt *signifies that all those who composed, for example, an assembly of the people, cried out.* Universi elamare eœperunt *adds to the above idea; that all, without any exception, cried out at once, as it were but one cry. Phædrus, in the tale of* Princeps Tybieen, *says,* Ut vero cuneis res patuit omnibus, *as soon as it was known in all parts of the amphitheatre, either to all at once, or to one after the other:* Prineeps ab universis eapite est protrusus foras, *all at once cried out that he should be driven out of the place.* Omnis *is opposed to* nullus, *or to* pauei; totus, *to* pars; cuncti *to* sejuncti; universi *to* singuli. *In many instances these four words may be used the one instead of the other, when we want to express the whole of a thing in reference to its different parts. It is true* totus *cannot have the extensive signification of* omnis; *but* omnis *includes that of* totus. *In not considering the union or dispersion of the parts, we may say with propriety,* obviam se effudit omnis eivitas, *in the sense of Horace:* dicemus, Io, triumphe, eivitas omnis. Tota eivitas, cuneta civitas, universa civitas se obviam Cæsari effudit. *Poets sometimes use these words indiscriminately.*

1794. *Oneratus. Onustus.*

Oneratus (*from* onus) *burdened, conveys the idea of an overburdening load.* Onerata et prægravata eorpora. Liv. Jumenta onerata plagis. Hor. *Figuratively:* Oneratus spe præmiorum. Liv. Quo (plebiseito) oneratus magis quàm honoratus sum. Id.—Onustus, *laden or loaded, includes only the idea of a load.* Onustæ frumento naves. Cic. Onustus prædâ. Liv. *Figuratively:* Peetus onustum lætitiâ. Plaut. Corpus onustum hesternis vitiis. Hor.

1795. *Opacus. Umbrosus. Umbratilis.*

Opacus, (*from* operire) *thick, bushy.* Opaca arbor. Virg. Ripâ viridi et opaeâ inambulare. Cic.—Umbrosus, *full of shade, shady.* Collis umbrosus. Ovid. Arbor umbrosa. Virg.—Umbratilis, *keeping out of sight, as it were in the shade.* Umbratilis exercitatio. Cic. Vita umbratilis et delieata. Id. *Figuratively:* Oratio philosophorum mollis et umbratilis. Cic.

1796. *Opinio. Opinatio.*

Opinio, *opinion: it is taken both actively and passively.* Magna est hominum de te opinio. Cic. Homo magnæ opinionis, Id., *A man*

highly esteemed. Habere opinionem pietatis, Id., *To be thought a pious man.*—Opinatio, *an assent given to things without a sufficient evidence, to an opinion which is probable.* Opinationem volunt esse imbecillam assensionem. Cic. Opinatio est, judicare se scire quod nesciat. Id. Sophista ineptæ et mordacis opinationis. Val. Max. Opinio *is the cause; and* opinatio *the effect.*

1797. *Opiniosus. Opinabilis.*

Opiniosus, *full of new hypotheses, given to novelty.* Antipater et Archidamus vel duo principes dialecticorum, opiniosissimi homines, nonne multis in rebus dissentiunt? Cic.—Opinabilis, *imaginary, fanciful, conjectural.* Artes quæ conjecturâ continentur, et sunt opinabiles. Cic. Omnisque opinabilis divinatio; conjecturâ enim nititur. Id.

1798. *Oportet. Opus est. Necesse est.*

Oportet, *it ought, it must be, denotes an obligation imposed by duty, by becomingness.* Oportere est consentaneum esse officio. Cic. Est aliquid quod non oporteat, etiamsi licet; quidquid verò non licet, certè non oportet. Id. Oportet putare, et convenit arbitrari. Id.—Opus est, *it is needful, there is need, relates to wants, to circumstances.* Si loquor de Republicâ quod oportet, insanus; si quod opus est, servus existimor. Cic. Oportet et opus est hoc fieri. Id.—Necesse est, *it is necessary; denotes in a special manner an indispensable obligation.* Non oportet modò fieri, sed etiam necesse est. Quint. Ferre legem Consuli opus esse, sibi necesse non esse. Cic. Emas non quod opus est, sed quod est necesse. Sen. Corpus mortale aliquo tempore interire necesse est. Cic. *Poets frequently make use of* necessum. *Is is very seldom found in prose.* Necessum est paucis respondere. Liv.

1799. *Optabilis. Optivus.*

Optabilis, *desirable, eligible.* Quæ vulgo expetenda et optabilia videntur. Cic. Mihi pax semper fuit optabilis. Id. Justitia per seipsam optabilis. Id.—Optivus, *assumed, that may be chosen in preference.* Optivo cognomine crescit, Hor., *He takes a surname chosen by himself.*

1800. *Optabiliter. Optatò. Peroptatò.*

Optabiliter, *with ardour of desire, eagerly.* Quàm optabiliter iter illud ineundum est. Cic.—Optatò, *as one would wish, according to one's desire.* Optatò advenis. Cic.—Peroptatò, *even as one would wish or desire most ardently.* Otium quod nunc peroptatò nobis datum est. Cic.

1801. *Optatum. Optio.*

Optatum *is properly an adjective; a wish or desire.* Meis optatis fortuna respondet. Cic. Hæc non cogitata sapientum, sed optata furiosorum videntur. Id.—Optio, *a choice, an option or election.* Optio hæc tua est; utram harum vis conditionum accipe. Plaut. Optio sit tua, elige ut voles. Cic. Si mea optio esset. Id.

1802. *Orare. Rogare. Obsecrare. Obtestari. Supplicare. Precari.*

Orare, (*from* os) *properly, to speak: Orator originates from*

orare, *taken in this signification.* Talibus orabat Juno. Virg. Orare causam, Cic., *To speak in defence of a cause. It most commonly signifies to beg or entreat.* Orat multis et supplicibus verbis ut sibi liceat. Cic. Te etiam atque etiam oro, ut me tuendum suscipias. Id. —Rogare, *to crave, to beg as a great favour.* Modestum verbum est, et demisso vultu dicendum, rogo. Sen. Hoc te ita rogo, ut majore studio rogare non possim. Id. Pro amore nostro rogo atque oro. Id.—Obsecrare, (quasi per sacra rogare) *to beg or conjure by all that is sacred, to beseech for God's sake.* Denique ipse ad extremum pro meâ vos salute non rogavit solùm, verùm etiam obsecravit. Cic. Orare atque obsecrare ut sibi Senatum adire ac deprecari liceret. Id.—Obtestari, (*from* ob *and* testis) *to conjure by all that is dear.* Oro obtestorque te pro vetere nostrâ conjunctione. Cic. Idemque ut facias te obtestor atque obsecro. Id.—Supplicare, (*from* supplex) *to beg on one's knees.* Ipsum hunc orabo, supplicabo. Ter. Prosternere se, et fracto animo atque humili supplicare alicui. Cic.—Precari, *to pray, in order to obtain what one wishes.* Quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, superesse. Liv. Precari, implorare Deos, ut urbem defendant. Cic. Noctu venire domum ad eum, precari, denique supplicare. Id. Candidatus rogat singulos, ut sibi faveant; orat, precatur homines gratiosos; reus supplicat judicibus, precatur illos, obsecrat, obtestatur. *G. D.*

1803. *Oratio. Sermo.*

Oratio, *an oration, a harangue.* Ornatus orationis. Cic. Oratio puris et electis verbis composita. Id.—Sermo, (*from* serere) *common discourse, familiar talk.* Sermo *may be said of any one;* oratio *is especially said of an orator.* Mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis; nihil iratum habet, nihil atrox, nihil mirabile, nihil astutum: itaque sermo potiùs quàm oratio dicitur, quanquam omnis locutio oratio est, tamen uniûs oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est. Cic. Sermo est oratio remissa, et finitima quotidianæ locutioni. Id. Sermo *is said of rumours and reports.* Ex tuis litteris, et ex multorum sermonibus intelligo. Cic. Sermo est totâ Asiâ dissipatus. Id.

1804. *Orator. Rhetor.*

Orator *is he who delivers a speech, an orator.* Is orator erit meâ quidem sententiâ, hoc tam gravi dignus nomine, qui, quæcunque res inciderit, quæ sit dictione explicanda, prudenter, compositè, ornatè, et memoriter dicat, cum quâdam etiam actionis dignitate. Cic. Oratorem eum puto esse qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis, et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit in causis forensibus atque communibus; eumque esse prætereà instructum voce, actione et lepore quodam volo. Id. *It is said of an ambassador, of a legate, because he speaks in the name of those who have appointed him.* Ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis missus orator. Cic.—Rhetor, (*from* ῥέω, *to speak*) *a rhetorician who gives lessons on oratory.* Qui Rhetores nominabantur, et dicendi præcepta tradunt. Cic. Rhetor magister declamandi. Id. Quasi rhetor ille disertum facere posset. Id.

1805. *Orbare. Privare. Viduare.*

Orbare, *to bereave of a thing that is very dear to one, as of pa-*

rents, children, natural faculties or advantages. Filio orbata mater. Cic. Orbatus tali amico. Id. Orbatus spe salutis. Id. Orbare se luce. Id.—PRIVARE, *to deprive of rights, wealth, or life itself.* Fructu libertatis aliquem privare. Cic. Ægritudo me somno privat. Id. Patrem vitâ privare. Id. Spoliat nos judicio, privat approbatione, omnibus orbat sensibus. Id. *It also signifies, to save, or to free from.* Cùm privamur dolore, ipsâ liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiæ gaudemus. Cic. Privare exilio. Id.—VIDUARE, *to make a widow.* Agrippina viduata morte Domitii. Suet. *Figuratively:* Multis viduâsset civibus urbes. Virg. Arva nunquam viduata pruinis. Id. Foliis viduantur ulmi. Hor.

1806. *Ordinatè. Ordinatim.*

ORDINATE, (*from* ordo) *methodically, orderly.* Distinctè et ordinatè disponere. Cic.—ORDINATIM, *in the proper order, one after another.* Antonius it passim, ego ordinatim. Cic. Petere ordinatim honores. Id. Ductor classis ordinatè naves disponit, tùm ordinatim progreditur. *G. D.*

1807. *Oreades. Dryades. Hamadryades.*

OREADES, (*from* ὄρος, mons) *Oreades, nymphs of the mountains and of Diana's train.* Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutæ hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades. Virg.—DRYADES, (*from* δρῦς, *an oak*) *goddesses of the woods.* Intereà Dryadum silvas saltusque sequamur. Virg.—HAMADRYADES, (*from* ἅμα, simul, *and* δρῦς, *an oak*) *nymphs who were thought to be born and die with oak-trees.* Jam neque Hamadryades rursùs, nec carmina nobis ipsa placent; ipsæ rursùm concedite silvæ. Virg.

1808. *Ornare. Adornare. Exornare. Concinnare.*

ORNARE, *to adorn, to attire.* Sepulchrum floribus adornare. Munus ornare verbis. Ter. Ornari dignitate, honore, eximiâ laude. Cic. Quem quidem exercitum quibuscunque potero rebus ornabo, Cic., *I will furnish, &c.* Ornare provinciam, Id., *is, in another sense, to assign or appoint a department or province.* De Prætoribus ornandis, Id., *respecting the provinces that were to be assigned to the Prætors. In the same meaning Terence said, ludicrously,* ornare fugam, *to prepare one's self to run away.*—ADORNARE, *to prepare.* Adornare testium copiam. Cic. Adornare bellum. Liv. Petitionem Consulatûs adornare. Cic. *It sometimes signifies to adorn.* Ut pro facultate quisque monumentis novis urbem adornaret. Suet.—EXORNARE, *to embellish, to adorn with particular care.* Exornat amplè magnificèque convivium. Cic. Pythagoras præstantissimis institutis et artibus exornavit Græciam. Id. *Figuratively:* Utrùm aliquem exornari oportuit, qui ista prohiberet? Cic., *Was it necessary to place somebody that should oppose the doing of that?*—CONCINNARE, (*from* cum *and* cinnus) *to make fit, to make ready, to fit up.* Concinnavi tibi munusculum. Cic. Concinnare vestem. Plaut. *It is also employed as a neuter verb.* Vides ut hæc concinnant. Cic.

1809. *Orphanus. Pupillus.*

ORPHANUS, (*from* ὀρφανὸς, *fatherless, motherless*) *an orphan.* Orphanus, *says Valla,* qui caret patre, præsidioque paterno, et qui sum-

moperè desiderat illiûs opem, cùm sine eo malè habeat. Orphanus *is not found in ancient authors.*—Pupillus, (*from* pupus, *a baby*) *a pupil, one under age.* Iste infanti pupillo fortunas patrias ademit. Cic. Pupillum fraudare, qui in tutelam pervenit. Id. Ut piger annus pupillis quos dura premit custodia matrum. Hor. *They call in law* pupillus *one fatherless, and under fourteen years of age, which is expressed by these words,* impubes sui juris.

1810. *Ortus. Oriundus.*

Ortus, *born.* Ortus equestri loco. Cic. Pueri claris parentibus orti. Hor. *Figuratively:* A se ortus, Cic., *Being the first of his family.*—Oriundus, *originally come from, whose parents or ancestors lived at.* Hippocrates et Epicides nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis. Liv.

1811. *Ortus. Origo.*

Ortus, *birth, nativity.* Ortu Tusculanus, Cic., *By birth from Tusculum.* Ortu materno, Ovid., *By his mother's side.* Ortûs nostri partem patria, partem parentes vindicant. Cic.—Origo, *origin, a beginning.* Modicus originis, Tac., *Of a low extraction.* Origo summi boni. Cic. Fontium origines celat Nilus. Hor. O quàm de tenui Romanus origine crevit! Ovid.

1812. *Oscines. Præpetes.*

The birds by the singing of which auguries were taken, were called Oscines, (quasi ore canentes.) Tùm a dextrâ, tùm à sinistrâ canunt oscines. Cic. *Those the flight of which was examined, were called* Præpetes, (*from* πρὸ, *and* πέτομαι, *to fly before.*) Præpetis omina pennæ. Virg. Subitæ præpetes. Ovid.

1813. *Otiosus. Feriatus.*

Otiosus, (*from* otium) *that has nothing to do, that is in no public post or employment.* Satiùs est esse otiosum, quàm nihil agere, Cic., *It is better to be doing nothing than useless things.* Quid dicam de occupatis meis temporibus, cùm fuerit ne otium quidem otiosum? Cic. P. Scipionem dicere solitum scripsit Cato nunquàm se minùs otiosum esse, quàm cùm esset otiosus .... magnifica verò vox, quæ declarat illum in otio de negotio cogitare. Id. *It is said of one free from trouble, fear, or concern.* Animo jam nunc otioso esse impero. Ter. Spectatorem otiosum se præbere alicujus calamitatis. Cic.—Feriatus, (*from* feria) *belonging to holyday-time.* Malè feriatos Troas non falleret, Hor., *He would not contrive to fall unexpectedly upon the Trojans in the middle of their festivities. Figuratively: idle, unemployed.* Ne putes in Asiâ feriatum illum ab iis studiis, in quæ tuâ cohortatione incitatur. Cic.

P.

1814. *Pacare. Pacificari.*

Pacare, (*from* pax) *to pacify, to appease.* Civitates pacaverat. Cæs. Omni Galliâ pacatâ. Id. *Figuratively:* Incultæ pacantur vomere silvæ. Hor.—Pacificari, (pacem facere) *to make peace.* Legati

pacificatum venerunt. Liv. Dux pacificari cum altero statuit, Justin., *The general resolved to make peace with one of the two.*

1815. *Pacatus. Placatus.*

PACATUS, *pacified, peaceful, or peaceable.* Civitates pacatæ. Cic. Provincia pacatissima. Id. *Figuratively:* Pacatum mare, Hor., *A calm sea.* Arvum pacatius, Ovid., *A field better cultivated.*—PLACATUS, *appeased softened.* Sæpè incensum irâ, sæpè placatum. Cic. Deum placatum pietas efficit et sanctitas. Id. Placatæ res et minimè turbulentæ. Id. Maria placata. Virg. Placatissima quies. Cic. Placatus *is opposed to* iratus, turbulentus ; *and* pacatus *to* pugnax.

1816. *Pacificator. Pacator.*

PACIFICATOR, (pacem faciens) *a pacificator, he who meditates to make a peace.* Adhibitus ab Ætolis pacificator Aminander. Liv.—PACATOR, *he that gives quiet, or appeases disturbances.* Orbis pacator. Sen.

1817. *Pacificatorius. Pacalis. Pacificus.*

PACIFICATORIUS, *pertaining to peace.* Posteàquam nos pacificatoriâ legatione implicatos putant. Cic.—PACALIS, *of peace, on account of peace.* Oleæ pacales. Ovid. Flammæ pacales, Id., *Fires on account of a peace.*—PACIFICUS, *pacific, fond of peace.* Dux pacificus. Ovid. Pacificus Numa. Mart.

1818. *Pacisci. Depacisci.*

PACISCI, (*from* pangere, *to strike, to assemble*) *to covenant, to make an agreement.* Præmium pro capite pacisci, Cic., *To offer a reward for the saving of one's life.* Vitam pro laude pacisci, Virg., *To expose one's life to danger for the sake of glory.* Præmium proditionis cum Xerxe filiam ejus paciscitur, Justin., *As a reward of his treason he asks the daughter of Xerxes in marriage.* Paciscere quid vis. Plaut.—DEPACISCI, *to agree upon offered conditions, to accept them.* Neque antè dimissum, quàm ad conditiones ejus depactus est. Cic. Depacisci morte cupio, ut mihi liceat, &c. Ter., *I consent to suffer death, provided I may be permitted, &c.*

1819. *Pactum. Conventum. Stipulatio.*

PACTUM, (*from* pangere) *a contract, a pact.* Pactum est id quod inter aliquos convenit. Cic. Manere in conditione et pacto. Id.—CONVENTUM, *a convention, an agreement on some particular object.* Dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas, fides est. Cic. Ex pacto et convento. Id.—STIPULATIO, (*from* stipula, *because the first stipulations were made between shepherds about lands: the stipulating party held in his hand a straw that represented the ground*) *a stipulation, the form and precise statement of all the different articles one submits to.* Stipulationum et judiciorum formulas componam. Cic. Pacta, conventa, stipulationes. Id.

1820. *Pagus. Vicus.*

PAGUS, (*from* πηγνύω, figo, *or* πηγη, fons) *a village, a country town, a place where a certain number of people have fixed their residence.* Mandela rugosus frigore pagus. Hor. *It is sometimes used in*

a more extensive meaning, for a canton or district in which are several hamlets or villages. Suevorum gens est longè maxima : ii centum pagos habere dicuntur, è quibus quotannis singula millia armatorum bellandi causâ educunt. Cæs.—Vicus, *a street, to wit, rows of houses in a town one close to another, with a way between them ; for which reason Valla derives* vicus *from* via. Nullum in urbe vicum esse dicebant, in quo Miloni non esset conducta domus. Cic. *It is said of particular parts of a town.* Dictus (sceleratus) à Tulliâ vicus. Ovid. *It is also used in speaking of the country.* Eliguntur in iisdem conciliis et principes qui jura per pagos vicosque reddant. Tac. *It is also said of a little town composed of one street only.* Qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est. Cic.

1821. *Palàm. Publicè.*

Palam, *publicly, before all the world, in sight of all the people.* Mitto domestica ; hæc commemoro quæ sunt palàm. Cic. Non ex insidiis, sed apertè, ac palàm. Id. Palam *is opposed to* clàm. Palàm in eum tela jaciuntur, clàm subministrantur. Cic.—Publice, *by public authority, in the name or behalf of the commonwealth, on the public account, charge, or cost.* Qui navi ædificandæ publicè præfuit. Dicere publicè. Id. Locantur publicè cibaria anseribus. Id. Quem ab illis prædonibus Locrenses posteà publicè redemerunt. Id. *It is opposed to* privatim. Publicè privatimque venerunt. Cic.

1822. *Palari. Errare. Vagari.*

Palari *is only said of a company of people that straggle and wander about.* Jam obsidionis tædio victi abscedunt, vagique per agros palantur. Liv. Palantes milites in agris oppressit. Id.—Errare *and* Vagari *are said of one as well as of many, with this difference, that* errare *signifies to roam inconsiderately, to lose one's way ; and* vagari, *to ramble about.* Excutimur cursu, et cæcis erramus in undis. Virg. Stellæ sponte suâ jussæne vagentur et errent. Hor. Quo tempore homines fusi per agros, ac diversi vagabantur. Cic. Quà visum est, vagor. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Cujusvis hominis est errare ; nullius, nisi insipientis, perseverare in errore. Cic. Non enim sumus ii, quorum animus vagetur errore. Id. Ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio. Id. Qui errat, per sola et ignota loca discurrit ; qui vagatur, per diversa ; errare, erroris et imprudentiæ esse potest ; vagari, interdùm consilii, cùm cursum nostrum de industriâ dilatamus. *G. D.*

1823. *Palatim. Passim.*

Palatim, *in confusion, confusedly.* Tusculum palatìm fugerunt. Liv.—Passim, *here and there, up and down.* Plurima perque vias sternuntur corpora passìm. Virg. Hùc et illùc passìm vagantes volucres natura efficit. Cic.

1824. *Palmaris. Palmarius. Palmatus.*

Palmaris, (*from* palma, *a palm-tree*) *of or belonging to victory.* Palmaris statua, Cic., *A statue erected to one who has gained a victory.* Palmaris sententia, Id., *A victorious opinion, an advice that has been adopted and followed.*—Palmarius, *deserving to bear the prize.* Id verò est quod mihi puto palmarium, Ter., *But what I believe the most glorious to me.*—Palmatus, *that has upon itself the figure of a palm-*

tree or branch, either embroidered, or done in any other way. Palmata tunica. Liv. Lapides palmati. Plin. *Quintilian has said* palmatus paries, *a wall marked with the palm of a hand laid on it.*

1825. *Palmosus. Palmifer.*

PALMOSUS, *full of palm-trees.* Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus. Virg.—PALMIFER, *bearing palm-trees.* Pharos palmifera. Ovid.

1826. *Palpare. Titillare. Fricare.*

PALPARE, (*from* palpum) *to stroke gently, as is done to horses.* Pectora præbet palpanda manu. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Quem munere palpat, Juv., *Whom he endeavours to soothe by presents.*—TITILLARE, *to tickle. It is rather used in a figurative sense.* Assentatores populi multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes. Cic. Ne vos titillet gloria. Hor.—FRICARE, *to rub, to make frictions.* Et pede prosubigit terram, fricat arbore costas, Virg., *The bear digs his resting-place with his feet, and rubs his sides against the trunk of a tree.* Caput unguento fricare. Cic.

1827. *Palumbes. Columba.*

PALUMBES, *a ring-dove, or wood-pigeon.* Aëriæ palumbes. Virg. Fabulosæ palumbes. Hor.—COLUMBA, *a pigeon brought up in a dove-cote.* Aspicis ut veniant ad candida tecta columbæ. Ovid. Plumæ versicolores columbis à naturâ ad ornatum datæ. Cic.

1828. *Palpebra. Cilium. Supercilium. Pupilla.*

PALPEBRA, *the eyelids.* Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum. Cic. Palpebræ, quæ sunt tegumenta oculorum. Id.—CILIUM, *the utmost edge of the eyelids, out of which the hairs grow; the hairs of the eyelids.* Extremum ambitum genæ superioris antiqui cilium vocavêre, undè et supercilia. Plin.—SUPERCILIUM, *the eyebrow, the ridge of hair above the eyelids.* Supercilium est ultima pars frontis, pilis vestita, quæ ciliis prominet. Plin. *Figuratively:* Supercilium montis, Liv., *The top of a mountain.* Severi supercilii matrona, Ovid., *A lady of a very grave countenance.* Supercilio censorio examinare, Val. Max., *To examine with the gravity of a censor, or rigorously.*—PUPILLA, *the ball, apple, or sight of the eye.* Acies ipsa quâ cernimus, quæ pupilla vocatur, ita parva est, ut ea quæ nocere possint facilè vitet. Cic. Palpebræ sunt mollissimæ tactu, ne læderent aciem; aptissimè factæ, et ad claudendas pupillas, ne quid incideret, et ad aperiendas. Id.

1829. *Palus -i. Sudes. Stipes.*

PALUS -I, *a post, a pole or prop for vines, a pale.* Hic docuit teneram palis adjungere vitem. Tibull. Damnati producuntur, et ad palum alligantur. Cic.—SUDES, *a long thick stake, a spear burnt at the end, or barbed with iron.* Perfodiunt alii portas, aut saxa sudesque subvectant. Virg. Non jam, certamine agresti, stipitibus duris agitur, sudibusve præustis. Id. Ferratasque sudes, et acutâ cuspide contos expediunt. Id.—STIPES, *a stake set fast in the ground.* Quernus stipes. Ovid. Fossas transversas viis perducit, atque ibi sudes, stipitesque peracutos defigit. Cæs. *Figuratively: a blockhead, a dolt.* Quæ sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus. Ter.

1830. *Pampinus. Palmes.*

PAMPINUS, *a vine-leaf.* Defendit pampinus uvas. Virg. Vestita pampinis uva nec modico tepore caret, et nimios solis defendit ardores. Cic.—PALMES, *the shoot or young branch of a vine.* Lætus palmes se agit ad auras. Virg. Palmites annui. Plin.

1831. *Pandere. Aperire. Reserare. Recludere. Patefacere.*

PANDERE, *properly, to expand or display, to spread.* Pandere vela. Ovid. Ulmus brachia pandit. Virg. *In the same meaning Virgil says,* Panduntur portæ, *because doors and gates are displayed, and, as it were, wider when open. Figuratively :* Longè latèque se pandunt divina bona. Cic.—APERIRE, *to open, or set open, to uncover.* Aperire ærarium. Cæs. Aperi fores. Ter. Aperire caput, Cic., *To put off one's hat.* Involuta aperire. Id. *Figuratively :* Rem aperuit Annibali, Liv., *He disclosed the whole business to Annibal.*—RESERARE, (quasi detrahere seram) *to unlock, or rather to set open that which serves to shut any thing in general.* Reserata janua patet. Ovid. Reserare Italiam exteris gentibus. Cic. Urbem reserare et pandere portas. Virg. *Figuratively :* Nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit ; nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus. Cic. Oracula reserabo augustæ mentis. Ovid.—RECLUDERE, *to open so as to show the inside, to take away the inclosure.* Portas recludere. Prop. Infernas reseret sedes, et regna recludat pallida. Virg. Recludere ensem, Id., *To draw a sword. Figuratively :* Ebrietas operta recludit. Hor. Latiùs patet quod pandimus ; nudum fit ac manifestum quod aperimus ; intrandi facultatem præbet quod reseramus ; virtus cœlum recludit. *G. D.*—PATEFACERE, (patens facere) *to open, to open an entrance or passage to.* Viam hostibus unâ portâ patefecerunt. Liv. Per Alpes iter aliud atque Annibal, nobis opportunius patefeci. Sall. *Figuratively :* Cavendum est ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures. Cic. Odium suum patefacere. Id. Totum me patefeci. Id.

1832. *Pangere. Figere.*

PANGERE, (*from* πηγνύμι) *to strike or drive in, to assemble or join together.* Clavum pangere. Liv. *Figuratively :* Ego mira poëmata pango, Hor., *To join verses together into a poem, as a carpenter joins together the several pieces of a door in setting it up. In the same meaning we say,* pangere societatem, inducias.—FIGERE, *to thrust in, to fasten.* Feraces figat humo plantas. Virg. Figere arma. Id. Figere cervos. Id. *Figuratively :* Ego omnia mea studia, omnem operam, industriam, mentem denique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi. Cic. Deorum tela in impiorum mentibus figuntur. Id. Figere modum nequitiæ, Hor., *To put an end to wickedness.*

1833. *Papyrus. Charta. Membrana.*

PAPYRUS *was a shrub growing chiefly in the marshes and waters near the Nile, the bark of which was made, by a particular process, into what was called* CHARTA : *these two words have been afterwards indiscriminately used for any material to write upon.* Crescit multa papyro pagina. Juv. Et quodcumque semel chartis illeverit omnes à furno redeuntes scire lacuque gestiet. Hor.—MEMBRANA *was the*

skin of animals, dressed like our parchment or vellum to write upon. Membranis intùs positis delere licebit. Hor.

1834. *Parare. Apparare. Præparare.*

PARARE, *to prepare, to dispose beforehand.* Parare convivium. Cic. Animum æquum sibi parare, Hor., *To dispose one's soul to bear equally the events of life.* Fugam sociosque parabat. Virg. *And in a more general signification:* Pecuniam parare, Cic., *To hoard up money.*—APPARARE (parare ad) *seems to denote a more particular care in preparing.* Apparavit bellum magnâ cum industriâ. C. Nep. Ludos apparat magnificentissimos. Cic. Crimina quæ apparabantur in Sextium, Id., *The charges that were deeply devising against Sextius.* Parare convivium *is simply to prepare a repast; instead of which* apparare convivium *is to make great preparations for a repast.* Paramus ad usum; apparamus ad dignitatem, ad pompam. *G. D.*—PRÆPARARE, (parare præ) *to get ready beforehand.* Philosophia præparat animos ad satus accipiendos. Cic. Ad vitam agendam præparare res necessarias. Id. Pœnæ apud inferos impiis præparatæ. Id. Diligens præparatio in omnibus negotiis, priusquàm aggrediare, adhibenda est. Id.

1835. *Parcere. Ignoscere. Indulgere.*

PARCERE, *to spare, or use moderately, both in the natural and moral sense.* Supplicibus parcere. Hor. Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos. Virg. Dolori et iracundiæ parcere. Cic.—IGNOSCERE, (non nosse) *to take no notice of a fault, to pardon it.* Fasso ignoscere. Ovid. Ignoscere est sceleris pœnam prætermittere. Cic. Ignoscito sæpè aliis, nunquam tibi. Pub. Syr.—INDULGERE, *to be kind and civil to one, to grant out of good nature, to hold a fault excused.* Indulgens sibi, Cic., *That grants every thing to himself.* Huic legioni Cæsar et indulserat præcipuè, et propter virtutem confidebat maximè. Cæs. Indulgere novis amicitiis, Cic., *To give one's-self up to new ties of friendship.* Indulgere peccatis. Id. *It is found in ancient authors with an accusative case.* Te indulgebant, tibi dabant. Ter. Ignoscere *is the effect of clemency*; parcere *is the effect of humanity;* indulgere *is the effect of complaisance, and often of weakness of mind.*

1836. *Parcere alicui rei. Parcere ab aliquâ re.*

PARCERE ALICUI REI, *to be saving, to be sparing.* Impensæ parcere. Liv. Parcere valetudini, Id., *To take a proper care of one's health.* Petit ne cui rei parcam. Id.—PARCERE AB ALIQUA RE, *to abstain or refrain from a thing.* Parcere à cædibus et incendiis. Liv. Parce metu, Virg., *Put an end to your fears.*

1837. *Parcimonia. Parcitas.*

PARCIMONIA, (*from* parcere) *parsimony, œconomy.* Magnum vectigal est parcimonia. Cic. Vehemens in utramque partem, Menedeme, es, aut largitate nimiâ, aut parcimoniâ. Ter. *Figuratively:* Oratoris parcimonia, Cic., *when an orator speaks but little.*—PARCITAS, *moderation, fewness.* Civitatis mores magis corrigit parcitas animadversionum. Sen.

1838. *Parcus. Tenax. Restrictus.*

PARCUS, (*from* parcere) *sparing, near, stingy.* Veteris non par-

cus aceti. Hor. Quàm parcus in victu, quàm modicus in cultu. Plin. Parcus in ædificando. Cic. *Figuratively:* Merito parcior ira meo, Ovid., *Your anger is more moderate than I deserve.* Parcus et brevis somnus. Plin.—TENAX, (*from* tenere) *properly, that holds fast.* Tum dente tenaci anchora fundabat naves. Virg. Ceræ tenaces. Id. *Figuratively:* Equus tenax, Liv., *A restive horse.* Tenax propositi vir, Hor., *A man firm and persevering in his designs.* Homo dives et nimiùm tenax, Ter., *A rich and niggardly man.* Pater parcus et tenax, Cic., *A saving father, that gives nothing.*—RESTRICTUS, (*from* retrò *and* stringere) *properly, fast bound behind.* Qui lora restrictis lacertis sensit iners, timuitque mortem. Hor. Restrictis ad terga manibus. Plin. *Figuratively: restrained, hard, and also stingy.* Imperium non restrictum, non perseverum volunt, Tac., *They will not have a hard and rigorous government.* Ad largiendum ex alieno restrictior. Cic. Restrictus et tenax. Id. Cur id tàm parcè, tàmque restrictè faciant non intelligo. Id. Homo parcus *does not like to spend*; restrictus *does not like to give, or gives but little*; tenax *gives nothing at all.*

1839. *Parens. Pater. Genitor.*

PARENS *is said of a father or a mother.* Spes nulla videndi nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem. Virg. Da, nate, petenti quod tua chara parens domito te poscit Olympo. Id. Charissimos parentes habere debemus, quòd ab iis nobis vita, patrimonium, libertas, civitas tradita est. Cic. *Figuratively:* Urbis parens Romulus. Liv. Parentem patriam fame necandam putans. Cic. Patriæ parentem occidere, quàm suum, graviùs est. Id.—PATER, *a father.* Ingenuo patre natus. Hor. Tuus herclè animo et naturâ pater. Ter. *Figuratively:* Quem verè patrem patriæ, parentem, inquam, Reipublicæ possumus dicere. Cic. Pater *was often a name of honour given by younger persons well brought up to those older, though not related.* Salveto, pater, Ter., *though Demonæus was not father to Pseusidipus.* Frater, pater, adde ut cuique est ætas. Hor.—GENITOR, (*from* gignere) *a father by birth only.* Dubio genitore creatus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Genitores omnium vitiorum Græci. Plin. *God is* genitor, *because he created us; and* pater, *because he provides for us.*

1840. *Pardus. Panthera.*

PARDUS, *a leopard, a fierce animal which is thought to be begotten of a lion and panther, but generally supposed the male of the panther.* Pardos qui mares sunt, appellant. Plin.—PANTHERA, *a panther, the female of the leopard.* Pictarum fera corpora pantherarum. Ovid. Non crederes pantheras esse, cùm tibi quales essent dicerentur. Cic.

1841. *Parĕre. Parturire.*

PARERE, *to beget a child.* Liberos ex se parit mulier. Cic. Ovum parit gallina. Id. *Figuratively:* Salutem sibi pepererunt. Cic. Dialectici spinosiora multò pepererunt. Id. Laurus illi peperit æternos honores. Hor. Lethum sibi peperère manu. Virg. Sanguine nobis hanc patriam peperêre suo. Id.—PARTURIRE, *to be in labour, as any female. All verbs that signify to long-after the doing of a thing, are formed of the supine in* u *of the primitive verb, by adding* rire *to it.* Dormiturire, esurire. *Cicero says* Sullaturit, *of one who wishes to play*

the part of Sylla; in like manner parturire *signifies to long-after, or to be on the point of being delivered of a child.* Mons parturiebat gemitus immanes ciens. . . . et illa murem peperit. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Utinam aliquandò dolor populi pariat quod tandiù parturit. Cic.

1842. *Paries. Murus. Mœnia.*

Paries *is generally said of the wall of a house, or of any other building.* Interiores templi parietes. Cic. Dicere intrà domesticos parietes. Id.—Murus *is a wall that surrounds a town, a camp, or garden, for their defence.* Amplectitur latior murus urbem. Hor. Percussit murum aries. Cic. Non communione parietum, sed propriis quoque muris ambirentur. Tac. *Figuratively:* Graiûm murus Achilles. Ovid.—Mœnia, (*from* munire) *ramparts, bulwarks, fortifications.* Cùm penè ædificata in muris ab exercitu nostro mœnia viderentur. Cæs. Mœnia dejicere. Cic. *It is also said of towns and cities, but mostly by poets.* Habitantur cuncta malis mœnia Graiis. Virg. Hic igitur mœnia muro amplexus est. Flor.

1843. *Pars. Portio. Partitio.*

Pars, *a part, a piece separated from the whole.* Quis Antonio permisit, ut partes faceret, et utram vellet, prior ipse sumeret? Cic. Partem bonorum majorem ipse legavit. Id. Sic est locutus partibus factis leo. Phæd. *Figuratively:* In optimam partem aliquid accipere. Cic. Partes in comœdiâ primas agere, Ter., *To act the principal character in a comedy.*—Portio, *a portion, allotment: it is properly said of distinct and separate parts.* Miseræ brevissima vitæ portio. Juv. Pro ratâ portione aliquid distinguere. Cic. Pro suâ quisque parte, Id., *Each according to his portion and share.*—Partitio, *a sharing, the act of dividing.* Æquabilis prædæ partitio. Cic. Pater moriens bona dividit in partes, liberis suam quisque portionem dat æquâ partitione. *G. D.*

1844. *Partitè. Partim. Particulatim.*

Partite, (*from* pars) *distributively, with division into proper parts or heads.* Partitè, definitè, distinctè dicere. Cic.—Partim, *partly, in part: it is properly an old accusative, with* κατὰ *or* secundùm *understood.* Amici partim deseruerunt me, partim etiam prodiderunt. Cic.—Particulatim, *into little pieces, piecemeal.* Si summatim, non particulatim narrabimus. Cic.

1845. *Parùm. Paulùm. Paululùm. Modicè.*

Parum, *little.* Parùm splendoris. Hor. Parùm castus. Id. Vide ne dùm pudet te parùm optimatem esse, parùm diligenter, quod optimum sit eligas. Cic. Parùm multi, Id., *Few people.* Processit parùm, Ter., *It has but ill success.*—Paulum, *but a little.* Paulùm oppidò inter se differunt, Cic., *There is but a little difference between them.* Hæc paulùm immutata cohærere non possunt. Id. Paulùm abesse ab aliquo loco. Id.—Paululum, (*diminutive of* paulùm) *very little indeed.* Nihil ferè aut admodùm paululùm. Cic. Huic paululùm ad beatam vitam deest. Id.—Modice, (*from* modus) *not much, moderately.* Modicè cæteris utile est, tibi necesse est. Cic. Modicè utile, Id., *Somewhat useful.* Dolorem modicè ferre. Id.

1846. *Parùmper. Paulisper.*

Parumper, *a little while, for a little time.* Tu velim à me animum parùmper avertas. Cic. Discedo parùmper à somniis, atque mox revertar. Id.—Paulisper, *a very little while, for a very little time.* Milo paulisper, dùm se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est. Cic. Paulisper manè. Ter.

1847. *Pascere. Depascere.*

Pascere, *to feed in a pasture, to look after cattle while feeding.* Ovis pavit pratum. Ovid. Bestias pascere, domare, tueri. Cic. *It also signifies to nourish.* Major utrùm populum frumenti copia pascat. Hor. *Figuratively:* Animum picturâ pascit inani. Virg. Barbam pascere. Hor. Nummos alienos pascere, Id., *To keep borrowed money, in order to get the interest of it.*—Depascere, *to eat up, to browse on.* Si hœdi roscidas herbas depaverint. Col. Qui à pecore ejus depasci agros publicos dicerent. Cic. *Figuratively:* Stylo depascere luxuriam orationis. Cic. Depasci *is also a verb deponent both in the proper and figurative sense.* Silvas depascitur quadrupes. Tib. Artus depascitur arida febris. Virg.

1848. *Pasci. Vesci.*

Pasci, *to feed upon, is properly said of beasts.* Sues glande pascuntur. Cic. Bestiæ, fame dominante, plerumque ad eum locum, ubi pastæ aliquandò sunt, revertuntur. Id. *Figuratively, it is elegantly said of men.* Qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur. Cic. Ego hìc pascor bibliothecâ Fausti. Id.—Vesci, *to live upon, is properly said of men.* Omne quo vescuntur homines. Cic. Sus ad vescendum hominibus apta. Id. *Figuratively:* Vesci voluptatibus paratissimis. Cic. Pasci *is to be filled with food, and* Vesci *is to live on, to feed upon.*

1849. *Pascua. Pabulum.*

Pascua, *feeding-grounds or pastures.* Herbosa pascua. Ovid. Læta pascua. Hor.—Pabulum, *forage, food for cattle.* Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fœtas. Virg. *Figuratively:* Dare pabula morbo. Ovid. Habet senectus pabulum studii. Cic. Est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum, consideratio. Id.

1850. *Pastio. Pastus.*

Pastio *is said both of pastures and of the act of feeding cattle.* Porculatoris et bubulci diversa professio, diversæ pastiones. Col. Asia verò tàm opima est et fertilis, ut ubertate agrorum.... et magnitudine pastionis facilè omnibus terris antecellat. Cic.—Pastus, *a feeding, food.* Comparavit pastum animantibus largè et copiosè natura. Cic. Terra fundit ex sese pastus varios. Id. *Figuratively:* Ad præsentem pastum mendicitatis suæ. Cic. Suavissimus pastus animorum, oblectatio solertiæ. Id.

1851. *Pastor. Bubulcus. Upilio.*

Pastor, (*from* pasci) *one who keeps any sort of animals, is a general word. It is particularly said of one who keeps small cattle.* Sacra pastorum. Ovid.—Bubulcus, (*from* bos) *a herdsman. a cow-keeper, one who tends oxen.* Pastoris duri est hic filius, ille bubulci. Juv.—Upilio *and* Opilio, *a shepherd, one who keeps sheep.* Venit et upilio, tardi venêre bubulci. Virg.

1852. *Pastoritius. Pastoralis. Pastorius.*

PASTORITIUS, *used by, or belonging to, shepherds.* Pastoritia et agrestis sodalitas. Cic. Fistula pastoritia. Id.—PASTORALIS *and* PASTORIUS *have a more indirect relation to shepherds.* Pastoralis myrtus. Virg. Pellis pastoria. Ovid. *The above words are often used indiscriminately.*

1853. *Patens. Patulus. Propatulus.*

PATENS, *opened, extended.* Habere domum clausam pudori, patentem cupiditatibus. Cic. Patulam *would have a different meaning.* Patens et apertum ex omni parte cœlum intueri. Id. Patens puteus, Hor., *A large well.*—PATULUS, *large, wide, speaking of objects of a small extent.* Arbor patulis diffusa ramis. Cic. Patulæ quadræ. Virg. Nec retinent patulæ commissa fideliter aures. Hor.—PROPATULUS, (porrò patulus) *opened to a great distance.* Apertus ac propatulus locus. Cic. In propatulo, Col., *In the sight of all men.* Pudicitiam in propatulo habere, Sall., *To leave virtue unguarded.*

1854. *Paternus. Patrius.*

PATERNUS, *belonging to the father, that which is the father's.* Animus paternus. Hor. Bonorum paternorum exhæres filius. Cic.—PATRIUS, *parental, of a parent.* Animus patrius in liberos. Cic. *Livy, in describing the punishment of Brutus's sons, says,* Eminente animo patrio inter publicæ pœnæ ministerium. *Through this sad office, which the quality of Consul imposed on Brutus, parental tenderness was visible in his countenance, in spite of all his efforts to the contrary.* Patrius *is said not only of the father, but also of the grandfathers, and perhaps in general of all the ancestors both of the father's and mother's side; so that* paternus, avitus *follow straight up the masculine line, but* patrius *is more general.* Hic est mos patrius Academiæ. Cic. Paternus *would be improper.* Rebus maternis atque paternis absumptis. Hor. Patria bona *are the property of our ancestors*; *and* paterna bona, *the property of our father.*

1855. *Patere. Patescere.*

PATERE, *to be open, to be spread out.* Iis omnium domus patent. Cæs. Patent mihi tui libri. Cic. Maximè patet Cappadocia. Id. *Figuratively*: Avaritia latissimè patet. Cic.—PATESCERE, *to appear open, to be exposed to view.* Apparet domus intùs, et atria lònga patescunt. Virg. Portus patescit jam propior. Id. *Figuratively: to be disclosed.* Danaûmque patescunt insidiæ. Virg. Hæc res patescet et aperietur. Cic.

1856. *Pati. Tolerare.*

PATI, *to suffer, to bear: we bear what we do not oppose.* Æquo animo patitur belli injuriam. Cic. Patior non molestè eam vitam. Id. Patiebatur dolorem toleranter. Id. *Figuratively:* Graviùs me accusas, quàm patitur tua clementia. Cic. Dilationem res non patitur. Id. Nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin aut in foro diceret, aut, &c. Id.—TOLERARE, *to tolerate, to sustain.* Nobis inter nos vitia nostra toleranda sunt. Cic. Exercendo agros tolerare vitam. Tac. Tolerare vitam colo, Virg., *To get a living by spinning.* Suâ pecuniâ milites tolerare, Liv., *To maintain soldiers with one's own money.* *Figu-*

ratively: Opulentia negligentiam tolerabat, Sall., *The power of the state made the negligence of individuals supportable.* Quos corpora equorum toleraverant, Tac., *Those who had been fed with the flesh of horses.* Cruciatus acerbissimos viri fortis animus diutiùs pati, quam corpus tolerare potest. *G. D.*

1857. *Patiens. Patibilis.*

Patiens, *patient, that suffers quietly, and without reluctance.* Meæ litteræ te patientiorem lenioremque fecerunt. Cic. Aures patientissimæ. Id. Patientissima justi imperii civitas. Id. *Figuratively:* Tellus patiens vomeris. Virg. Amnis navium patiens. Liv.—Patibilis, 1. *Capable of suffering, by being acted on.* Omne animal patibilem habet naturam. Cic. 2. *That may be borne or endured.* Negligenda mors est; patibiles et dolores, et labores putandi. Cic.

1858. *Patientia. Perpessio. Tolerantia. Toleratio.*

Patientia, (*from* patior) *a patient undergoing of adversity.* Patientiâ paupertatis ornatus. Cic. Bonorum in carendo patientiam, in utendo rationem expetendam putavi. Id. Durum, sed levius fit patientiâ quidquid corrigere est nefas. Hor. Adolescentia coercenda est in labore patientiâque et animi et corporis. Cic.—Perpessio, *a suffering, the act of enduring.* Patientia est honestatis aut utilitatis causâ, rerum arduarum ac difficilium voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio. Cic. Neque laborum perfunctio, neque perpessio dolorum per se ipsa allicit. Id.—Tolerantia *and* Toleratio, *the act of bearing or enduring.* Tolerantia rerum humanarum, contemptio fortunæ. Cic. Quædam alia toleratio est verior, quâ uti vos non potestis, qui honestatem ipsam per se non amatis. Id. Patientia doloris *is patience in bearing pain*; tolerantia *is the very bearing of it*; *and* perpessio *is the entire bearing of the same.*

1859. *Patina. Lanx. Patella. Patera.*

Patina, (*from* pateo) *a pot or pan to boil any thing in.* Affertur squillas inter murena natantes in patinâ porrecta. Hor. Cœnabat patinas omasi. Id.—Lanx, *a great broad plate, charger, or porringer, a deep dish to serve up boiled or roast meat.* Lances detergam omnes. Plaut. Grandis lanx. Ovid. *It is also said of the bason of a balance.* Necesse est lancem in librâ ponderibus impositis deprimi. Cic.—Patella, *a sort of deep dish with broad brims.* In modicâ cœnare times olus omne patellâ. Hor. *It was used to put portions of meat in, that were given in sacrifices.* Reperiemus asotos ita non religiosos, ut edant de patellâ. Cic.—Patera, *a goblet, or broad piece of plate, used in sacrifices and in libations.* Libamus pateris et auro. Virg. Suscipiunt cruorem pateris. Id. Meri pateram implevit regina. Id.

1860. *Patres. Majores.*

Patres *includes* avus, proavus, abavus, atavus; Majores *rises above the foregoing words.* Patres majoresque nostri. Cic. Majores imitandi, at non eorum vitia. Id. Patrum nostrorum ætas. Id. *The time our fathers lived in has preceded our age. Our ancestors,* majores, *have preceded theirs.*

1861. *Patres conscripti. Senatores.*

PATRES CONSCRIPTI *was the name of the whole body of senators when in the senate assembled.* Deindè quò plus virium in senatu frequentiâ etiam ordinis faceret, cædibus regis diminutum patrum numerum, primoribus equestris gradûs clectis, ad trecentorum summam explevit: traditumque indè fertur, ut in senatum vocarentur qui patres, quique conscripti essent: conscriptos videlicet in novum senatum appellabant lectos. Liv.—SENATORES, (*from* senex) *senators, because anciently they were chosen from amongst the elders.* In agris tùm erant senatores, id est, senes. Cic. Senatores qui consilio et prudentiâ regere Rempublicam possent. Id.

1862. *Patrocinium. Defensio.*

PATROCINIUM, (*from* pater) *properly, paternal support.* Patrocinia appellari cœpta, *says Festus*, cùm plebs distributa est inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta esset. *It has a more general sense.* Arripere patrocinium æquitatis. Cic. Patrocinium *includes the idea of a superior*; *whereas* DEFENSIO *is said as well in reference to an equal as to a superior, and is properly the act of dispelling danger, a defence.* Criminis defensio. Cic. *It would be improper to say* patrocinium *in this case.* Qui non pœnam confessioni, sed defensionem dedit, is causam interitûs quærendam, non interitum putavit. Id. Defensionem alicujus suscipere. Id.

1863. *Patronus. Advocatus.*

PATRONUS, (*from* pater) *a patron, a protector.* Patroni omnium fortunarum. Cic. Qui civitates aut nationes in fidem cepissent, earum patroni erant more Majorum. Id. Ille vir Senatûs propugnator, ac penè patronus. Id. *It is also said of an advocate that pleads the cause of another.* Est patroni nonnunquàm verisimile, etiamsi minùs verum sit, defendere. Cic.—ADVOCATUS (vocatus ad) *was he that was present at the trial of a cause to assist his friend with his presence.* Qui defendit alterum in judicio, aut patronus dicitur, si orator est; aut advocatus, si aut jus suggerit, aut præsentiam suam commodat amico. Ascon. Milo adfuit, ei Pompeius advocatus venit. Cic. Quis eum unquàm non modò in patroni, sed in laudatoris, aut advocati loco viderat? Id. *Afterwards the pleading orator was called* advocatus. Horum temporum diserti, causidici et advocati et patroni, et quidvis potiùs quàm oratores vocabantur. Tac. Advocatos, *says Ulpian,* accipere debemus omnes omninò qui causis agendis quoquo studio operantur. Patronus *and* advocatus *are often used indiscriminately by Quintilian.*

1864. *Patruus. Avunculus.*

PATRUUS, *an uncle by the father's side, the father's brother.* L. Cicero patruus M. Ciceronis. Cic. *As uncles are not generally so indulgent as fathers, their severity has become proverbial, and* patruus *has been used to express a grumbler, a rigid censor.* Sivè ego pravè seu rectè volui, ne sis mihi patruus. Hor.—AVUNCULUS, (*from* avus) *the mother's brother, or uncle by the mother's side.* P. Tubero Africanum avunculum laudavit. Cic. Avunculus ille Neronis (Claudius). Juv.

1865. *Paucus. Rarus.*

PAUCUS, (*hardly ever used in the singular*) *few*, *a small number*. Ad paucos pœna, ad omnes metus pervenit. Cic. Paucis interpositis diebus. Id.—RARUS, *thin, not set thick, scarce, perceived but seldom.* Retia rara. Virg. Rari capilli. Id. Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto. Id. Raras tuas quidem, sed suaves accipio epistolas. Cic. Pauci *is opposed to* multi, *and* rarus *to* densus, frequens.

1866. *Pavidus. Pavens. Pavitans.*

PAVIDUS (*from* paveo) *is he who is in a continual and constant habit of fear and consternation.* Aves pavidas terrere. Ovid. Pavidum captare leporem. Hor. Ranæ, pavidum genus. Phæd.—PAVENS, *one actually fearing or in particular circumstances.* Terrore paventes equi. Ovid. Rerum novitate pavens juvenis. Id. Non paventis funera Galliæ. Hor.—PAVITANS, (*frequentative of* pavens) *that is in violent dread or fear.* Prosequitur pavitans. Virg. Pavitans fraternos palluit ictus. Propert.

1867. *Pauper. Indigens. Indigus. Egenus. Mendicus. Inops.*

PAUPER *is he who is neither in affluence, nor in want of the necessaries of life; whose circumstances are such as to deprive him of the comforts of life.* Manlius pauper fuit; habuit enim ædiculas in Carinis, et fundum in Labicano. Cic. Meo sum pauper in ære, Hor., *I am poor, but not in debt.*—INDIGENS, *and among poets* INDIGUS, *indigent, needy, wanting.* Indigens *enlarges upon* pauper, *and implies want of necessaries. Indigence is opposed to superfluity.* Benignè facere indigentibus. Cic. Haud opis indiga nostræ. Virg.—EGENUS, *one in distress and beggary, who is in want of all things, clothes, victuals,* &c. Egenus *is opposed to* abundans. Omnium egenos, urbe, domo, socias. Virg. Rebus non asper egenis. Id. Non est quod paupertas nos à philosophiâ revocet, ne egestas quidem. Sen.—MENDICUS, (quasi manu indicans) *a beggar, a common beggar.* Sapientes, si mendicissimi sint, divites esse. Cic. Istam paupertatem, vel potiùs egestatem et mendicitatem tuam nunquàm obscurè tulisti. Id. Placet ille mihi mendicus. Plaut.—INOPS, (sine ope) *that is in need of assistance, destitute.* Inops auxilii. Liv. Inops *has a relation to the relief that is expected.* Cùm premeretur inops multitudo ab iis qui majores opes habebant. Cic.

1868. *Pecua. Pecuaria.*

PECUA, *cattle, a flock of sheep.* Pecua captiva, præter equos, restituenda censuerunt dominis. Liv.—PECUARIA *is said of cattle, and of the pastures or grounds where they feed.* Arcadiæ pecuaria rudere dicas. Pers. Cùm canes fungantur officiis luporum, cuinam præsidio pecuaria credemus? Cic. Pecuaria redimere. Id. Culta pecuaria. Stat.

1869. *Pax. Tranquillitas.*

PAX (*synonymous with* tranquillitas) *relates to the situation of a place relatively to the outside of it; and* TRANQUILLITAS *signifies a relation to that situation in itself, as free from trouble, and without any relation to any other object.* Tibi data est summa pax, summa tranquillitas. Cic. Securitas est animi tanquam tranquillitas. Id. Ut tranquillitas animi adsit. Id. Pacem animis afferre. Id.

1870. *Peculator. Depeculator.*

PECULATOR, *he that stole or embezzled money or goods belonging to the public.* Neque enim de sicariis, veneficis, testamentariis, furibus, peculatoribus hoc loco disserendum est. Cic.—DEPECULATOR, *a robber of the state.* Depeculator ærarii, vexator Asiæ. Cic. Te unum solum suum depeculatorem, vexatorem, prædonem, hostem venisse senserunt. Id. Depeculator Vejentanæ prædæ Camillus. V. Max.

1871. *Peculatus. Perduellio. Repetundæ.*

PECULATUS: *the ancients used* peculatus, *when any one secreted or stole the fine imposed upon him, that consisted in cattle* (pecus), *which was the riches of those times. It is understood of detaining or embezzling the public money.* Cùm pecuniam publicam averterit, nùm fraude poterit carere peculatûs. Cic.—PERDUELLIO, *high treason, by which one becomes rebellious and a conspirator against his country, the head of the government, or the magistrates.* Perduellionibus patriam venditare. Cic. Perduellio *originally was only a murder, as Horatius in Livy,* perduellionis reus, *was only guilty of the murder of his sister.* —REPETUNDÆ, (pecuniæ *understood*) *money unjustly taken from the public, when a governor or chief magistrate went beyond the bounds of his authority in levying money in his government or province.* Crimen repetundarum. Tac. Pecuniæ *is often expressed.* Ab aliquo rationem repetere de pecuniis repetundis. Cic. Teneri lege repetundarum pecuniarum. Id. *This word is only used in the genitive and ablative cases plural.*

1872. *Peculiatus. Peculiosus. Pecuniosus. Pecuniarius.*

PECULIATUS *and* PECULIOSUS (*from* peculium) *is a man who became rich by his savings and great œconomy.* Balbus planè benè peculiatus. Cic.—PECULIOSUS *is especially said of a slave who puts by a sum of money out of his profits and perquisites.* Peculiosus servus. Plaut.—PECUNIOSUS, *properly a man rich in cattle.* A pecore pecuniosi appellati. Cic. *The riches of those times consisted chiefly in lands and flocks of cattle.* Pecuniosus *is a man that has a great store of money, because the coins were stamped with the representation of an animal.* Mirari quòd Apollonius, homo pecuniosus, tandiù ab isto maneret integer. Cic.—PECUNIARIUS, *of or belonging to money.* Inopia rei pecuniariæ. Cic. Lis pecuniaria. Quint. Pecuniarium præmium. Cic.

1873. *Pecunia. Peculium. Argentum.*

PECUNIA, (*from* pecus, *because money was stampt with the representation of an ox*) *coin, money.* Annumerare pecuniam alicui. Cic. Exæquat omnium dignitatem pecunia. Id.—PECULIUM, *that wealth which a son or slave holds of his own, owing to great saving, distinct from the property of the father or master who has granted them small perquisites.* Qui cupiditate peculii nullam conditionem recusant durissimæ servitutis. Cic. Peculium castrense, Cæs., *The money saved by a soldier out of his pay.*—ARGENTUM, *silver, one of the metals.* Argenti minæ. Plaut. Argenti pallet amore. Hor.

1874. *Pedalis. Pedarius. Pedestris.*

PEDALIS, *a foot long or thick.* Pedalis trabs. Cæs.—PEDARIUS

was applied to a senator who delivered not his opinion by words, but who went to the part or side of those whose opinion he was of. Et raptim in eam sententiam pedarii concurrerunt. Cic.—PEDESTRIS, (*from* pes) *on foot, belonging to a footman.* Pedestres copiæ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sermo pedestris, Hor., *A speech in prose.*

1875. *Pejerare. Perjurare. Falsum jurare.*

PEJERARE, *to violate an oath by not performing what has been sworn.* Nec erubescit pejerare de turdo. Hor.—PERJURARE, *to be perjured or forsworn, by taking a false oath.* Si quidvis satis est; perjuras, surripis, aufers undiquè? Hor., *If so little can do the business; why then are you guilty of so many perjuries and robberies? It also signifies to protest upon oath against a thing.* Pernegabo, perjurabo deniquè. Ter.—FALSUM JURARE, *to take an oath to a thing that is false.* Non enim falsum jurare, pejerare est, sed quod ex animi tui sententiâ juraveris, id non facere perjurium est. Cic. Qui perjurat, sciens et ex animi sententiâ falsum jurat; qui autem falsum jurat, non decipiendi animo hoc facit, sed quia ità se rem habere putat. *G. D.*

1876. *Pellere. Fugare. Eliminare.*

PELLERE, *to cast off, to repel, to drive away.* Pellere aciem atque in fugam convertere. Cæs. Pelli regno et sedibus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Vino pellite curas. Hor. Quæ mœstitiam pellat ex animis. Cic. Species utilitatis animum pepulit ejus. Id.—FUGARE, (*from* fuga) *to put to flight.* Repulit, fugavit, avertit. Cic. Hostes fugare. Id. Qui armis fugatus pulsusque est, non est dejectus. Id. *Figuratively:* Somnos classica pulsa fugant. Tibul. Flammas à classe fugavit. Ovid. —ELIMINARE, (*from* limen) *to turn out of doors.* Extrà ædes eliminare. Enn. *Figuratively:* Ne fidos inter amicos sit qui dicta foràs eliminet. Hor.

1877. *Pendere. Pensare. Pensitare.*

PENDERE, (*from* pendēre *to be hanging*) *to weigh, in its proper sense is used in an active and neutral signification.* Cyathus per se pendit drachmas decem. Plin. Pensas examinat herbas. Ovid. *Figuratively, it always is in the active voice.* Pendere tributum. Cæs. *It was customary amongst the ancients to weigh the coins in paying large sums of money.* Pendere pœnas temeritatis. Cic. In philosophiâ res spectantur, non verba penduntur. Id.—PENSARE, (*frequentative of* pendere) *to ponder, to weigh carefully.* Centurionem pensantem aurum occiderent imperavit. Liv. *Figuratively:* Pensare amicos factis. Liv. Veteribus benefactis nova pensantes maleficia, Id., *Compensating old good actions with new bad ones.* Trutinâ pensantur eâdem scriptores Romani. Hor.—PENSITARE, (*frequentative of* pensare) *to ponder often and scrupulously. It is only used figuratively.* Vitam æquâ lance pensitare. Plin. Immunia commodiore conditione sunt, quàm quæ pensitant. Cic. Qui vectigalia nobis pensitant. Id.

1878. *Pendulus. Pensilis.*

PENDULUS *and* PENSILIS, (*from* pendere) *hanging; with this difference, that* pendulus *is said of the situation of a thing hanging down or dangling in a direction perpendicular or nearly so.* Palearia pendula. Ovid. Collum pendulum zonâ lædere, Hor., *To hang one's-self.*

Figuratively: Dubiæ spe pendulus horæ, Hor., *At uncertainties, doubtful.* Pensilis *denotes the habitual situation of any figure hanging in the air.* Pensilis urbs. Plin. Pensiles horti. Q. Curt. Pensilia vehicula, Plin., *Suspended vehicles.* Pensilis uva. Hor.

1879. *Penetrabilis. Penetralis.*

PENETRABILIS, *penetrating and penetrable.* Penetrabile fulmen. Ovid. Penetrabile frigus, Virg., *A piercing cold.* Corpus nullo penetrabile telo. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Caput haud penetrabile, Stat., *The source of the Nile that cannot be found out.*—PENETRALIS, *of or belonging to the inmost part of any place; penetrating.* Abditi ac penetrales foci, Cic., *The inmost altars.* Fulmineus multò penetralior ignis. Lucret. Frigus penetrale. Id.

1880. *Penetrare. Permanare. Pervadere.*

PENETRARE, (penitùs intrare) *to penetrate, pierce, or enter into.* Penetrare in urbem. Cic. Penetrare sub terras. Id. *Figuratively:* Tùm penetrabat eos, Lucret., *It came into their mind.* Penetrare in animos. Cic. Nihil tamen magis Tiberium penetravit, Tac., *Nothing, however, more sensibly affected Tiberius.* Quandò id primùm ad Romanos penetravit, *When it first became of use at Rome.*—PERMANARE, *to flow through or as far as.* Succus is quo alimur, permanat ad jecur. Cic. Quæ ad nostras aures sæpè permanant. Id. *Figuratively:* Pythagoræ doctrina, cùm longè latèque flueret, permanavisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem. Cic. Permanat calor argentum. Lucret. —PERVADERE, (vadere per) *to go or pass through, as far as.* Ne quid in nares pervadere possit. Cic. Nulla ora est tam deserta, quò non illius diei fama pervaserit. Tac. *Figuratively:* Fama urbem pervasit. Liv. Pervasit morbus. Cic. Per animos hominum pervadere. Id. Permanare *includes the idea of a liquor gently flowing into;* pervadere *denotes more impetuosity.*

1881. *Pensio. Stipendium.*

PENSIO, (*from* pendēre) *properly the act of weighing. Figuratively: the act of paying, a payment of money.* Ex pensione major est ei pars soluta. Cic. Prima pensio. Cic. Secunda pensio. Id. *First and second payment.*—STIPENDIUM, (*from* stips, *a piece of money, and* pendēre) *stipend, pay for soldiers.* Pollicebantur stipendium, quod prioribus pensionibus in multos annos deberent, præsens omne daturos. Cic. Stipendium numerare militibus. Id. *It is also said of military service itself.* Confectis stipendiis. Cic. Facere stipendia pedibus, Id., *To serve on foot, to be a foot-soldier.* Mereri stipendia, Id., *To be a soldier.*

1882. *Penula. Lacerna.*

PENULA *was a kind of short, thick, napped coat of wool, that was used in cold or rainy weather, a riding-coat, a mantle.* Galba roganti penulam respondit: Si non pluit, non opus est tibi; si pluit, ipse utar. Quintil. Rejectâ penulâ, Cic., *Milo having pulled off his travelling-mantle. Tacitus finds fault with the orators of his time, because they used this kind of mantle when speaking in public.* Quantùm humilitatis putamus eloquentiæ attulisse penulas istas, quibus astricti et velut inclusi cum judicibus fabulamur. Tac.—LACERNA *was a coarse*

cassock, a surtout shorter than penula. Pingues aliquando lacernas, munimenta togæ, duri crassique coloris. Juv. *It was a town mantle, used by great folks only in rainy weather, or when present at the spectacles.* Quin et spectaculis advenienti assurgere, et lacernas deponere solebant. Suet. *Cicero upbraids Anthony with walking in the streets of Rome* cum gallicis et lacernâ.

1883. *Peragrare. Percurrere.*

PERAGRARE, (quasi per agros ire) *literally, to ramble over fields, woods, or deserts.* Nemora cum quodam strepitu peragrare. Cic. *It signifies to travel over.* Rura peragrantes. Id. Provincias omnes peragrâsse gloriatur Asellus. Id. *Figuratively :* Cùm orbem terrarum non pedibus magis quàm laudibus peragrares. Plin. Paneg. Non solùm fama jam de illo sed etiam lætitia peragravit. Cic.—PERCURRERE, (currere per) *to run with speed over or through.* Percurrit omnem agrum Picenum. Cic. *Figuratively :* Hæc pluribus verbis dicerem quæ nunc paucis percurrit oratio mea. Cic. Peragrare silvam *signifies to ramble over a forest ; and* percurrere silvam *to go through it running with all speed.*

1884. *Peragratio. Percursatio.*

PERAGRATIO, *a travelling up and down.* Quæ fuit ejus peragratio itinerum? Cic.—PERCURSATIO, *a rambling progress.* Italiæ rursùs percursatio. Cic. O claram illam percursationem! Id.

1885. *Percontari. Interrogare. Sciscitari. Scitari.*

PERCONTARI, *to inquire about any thing, to ask questions about a thing.* Ille me de nostrâ Republicâ percontatus est. Cic. Tu quod nihil refert percontari desinas. Ter. Percontari *has a great relation to public news, or reports spread abroad.*—INTERROGARE, (rogare inter) *to ask a question, refers to the sentiment or opinion of the person the question is put to.* Ut interrogando urgeat, ut rursùs quasi ad interrogata sibi ipse respondeat. Cic. Sin me interrogas non tàm intelligendi causâ, quàm refellendi. Id. *The difference pointed out by Quintilian seems to me groundless.* Quid enim tàm commune est, *says he,* quàm interrogare vel percontari? nàm utroque utimur indifferenter, cùm alterum noscendi, alterum arguendi gratiâ videatur adhiberi. *Contrary examples are found in Cicero.*—SCISCITARI, *and in the poets* SCITARI, (*from* scire) *to strive to be informed, to have something positive and certain about which we wish to be informed.* Non desino per litteras sciscitari. Cic. Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam. Id. Suspensi Eurypilum scitatum oracula Phœbi mittimus. Virg.

1886. *Perculsus. Percussus.*

PERCULSUS, (*from* percello) *struck, deeply affected with, speaking of the soul.* Magno laudum perculsus amore. Virg. Suspicione aliquâ perculsus. Cic. Perculsa timore civitas. Id.—PERCUSSUS, (*from* percutio) *struck, speaking of the body.* Virgâ percussus. Virg. Ictu fulminis percussa. Ovid. Percussæ de cœlo turres. Cic. Percellere *is said of the body, and signifies a violent blow.* Victorem Buten perculit, et fulvâ moribundum extendit arenâ. Virg. *It is only a figurative expression, when said of the soul.* Si te fortè dolor aliquis per-

culserit, exclamabis ut mulier. Cic. Hæc te vox non perculit, neque perturbavit. Id.

1887. *Percussor. Interfector. Sicarius.*

PERCUSSOR, (*from* percutere) *a striker, he who strikes.* Deprehensus cum sicâ percussor Cæsaris. Cic.—INTERFECTOR, *a killer, a murderer.* Ut non modò impunè, sed etiam cum summâ interfectoris gloriâ, interfici possit. Cic.—SICARIUS, (*from* sica) *properly, one armed with a dagger.* Non sicarium, sed crudelissimum carnificem in judicium adduximus. Cic.

1888. *Perditus. Profligatus.*

PERDITUS, *lost, ruined, wretched, desperate, desolate.* Ære alieno perditus et egens. Cic. Perditus et dissolutus adolescens. Id. Viridi procumbit in ulvâ perdita, Virg., *speaking of a young cow that had lost her calf. It is used in a moral sense.* Perditissimi mores, Cic., *Lewd manners.* Perdita vita. Id.—PROFLIGATUS, *far advanced in ruin, nearly done for.* Profligatissimus et perditissimus omnium. Cic. Omnia ad perniciem profligata et perdita. *In the same sense Livy says* profligatum bellum conficere, *To terminate a war far advanced.* Perditus *is more extensive than* profligatus.

1889. *Peregrinatio. Peregrinitas.*

PEREGRINATIO, *the act of travelling in distant countries.* Peregrinatio transmarina. Quint. Exilium quantùm demùm à perpetuâ peregrinatione differt? Cic.—PEREGRINITAS, *foreign manners.* Infusa est in urbem nostram peregrinitas. Cic.

1890. *Perfectissimi. Clarissimi. Spectabiles. Illustres.*

Under the Roman emperors, there were four distinct titles or appellations of honour to which one might be raised: the first was that of the perfect, PERFECTISSIMI; *the second, that of the* CLARISSIMI; *the third, that of the grandees, called* SPECTABILES; *and the fourth, the most considerable of all, was that of the illustrious,* ILLUSTRES.

1891. *Perfectus. Elaboratus.*

PERFECTUS *is properly said of the beauty resulting from the design and complete construction of a work.*—ELABORATUS *relates to the beauty resulting from the work, and cleverness of the doer of the work.* Perfectus *excludes all defects:* Elaboratus *denotes a special care and attention to the most minute parts. What may be better done, is not* perfectum; *what may be yet worked upon is not* elaboratum. Oratio omni curâ et vigiliis elaborata. Cic. Illud cui nihil addi possit, quod ego summum et perfectissimum judico. Id. Perfectum ingenio, elaboratum industriâ. Id.

1892. *Perfidia. Infidelitas.*

PERFIDIA, *infringement of a word given, or promise made.* Perfidia est fidei minimè observatæ vitium, iniquitas, perversitas.—INFIDELITAS, *faithlessness, infidelity.* Quantæ infidelitates in amicis! Cic. Infidelitatem ejus sine ullâ perfidiâ judicavit comprimi posse. Cæs. Infidelitas *is only a small deficiency in the keeping of one's word, a mere breaking of promises made;* perfidia *adds to it the outside appear-*

ance of constant faithfulness. Infidelitas *may be only a weakness;* Perfidia *is always a crime committed with reflection.*

1893. *Perfidus. Perfidiosus. Infidus.*

Perfidus, *perfidious, breaking his faith.* Amicus perfidus. Cic. Hostes perfidi. Hor. Omnes aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, perfidi, improbi sunt. Cic. Perfidum sacramentum dicere, Hor., *To take a false oath.*—Perfidiosus *denotes the habit of perfidy and treachery.*—Perfidiosus et insidiosus. Cic. Animo perfidiosus et subdolus. Tac.—Infidus, *unfaithful, insecure, not solid.* Infidus amicus. Cic. Infida regni societas. Liv. Infida pax. Id. Perfidus est qui fraudem præstruit, qui datam ultrò fidem malitiosè fallit; infidus est qui patronum, amicum, clientem, &c. non satis justâ de causâ deserit. *G. D.*

1894. *Pergama. Dardania. Teucria. Ilium.*

Pergama *was properly the fortress of Troy.* Trojam incensam, et prolapsa videntem Pergama. Virg. *The name* Pergama *was given to its towers and to the city itself. Dardanus built a town on the banks of the Hellespont which he named after himself,* Dardania. *He married Teucer's daughter; they laid together the foundations of a town which they named* Teucria. *Tros, who reigned afterwards, gave to* Teucria *the name of* Troja. *Ilus his son added to it a citadel and towers, which he named* Pergama. *Hence arises the diversity of names given by poets to this city and its inhabitants,* Dardani, Teucri, Trojani, &c.

1895. *Pergere. Continuare.*

Pergere, *to go on or forward, to continue on, to pursue.* Perrexi tamen, Romamque perveni. Cic. Eâdem viâ pergere quâ cæteri. Id. *Figuratively:* Perge ut agis, nomenque tuum commenda immortalitati. Cic.—Continuare, (tenere cum) *to continue, to close together, to join.* Duabus noctibus perpotationem continuavit. Plin. Ingens cupido agros continuandi. Liv. Continuare domos mœnibus. Id. Continuatque dapes. Hor. Continuare diem et noctem opus aliquod. Cæs.

1896. *Peripetasma. Peristroma. Stragulum. Aulæum. Tapes. Tapetum.*

Peripetasma, (*from* περιπετάω, circumpando, explico) *a rich sort of hangings for rooms.* Quid illa Attalica totâ Galliâ ab eodem Heio peripetasmata nominata emere oblitus es? Cic.—Peristroma, (*from* περὶ, *and* στρῶμα, *a cushion*) *rich tapestry-work wherewith floors or beds were spread.* Conchiliatis C. Pompeii peristromatis servorum in cellis lectos stratos videres. Cic.—Stragulum, (scilicet vestimentum) *any covering, a blanket.* Collocari jussit hominem in aureo lecto, strato pulcherrimo textili stragulo, magnificis operibus picto. Cic. Stragula vestis, Id., *A very full coat, that was used as a covering for the bed.*—Aulæum, (*from* aula) *a canopy, a piece of hangings, the curtain of a theatre.* Intereà suspensa graves aulæa ruinas in patinam fecêre. Hor. Mimi ergò est jam exitus, non fabulæ, in quo cùm clausula invenitur, fugit aliquis è manibus, deindè scabella concrepant, aulæum tollitur. Cic.—Tapes *and* Tapetum,

(*from τάπης, tapestry*) *tapestry, a carpet, the covering of a bed, a horse-cloth.* Qui fortè tapetibus altis extructus toto proflabat pectore somnum. Virg. Pictis tapetis instrati alipedes. Id.

1897. *Permutare. Commutare.*

PERMUTARE, *says Festus,* ex alio loco in alium transferre, *to change from one place to another.* Lien cum jecinore locum aliquandò permutat. Plin. *Figuratively :* Permutare pecuniam, Cic., *To take a bill of exchange instead of money.*—COMMUTARE, *says the same author,* aliud pro alio substituere. Signa earum rerum quas ceperunt, commutant fures. Cic. *Figuratively :* Hæc commutari ex veris in falsa non possunt. Cic. Commutare vitam cum morte. Id. Commutare verba cum aliquo, Ter., *To speak to one in a different tone. The above two verbs are used sometimes the one for the other. Cicero said :* Favorem odiis permutare, *and* commutare statum Reipublicæ : *and Plautus ;* Permutant inter se nomina ; vestem commutant inter se.

1898. *Perna. Petaso.*

PERNA, (*from πέρνα, an extremity, a heel*) *a gammon or pestle of bacon with the leg on.* Fumosæ cum pede pernæ. Hor.—PETASO, (*from πετάζω,* extendo) *includes a shoulder and leg of pork.* Mihi cum vetulo sit petasone nihil. Mart. *The ancients ate the* petaso *quite fresh ; but salted and smoked the* perna.

1899. *Pernicies. Exitium. Ruina.*

PERNICIES, (*from* per *and* nex) *total destruction.* Communis omnium pernicies. Cic. Labes atque pernicies provinciæ. Id.—EXITIUM, (*from* exire) *a tragical end.* Iræ Thyestem exitio gravi stravere. Hor. De pernicie Reipublicæ, et exitio urbis cogitare. Cic. Cum tuâ pernicie, cumque eorum exitio. Id.—RUINA, (*from* ruere) *ruin, downfall.* Non levi ruinâ disjecta tecta. Hor. Ruina domûs oppressit cæteros. Phæd. *Figuratively :* Prætermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum. Cic. Ille dies utriusque ducet ruinam, Hor., *The fatal day that shall light your funeral pomp, will also light up mine.*

1900. *Pernicitas. Velocitas.*

PERNICITAS, (*from* niti) *swiftness of foot, fleetness.* Ademptâ equorum pernicitate. Tac. Pernicitas pedum Papyrio inerat, quæ ei etiam dedit nomen Cursoris. Liv. Electi milites ad pernicitatem, Cæs., *The fittest soldiers for running were selected.*—VELOCITAS, (quasi volocitas, *from* volare) *agility, velocity, both in a natural and moral sense.* Quos in expeditione velocitate corporum, ac levitate armorum aptissimos esse ratus est. Liv. Velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur ; quæ eadem ingenii etiam laus habetur. Cic. Adde etiam, si libet, pernicitatem ac velocitatem. Id.

1901. *Peroratio. Epilogus. Clausula.*

PERORATIO, *the close or conclusion of an oration or speech.* Conclusio orationis, et quasi peroratio. Cic.—EPILOGUS, (*from ἐπὶ and λόγος*) *an epilogue, is the same as* peroratio. Extat ejus peroratio qui et epilogus dicitur. Cic. Orator in epilogo misericordiam movet. Id. *It is said of the conclusion of a work, of a fable.*—CLAU-

sula, (*from* claudere) *an end, a conclusion.* Utar eâ clausulâ quâ soleo, Cic., *I shall conclude my letter as I generally do. It also signifies a clause, a particular disposition of a treaty, of a will,* &c. Clausula edicti, testamenti, &c. Cic.

1902. *Perpetuò. Perpetuùm. In perpetuùm.*

Perpetuo *and* Perpetuum, *perpetually, continually, are said of the present, past, and future time.* Miserè nimis cupio, ut cœpi, perpetuùm in lætitiâ degere. Ter. Virens perpetuò buxus. Ovid. Perpetuò perii, Ter., *I am undone for ever.* Facies perpetuò quæ fecisti. Cic.—In perpetuum, *for ever, is only said of future time.* Statueram in perpetuùm tacere. Cic. In perpetuùm res suas alienare. Id.

1903. *Perseverare. Persistere. Perstare.*

Perseverare, *to persevere, to continue constant.* In errore perseverare. Cic. Ad ultimum perseverare. Liv. Perseveras tu quidem, et in tuâ vetere sententiâ permanes. Cic.—Persistere, *to persist. We persevere through reflection; and persist through attachment and obstinacy.* In proposito persistere. Cic. In eâdem impudentiâ persistere. Liv.—Perstare, *to remain firm, both in the natural and figurative sense.* In limine perstat. Ter. Perstare in sententiâ. Cic. Negant posse, et in eo perstant. Id.

1904. *Perspicere. Prospicere.*

Perspicere, *to see plainly, thoroughly.* Homo cùm se ipse perspexerit, totumque tentârit, intelliget, &c. Cic. Fronte, ut aiunt, meum ergà te amorem perspicere potuisses. Id.—Prospicere, *to take a view afar off.* Quæ futura sunt prospicere. Ter. Ut spero, vel potiùs, ut prospicio. Cic. Prospicio, *with a dative case, signifies to look at, to take care of.* Consulite vobis, prospicite patriæ. Cic. Ut capiti et fortunis tuis prospiceres. Id.

1905. *Pertinere. Attinere.*

Pertinere, (tenere per) *to extend from one place to another, to pertain, to belong.* Venæ quæ pertinent ad jecur, eique adhærent. Cic. Planities ad illos montes pertinet. Plin. *Figuratively:* Latè patet hæc ars, et ad multos pertinet. Cic. Ad quos pertineat facinus vestigia nulla extant. Liv.—Attinere, (tenere ad) *to hold forth, to keep back.* Ni proximi prehensum vi attinuissent. Tac. Attineri custodiâ. Id. *Figuratively:* Ob amissum Augustum discordiis attinemur. Tac. Pertinet ad improbos suspicio maleficii; ad probos nihil attinet. *G. D.*

1906. *Pertinet. Attinet.*

These two verbs may be still considered as being impersonal. Attinet, *it concerns, it is interesting to:* Pertinet *denotes a greater concern or interest.* Ego quòd ad me attinet, idcircò taceo. Cic. Pertinet *would express more. In like manner,* Summa illùc pertinet, ut, &c. Cic. Attinet *would not express enough.*

1907. *Perversus. Præposterus.*

Perversus, (vertere per) *properly, turned upside down, overthrown.* Perversi oculi, Cic., *Squinting eyes. Figuratively: per-*

verse, ill-natured. Mentes perversæ. Ovid. More perverso. Cic.—PRÆPOSTERUS, (*from* præ *and* post) *preposterous, topsy-turvy, confused, beginning at the wrong end.* Præpostera gratulatio. Cic. Præposteris utimur consiliis, et acta agimus. Id. Quid tam perversum præposterumve excogitari potest? Id. Præposteros habes tabellarios, qui cùm à me discedunt, flagitant litteras; cùm ad me veniunt, nullas afferunt. Id. Perversus rerum ordinem et jura omnia susdeque habet; præposterus, temporis rationem non servat. *G. D.*

1908. *Pervertere. Subvertere.*

PERVERTERE, (vertere per) *to turn upside down, to overthrow.* Arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Jura omnia divina et humana pervertere. Cic. Volutare secùm quomodò Germanici liberos perverteret. Tac.—SUBVERTERE, (vertere sub) *to turn over, to undermine, to subvert.* Calceus, si pede major erit, subvertet; si minor, uret. Hor. Operum subvertere moles. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Cùm omnis domus delatorum interpretationibus subverteretur. Tac.

1909. *Pervigil. Pernox.*

PERVIGIL, *very or continually watching.* Anguis pervigil. Ovid. Canis pervigil. Sen. *Figuratively:* Ignis pervigil, Stat., *The Vestal-fire.*—PERNOX, *abiding or continuing all night long.* Præliumque ante lucem, sed luna pernox erat, commissum est. Liv.

1910. *Pervigilare. Pernoctare.*

PERVIGILARE, *to watch much, not to sleep all night long.* Nam vigilare leve est, pervigilare, grave. Mart. Pervigilando in armis. Liv. Non orat ut eam noctem pervigilet. Cic.—PERNOCTARE, *to tarry or continue all night long.* Pernoctare ad ostium carceris. Cic. *Figuratively*: Pernoctant nobiscum studia litterarum, peregrinantur, rusticantur. Cic.

1911. *Pervolare. Circumvolare. Subvolare.*

PERVOLARE, (volare per) *to fly about or all over.* Corvus pervolat varium iter. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Rumor pervolat. Ovid. Animus velociùs in hanc sedem et domum suam pervolabit. Cic.—CIRCUMVOLARE, *to fly round.* Naves circumvolat halcyon. Plin. *Figuratively:* Mors atris circumvolat alis. Hor. Nox atrâ circumvolat umbrâ. Virg.—SUBVOLARE, *to fly away a little, to begin to fly.* Pulli faciliùs sub matribus pinguescunt, si priusquàm subvolent, paucas subtrahas pinnas, ut uno loco quiescant. Plin. *Figuratively: to fly upwards or aloft.* Sic hæc (partes igneæ) sursum rectis lineis in cœlestem locum subvolent. Cic.

1912. *Pestifer. Pestilens.*

PESTIFER (pestem ferens) *is better said of animate beings, or of things which we fancy to have a soul.* Pestiferi cives. Cic. Pestifer et funestus Tribunatus. Id. Vitia pestifera, luxuria, avaritia, crudelitas. Id. Gaudium pestiferum. Id.—PESTILENS (*from* pestis) *is said of places, air, exhalations; and signifies pestilential, infectious, unwholesome.* Gravis et pestilens aspiratio cœli. Ovid. Inter locorum naturas quantùm intersit, videmus alios esse salubres, alios pestilentes. Cic. Pestilentior annus. Liv.

1913. *Pestis. Pestilentia.*

PESTIS (*from* perdere) *is said of any thing pernicious*; *plague, calamity, ruin, destruction.* Hujus imperii pestes. Cic. Tam detestabilis pestis nulla est quæ non homini ab homine nascatur. Id. Alii aliâ peste absumpti sunt, Liv., *They perished, some one way and some another way.* Ad pestem frugum tollendam, Id., *speaking of locusts that desolated Apulia.* Servatæ à peste carinæ, Virg., *Ships secured from the conflagration.* Pestis *is very seldom used by good authors to signify the infectious disorders. When Cicero says,* Ibes avertunt pestem ab Ægypto, *it is understood of serpents.*—PESTILENTIA, *infectious air, a contagious disorder.* De loco nunc quidem abiit pestilentia. Cic. Vastus atque desertus ager propter pestilentiam. Id. Quorum ex habitu et colore tum salubritatis, tum pestilentiæ signa percipi. Id. *Figuratively:* Oratio plena veneni et pestilentiæ. Catul.

1914. *Petere. Postulare. Flagitare. Efflagitare. Poscere. Deposcere. Exposcere. Expostulare.*

PETERE, *to request, to ask, to beg of one.* Peto à te, vel si pateris, oro. Cic. Omnibus precibus ab aliquo aliquid petere. Cæs. Petivit in beneficii loco. Cic.—POSTULARE, *to demand as a right, to require.* Postulabat magis quàm petebat. Q. Curt.—FLAGITARE, *to ask and demand with eagerness and clamour, as a thing due: hence* flagitium *in the sense of a pressing demand.* Flagitio cum majore post reddes tamen. Plaut. Tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, præteribo. Cic. Quanquàm hæc causa postulat, et si postulat, non flagitat tamen. Id. Pro quo cùm pactum flagitaret præmium, ingrata es, inquit, ore quæ nostro caput incolume abstuleris, et mercedem postules. Phæd.—EFFLAGITARE *increases upon* flagitare. Efflagitâsti quotidiano convicio, ut libros jam emittere inciperem. Cic. Notum efflagitat ensem. Virg.—POSCERE, *to ask as a price or salary.* Parentes pretium pro sepulturâ posceret. Cic. *It also implies an idea of eagerness of demanding.* Incipiunt postulare; poscere nimia. Cic. *It is besides used for* quærere, *in which case it expresses more importunity and eagerness in demanding.* Veniendi poscere causas. Virg.—DEPOSCERE *is said especially of a deserter, or such like, whom we ask to be surrendered to us by the enemy.* Aliquem ad supplicium deposcere. Cic.—EXPOSCERE *adds more eagerness to the meaning of* poscere, *but alters the sense a little, and signifies to desire earnestly.* Victoriam à Diis exposcere. Cic. Finemque pesti exposcunt. Liv.—EXPOSTULARE *adds to the idea of* postulare. Vix à Babilione, aut ab aliquo ejus simili hoc expostulare auderes, et impetrare posses. Cic. Minaciter cum iis expostulavit. Plaut. Candidatus petit consulatum, flagitat ab amicis, poscit, postulat à clientibus, ut adsint sibi petenti, seque deducant in forum. *G. D.*

1915. *Phalera. Torques. Monile.*

PHALERA, (*from* φαλὸς, *glittering*) *a sort of ornament worn by the Roman gentlemen or men of arms as well as by the chevaliers. It differed from the* TORQUES *in this, that* phalera *was flat, falling on the breast, and* torques *tight to the neck, and round.* Ut plerique nobilium aureos annulos, et phaleras deponerent. Cic. *It is also said of the trappings and other ornaments for horses.* Primus equum pha-

leris insignem victor habeto. Virg. Titus Manlius Galli torque detractâ cognomen invenit. Cic.—MONILE, *a necklace for ladies.* Dat digitis gemmas, dat longa monilia collo. Ovid. *Virgil supposes it to be worn by king Latinus's horses.* Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent. Virg.

1916. *Piare. Expiare. Procurare. Lustrare.*

PIARE, (*from* pius) *properly, to cherish.* Piare pietatem, Plaut., *To honour piety.* Nemo est qui magis suos piet liberos. Nonn. *It does generally signify to expiate or atone for.* Fulgura atque ostenta piare. Cic. Mors morte pianda est. Ovid.—EXPIARE, *to purify what is defiled.* Mari omnia quæ violata sunt expiari putantur. Cic. Cereris numen alicujus supplicio expiari volebant. Id.—PROCURARE, *properly, to take care of, to watch over,* Is procurat negotia Dionysii nostri. Cic. Corpora procurant. Virg. Procurare *is consecrated to religion.* Procurare monstra et prodigia, Liv., *To perform actually all the ceremonies necessary to avert the bad effect of an ominous prodigy.*—LUSTRARE, (*from* luere) *to purify, to make libations.* Lustrare exercitum, Cæs., *To muster an army, to make lustrations.* Lustrare exercitum, Cæs., *To number an army, because at the end of that ceremony lustrations took place.* Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras. Virg. *Figuratively : to travel over, to survey.* Pythagoras Ægyptum lustravit. Cic. Totum lustravit lumine corpus. Virg. Mox omnes artus, artuum et ligamina lustrare cœpit. Phæd.

1917. *Piacularis. Piabilis.*

PIACULARIS, (*from* pius, piare) *expiatory, that has the power to atone.* Piaculare sacrum facere. Liv. Piacularis victima. Plaut.—PIABILIS, *that may be expiated.* Piabile fulmen est. Ovid.

1918. *Piget. Pœnitet. Tædet. Pudet.*

PIGET, *to be loth or unwilling, to grieve at doing or undertaking a thing.* Referre piget quid crediderint homines. Liv. Piget *and* Pigritia *have the same origin.*—PŒNITET, (pœna tenet) *to repent, to be sorry or grieved.* Sapientis proprium est nihil facere quod pœniteat. Cic. Efficiam ne quem pacis per me pactæ pœniteat. Liv. Plato magistrum habuit non pœnitendum. Cic.—TÆDET (tædium tenet) *is the effect of weariness, of irksomeness.* Prorsùs vitæ tædet. Cic. Tædet ipsum Pompeium, vehementerque pœnitet. Id.—PUDET, (pudor tenet) *to be ashamed of.* Nimirùm id quod pudet faciliùs fertur quàm illud quod piget. Plaut. Sunt homines quos libidinis infamiæque suæ neque pudeat, neque tædeat. Cic. Non solùm piget hujus stultitiæ, sed etiam pudet. Id.

1919. *Pignerare. Pignerari. Oppignerare.*

PIGNERARE, (*from* pignus) *to pawn, to put out to pawn.* Unionem ex aure matris detractum pigneravit ad itineris impensas. Suet.—PIGNERARI, *to receive as a pawn.* Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet. Cic.—OPPIGNERARE *is the same as* pignerare, *with this difference, that it is used both in the active and passive voice.* Nùm illa oppignerare filiam, me invito, potuit ? Ter. Libelli etiam pro vino sæpè oppignerabantur. Cic. *It is not found used as a*

deponent. Figuratively: Verbum quo se oppigneraret, Sen., *The promise by which he had bound himself.*

1920. *Pileus. Pileolus.*

PILEUS, *a cap which was given to slaves in granting them their freedom.* Postero die servi ad pileum vocati, et carcere vincti emissi. Liv.—PILEOLUS, *a little cap, a small hat.* Nec turpe pueris pileolum nitidis imposuisse comis. Ovid.

1921. *Pingere. Adumbrare. Delineare.*

PINGERE, *to paint.* Pingere coloribus. Cic. Acu pingere. Ovid. *Figuratively: to describe.* Pingam Britanniam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo. Cic.—ADUMBRARE, *properly, to shade or shadow out.* Sub ortu Caniculæ palmeis tegetibus vineas adumbrabat. Col. *Figuratively: to take a sketch.* Quis pictor omnia quæ in rerum naturâ sunt adumbrare didicit? Quint. Dii adumbrati, Cic., *False Gods.* Adumbrata Dei intelligentia, Id., *An imperfect and superficial knowledge of God.*—DELINEARE, (*from* linea) *to delineate, to draw the outlines or sketch of any thing.* Apelles arrepto carbone extincto è foculo, imaginem in pariete delineavit. Plin.

1922. *Pinguis. Opimus. Obesus.*

PINGUIS, *greasy, fat.* Pingues agni. Virg. Pingues horti. Id. Pingues lacernæ. Juv. *Figuratively:* Pingue ingenium, Hor., *A thick-headed man.* Agamus pingui Minervâ, ut aiunt. Cic.—OPIMUS, *fleshy, in a good plight of body.* Boûm opimorum colla. Ovid. Opimus corporis habitus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Opimus ager. Cic. Opimum dicendi genus, Id., *A kind of speech too high or perhaps too abundant.* Accusatio opima, Id., *An accusation well grounded, full of things material.* Spolia opima, Liv., *were the spoils which a Roman general took from an enemy's general, after having killed him in a battle.* Cossus spolia opima regis interfecti gerens. Liv.—OBESUS, (*from* ob *and* edere) *plump, gross, corpulent.* Obesa terga. Virg. Obesus turdus. Hor. Venter obesus. Id. *Figuratively:* Nec naris obesæ juvenis, Hor., *A clever young man.*

1923. *Piscarius. Piscatorius. Piscosus.*

PISCARIUS, (*from* piscis) *of fish, pertaining to fish.* Copia piscaria. Plaut. Forum piscarium, Id., *The fish-market.*—PISCATORIUS, *belonging to fishers or fishing.* Piscatoria navis. Cæs. Forum piscatorium, Liv., *The place where fishers reside.*—PISCOSUS, *full of fishes.* Piscosus amnis. Ovid.

1924. *Placet. Libet.*

PLACET, *it pleases, it seems good to, or is the mind of.* Placuit, ut breviter sententias diceremus. Cic. Placitum est ut epistolæ nomine principis scriberentur, Tac., *It was determined that letters should be written in the prince's name.*—LIBET, *it likes, it contents one.* Non libet plura scribere . . . . nec sine summo scribo dolore. Cic. Id quod maximè mihi libet, Id., *What causes me the greatest pleasure.*

1925. *Plaga. Vulnus. Cicatrix. Ulcus.*

PLAGA, (*from* πλήσσω, *to strike*) *a blow with a whip or a rod.*

Dolor crepitusque plagarum. Cic. *It is said of the wound caused by blows.* Vix habet in nobis jam nova plaga locum. Ovid.—VULNUS, (*from* οὐλὴ) *a wound, bruise, or hurt.* Obligare vulnus. Cic. Ex vulneribus mori. Id. *Figuratively :* Vulnera conscientiæ. Cic. Juno æternum servans sub pectore vulnus. Virg. Regina.... vulnus alit venis. Id. Imponere vulnera Reipublicæ. Cic.—CICATRIX, *a scar or seam of a wound.* Luculentam ipse plagam accepit, ut docet cicatrix. Cic. Vulnus in antiquum rediit malè sana cicatrix. Ovid. *Figuratively :* Ne refricare obductam jam Reipublicæ cicatricem viderer. Cic.—ULCUS, *an ulcer, a sore in the flesh caused by corrosive and malignant humours.* Ferro summum ulceris os rescindere. Virg. Ulcera quæ cicatricem non trahunt. Plin. *Figuratively :* Ulcus tangere, Ter., *To rub on a sore place, to repeat old grievances.*

1926. *Plagæ. Retia. Casses. Reticulum.*

PLAGÆ, *wide nets or toils with great holes, to take wild beasts with.* Nexilibusque plagis silvas Erimanthidos ambit. Ovid.—CASSES, *hunters' nets of a concave form.* Decidit in casses præda petita meos. Ovid. Casses *comes from* cavus, *and is so called on account of its concavity.*—RETIA, *nets used to surround void and large tracts of ground.* Retia rara, plagæ, lato venabula ferro. Virg. Quæ minùs apparent retia vitat avis. Ovid.—RETICULUM, (*from* rete) *a cawl of net-work for a woman's head.* Reticulumque comis auratum ingentibus implet. Juv. *It signifies a little bag full of medicinal or fragrant herbs.* Reticulum ad nares sibi apponebat tenuissimo lino, plenum rosæ. Cic. Reticulum panis venales inter onusto fortè vehas humero. Hor.

1927. *Planè. Plenè.*

PLANE, *manifestly, plainly.* Planè et apertè loqui. Cic. Explicāri mihi tuum consilium planè volo, ut penitùs intelligam. Id.—PLENE, *fully, quite, completely.* Perfecti homines plenèque sapientes. Cic. Plenissimè dicere, Id., *Not to omit any thing.* Planè dicere, Id., *To speak with plainness and clearness.*

1928. *Plantæ. Plantarium.*

PLANTÆ, *plants, sprigs parted from the roots to be planted by themselves.* Hic plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum deposuit sulcis. Virg.—PLANTARIUM, *a plant of a tree or herb with a root on, shrubs, the place or nursery where plants are set.* Quædam in plantario insita eodem die transferuntur. Plin. Silvarumque aliæ pressos propaginis arcus expectant, et viva sua plantaria terrâ. Virg.

1929. *Plebeius. Plebicola.*

PLEBEIUS, (*from* plebs) *a plebeian, pertaining to the common people.* Plebeius homo. Cic. Plebeius sermo. Id. Purpura plebeia ac penè fusca. Id.—PLEBICOLA, (plebem colens) *a favourer of the common people, a popular man.* Qui ut plebicola videretur, libertinam duxit uxorem. Cic. Adeòque novum sibi induerat ingenium, ut plebicola repentè, atque omnis auræ popularis captator evaderet, pro truci insectatore plebis. Liv.

1930. *Plumeus. Plumosus. Plumatus.*

PLUMEUS, *made of feathers or down.* Culcitra plumea. Cic. To-

rus plumeus. Ovid.—PLUMOSUS, *full of feathers.* Plumosa avium pectora. Ovid.—PLUMATUS, *feathered, interwoven with divers colours like feathers.* Plumatum corpus. Cic. Plumatus auro, Lucan., *Interwoven or embroidered with gold.*

1931. *Poëma. Poësis. Poëtica.*

POEMA, (*from* ποιέω, fingo) *properly, a fiction, the work of the poet.* Platonis locutio, etsi absit à versu, tamen quòd incitatus feratur, clarissimis verborum luminibus utatur, potiùs poëma putandum, quàm comicorum poëtarum, apud quos, nisi quòd versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud quotidiani dissimile sermonis. Cic.—POESIS, *poetry, a poet's works.* Ut pictura poësis erit. Hor. Virgilii poësis *includes all Virgil's works; whereas* poëma *is only said of a part*: *the Georgics of the same are* poëma, *his Æneid is* poëma.—POETICA *or* Poëtice, *the art of poets, the art of making verses.* Seriùs nos poëticam accepimus. Cic. O præclaram emendatricem vitæ, poëticam! Id. *With* poëtica, ars *is understood.*

1932. *Pœnas petere. Pœnas repetere.*

PŒNAS PETERE, *to cause one to undergo a punishment.* Ut pœnas ab optimo quoque peteret. Cic. Contumeliarum pœnas petere. Sall. —PŒNAS REPETERE, *to take vengeance on.* Hæ sunt impiis assiduæ domesticæque furiæ, quæ dies noctesque parentum pœnas à consceleratis filiis repetant. Cic. Leges pœnas repetunt ab injusto judice, qui pœnas ab innocente petiit. *G. D.*

1933. *Poëta. Vates.*

POETA, *a poet, one that writes or makes verses.* Græci poëtæ. Cic. —VATES, (quasi fates, *from* φημί) *one that foretells things.* Bonus vates esse poteras cùm quæ sunt futura videas. Plaut. Vates sibylla. Virg. *As oracles were emitted in verses, poets have been called* vates. Sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus. Hor.

1934. *Polire. Limare. Dolare.*

POLIRE, *to polish, to make shining.* Polire arma. Stat. Cur ego sollicitâ poliam mea carmina curâ. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Poliendæ orationis ignarus. Cic. Æsopus auctor quam materiam reperit, hanc ego polivi versibus senariis. Phæd.—LIMARE, (*from* lima) *to file off.* Cornua elephanti limare. Plin. *Figuratively:* Nostrorum hominum urbanitate limatus. Cic. Limatur ipsa veritas in disputatione. Id. Si mendacium subtiliter limâsset à radicibus. Phæd. Limare, *coming from* limus, *crooked, has another sense.* Non istìc obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, Hor., *Nobody looks with jealousy at my profits.*—DOLARE, *to chop or shape with a carpenter's ax, to smooth with a plane.* Quis robur illud cecidit, dolavit, inscripsit? Cic. *Figuratively:* Cœlius historiam, sicut potuit, dolavit. Cic. Lumbos fuste dolat. Hor.

1935. *Polliceri. Pollicitari. Promittere. Adpromittere. Spondere. Despondere.*

POLLICERI, (*from* liceri) *to promise, to offer.* Is ultrò nobis pollicitus est et dabit. Cic. Græcia dextram tendit Italiæ, suumque ei præsidium pollicetur. Id.—POLLICITARI, (*its frequentative*) *to*

make many offers and promises. Sollicitando et pollicitando eorum animos lactas. Ter.—PROMITTERE, (mittere pro) *to send before. In this meaning we say* promittere capillum, barbam, *to let the hair or beard grow. It is more commonly used for to promise or give one's word.* Ad cœnam mihi promitte.... promisit. Phæd. Nequè me herculè minùs ei prolixè de tuâ voluntate promisi, quàm eram solitus de meâ polliceri. Cic. Nihil tibi ego tùm de meis opibus pollicebar, sed horum erga me benevolentiam promittebam. Id.—ADPROMITTERE, *to promise what was promised before.* Cùm id ita futurum T. Roscius Capito adpromitteret, crediderunt; priùs enim illud ipsum promissum erat à Chrysogono. Cic.—SPONDERE, (*from* σπένδω, *to make a treaty*) *to promise with security and pledge.* Dependendum tibi est quod mihi pro illo spopondisti. Cic. Futurum esse promittunt et spondent. *It signifies to promise in marriage.* Spondes-ne mihi hanc uxorem? Plaut.—DESPONDERE, 1. *To promise.* Desponsam homini Syriam ademi, Cic., *I took away from him the government of Syria that had been promised to him.* 2. *To dedicate.* Librum de finibus Bruto, ut tibi placuit, despondi. Cic. 3. *To grant, to affiance.* Tulliolam Cneio Pisoni despondimus. Cic. Cornificius adolescens Orestillæ filiam sibi despondit, Id., *Cornificius has been betrothed to the daughter of Orestilla.* Despondere *is besides taken in an opposite sense,* non spondere. Despondere animos, Liv., *To fall into despair. There is no foundation for the saying of some Grammarians:* Pollicemur spontè, promittimus rogati.

1936. *Pomifer. Pomosus.*

POMIFER, (poma ferens) *bearing fruit.* Montes pomiferi. Ovid. —POMOSUS, *full of fruit.* Pomosus hortus. Tibul.

1937. *Pomum. Malum. Pyrum. Nux. Bacca.*

POMUM, *any kind of fruit growing on trees. Ovid, speaking of nuts, says,* Poma cadunt mensis non interdicta secundis. Pomum unedonis, Plin., *The fruit of the strawberry-tree.* Mitibus pomis caput decorum autumni. Virg.—MALUM *is said of soft fruit, such as peaches, apples, &c.* Aurea mala, Virg., *Oranges.* Punicum malum, Col., *A peach.*—PYRUM *is only said of pears.* Vesci pyris. Hor.—NUX *is properly said of all fruits that have a hard shell, and their inside good to eat.* Castaneæ nuces, Virg., *Chesnuts.*—BACCA, *any small stone-fruit, a berry, an olive berry.* Agricola cùm florem oleæ videt, baccam quoque se videre putat. Cic. Lauri baccæ. Virg. Baccas frondentis acanthi. Id.

1938. *Pondus. Pondo. Momentum. Onus.*

PONDUS, *weight, a load or burden.* Magnum auri pondus. C. Nep. In terram feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera. Cic. *Figuratively:* Cùm sententiæ nostræ magnum in senatu pondus haberent. Cic. Ego hoc meis ponderibus examinabo. Id. Grave ipsius conscientiæ pondus. Id.—PONDO, (*indeclinable both in the singular and plural*) *a pound weight.* Coronam auream libræ pondo Jovi dicatam esse scribitur. Liv. Auri pondo quinque abstulit. Cic. (librarum *understood.*)—MOMENTUM, (*from* moveo) *the tongue of a balance.* Omnia ex alterâ parte collocata vix minimi momenti instar obtinent. Cic. *Figuratively:* Facere momentum in dando adimendoque regno. Liv.

Rem aliquam ponderare momento suo, Cic., *To set a proper value on a thing.*—ONUS, *a burden, a load, what we are to, or can, carry.* Abjicere onus. Cic. Cùm gravius dorso subit onus. Hor. *Figuratively:* Deponere onus officii. Cic. Hoc nil ad te: nostrum est onus, Id., *This is no concern of yours: it is our business.*

1939. *Ponè. Post.*

PONE *and* POST *are sometimes adverbs and sometimes prepositions.* Ponè *is always said of a place.* Ponè subit conjux. Virg. Ponè castra. Liv. Post *is said either of place or time.* Post mihi non simili pœna commissa luetis. Virg. Post diem tertium. Cic. Post tergum. Cæs. Tu post carecta latebas. Virg.

1940. *Ponere. Collocare.*

PONERE, *to put, to lay, to set.* Mensam poni jubet. Hor. *Figuratively:* Curam in re aliquâ ponere. Cic. Formidinem improbis ponere. Id. *It is also used to express to lay a thing down, to quit.* Ponite corde metum. Virg. Ponit personam amici, cùm inquit judicis.—COLLOCARE, (*from* locus) *to put a thing carefully in a place appropriated for it, to place.* Suo quidque loco collocare. Cic. Ponere castra *is simply to encamp; but* collocare castra *is to set up a camp designedly, in such or such a place. Figuratively:* Collocare in matrimonium filiam. Cic. Spem suam in aliquo collocare. Id. Ponere *would have a different sense.*

1941. *Pontifex. Sacerdos. Antistes. Præsul.*

PONTIFEX. *It is generally believed that the name of* Pontifex *originated from this circumstance, that the care of religious rites and matters, and the construction of the bridge Sublicius, were intrusted with the same officers, and that the people gave them the name of one of these offices which appeared the most considerable in the eyes of the multitude: upon the whole,* Pontifex *was the name of a dignity particular to the Roman republic, and which was conferred by the people; instead of which* SACERDOS *was a general name of those who were employed in the service of the altars; I mean to say, of those who held the first rank amongst them. For there was a second order of ministers of religion, and servants under them, who had not this name.* Pontifex *only related to sacred rights authorized by the laws of the Republic.* Præsunt sacris pontifices. Cic. *The* Pontifices *decided with a sovereign authority in matters pertaining to religion.* Sacerdos (sacris deditus) *was a man consecrated to divine worship: every* Pontifex *was* Sacerdos; *but each* Sacerdos *was not* Pontifex. *The Aruspices, and other religious ministers, who did not offer up sacrifices, were* Sacerdotes, *and not* Pontifices. *The Roman hierarchy did not acknowledge the title of* ANTISTES (ante stare). *The highest pontiff would have felt himself affronted, had he been ranked promiscuously amongst those tribes of Grecian and Phrygian priests called* antistites. Potitii ab Evandro edocti antistites sacri ejus per multas ætates fuerunt. Liv. Antistes *was the high-priest of a temple. Figuratively:* Antistes artis. Cic. Juris antistes, Quint., *An eminent lawyer.*—PRÆSUL (*from* præ, *and* salire) *was the first of the priests of Mars who began the dancing, and was the leader of the rest in dancing and jumping.* Præsul enim erat primus Saliorum. Liv.

1942. *Pontificius. Pontificalis.*

Although these two words may be sometimes used the one instead of the other, PONTIFICIUS *is properly said of what pertains to the person or dignity of a pontiff, or high-priest; and* PONTIFICALIS, *of what belongs to either in a relation not so strict.* Jus pontificium *is the rights pertaining to the dignity of a pontiff.* Jus pontificale, *the rights flowing from his dignity, or granted to the pontiff by custom, though not essential to his dignity. Likewise* Pontificii libri *are the books relating to the dignity or person of a pontiff;* Pontificales libri *are books treating of pontifical rites or ceremonies.*

1943. *Popina. Caupona. Taberna.*

POPINA, *a mean eating-house, a paltry public-house.* Uncta popina. Hor. Tu ex tenebricosâ popinâ Consul extractus. Cic.—CAUPONA, *a tavern.* Vivere in cauponâ. Hor. Nonne tibi nox erat pro die? Non solitudo pro frequentiâ? Caupona pro oppido? Cic. —TABERNA, (*synonymous with the other two*) *an inn, an eating- and lodging-house.* Diversoria taberna. Cic. Divertere in tabernam. Id.

1944. *Populus. Plebs. Popellus. Vulgus.*

Under the word POPULUS, *we understand the multitude of individuals composing a whole nation, without distinction of rank or birth.* Populus Romanus. Cic. Hinc populum latè regem belloque superbum. Virg. *It is said of that part of the Republic which included the most distinguished and richest inhabitants.* Populo plebique Romanæ benè ac feliciter eveniret. Cic. *Livy, speaking of the tribunes of the people, says,* Non populi, sed plebis magistratum esse.—PLEBS *is the common people, all but the senators and nobles.* Si quadringentis sex septem millia desunt, est animus tibi, sunt mores, est lingua fidesque, plebs eris, Hor., *You shall not be admitted into the equestrian order.*—POPELLUS, (*diminutive of* populus) *the rabble or mob.* Vilia vendentem tunicato scuta popello. Hor.—VULGUS, *the common people, the rude multitude, is generally taken in a bad sense.* Infidum vulgus. Hor. Odi profanum vulgus et arceo. Id. *Although born a nobleman, one may belong to the* vulgus, *on account of ignorance, ill-manners,* &c.

1945. *Porta. Janua. Fores. Valvæ. Ostium. Limen.*

PORTA (*from* portare). *Anciently, when they were about to build a town, they marked the circumference of it with a plough, and he who was intrusted with the plan lifted up that plough in the place where the entrance into the town was intended to be.* Aratrum sustollat, *says Cato,* et portam vocet. Viam relinquebant in muro, quâ in oppidum portarent. Varr. Porta *is the opening made in the wall.* Introire portâ. Cic. *It is used by poets to express a door on its hinges.* Æratæ portæ. Ovid. Objicere portas. Virg. *Figuratively:* Utar eâ portâ quam primùm videro. Cic.—JANUA, (*from* Janus) *a gate, the first entry into a house.* A januâ quærere aliquem, Cic., *To ask for some one at the door. Figuratively:* Ingredi januâ in causam.—FORES (*from* foris) *is properly said of a door put on hinges.* Fores portarum semi-apertæ. Cic. Fores effringere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Fores amicitiæ aperire. Cic.—VALVÆ (*from* volvere) *is generally said of folding-doors.* Valvæ bifores. Ovid. In templo Herculis, valvæ clausæ

repagulis. Cic.—Ostium, (*from* os) *the door of a chamber, of an apartment.* Aperto ostio dormire. Cic. *It is said of an entrance of the mouth of a river or haven.* Ostium portûs. Cic. Ostium fluminis. Id.—Limen, *the lintel or threshold of a door.* Limen superum inferumque. Plaut. Ostium limenque carceris. Cic. *Poets oftentimes use it for the door itself, and even for the whole house.* Perrumpere limina, Virg., *To break down the gates.* Exilio domos et dulcia limina mutant. Id. Penetrant aulas et limina regum. Id. *Figuratively*: Limen Musarum. Phæd.

1946. *Posse. Quire. Pollere. Valere.*

There is a delicate difference between Posse *and* Quire, *that may appear more fine and more curious than useful in practice.* Possum *expresses the power resulting from strength and consequence, offices, authority,* &c. Queo *expresses mere possibility under the existing circumstances. A few examples out of Cicero's works will clearly point out this difference.* Posse plurimùm gratiâ apud aliquem. Cic. Quire plurimùm *would be improper.* Quoad possum et mihi licet. Id. Quoad queo *would be bad Latin.* Non queo reliqua scribere, tanta vis lacrymarum est. Id. Qui sibi ipse sapienter prodesse non quit, nequicquam sapit. Id. Possum *and* non potest *would not do so well.*—Pollere, *to be mighty.* Pollere in Republicâ. Cic. Plus pollet, meliorque est filius patre. Id. *We very properly say,* Possum errare, *but never* Polleo *or* Valeo errare.—Valere, *to be strong, to be in health.* Nos hìc valemus rectè, et, quò meliùs valeamus, operam dabimus. Cic. Fiet autem quodcumque volent qui valebunt, valebunt autem arma. Id. Pollere *and* Valere *are still more generally said of advantangeous qualities.* Pollere, valere ingenio, doctrinâ, &c. Cic.

1947. *Possidere. Tenere. Habere.*

Possidere, (quasi in posse suo habere) *to possess, to have in one's own use and possession.* Sua esse omnia, atque à se possideri sicut propria volunt philosophi. Cic. Hi sunt agri in Africâ qui ab Hiempsale possidentur. Id.—Tenere, *to hold fast, to have in one's hand.* Quæque procurator tenuerit, pro domino possederit. Cic. In manu poculum tenere. Id. *Figuratively:* Decus tenere. Cic. Teneri legibus et solvi. Id. Tenere locum aliquem, Liv., *To inhabit a place.* Ille tenet et scit, &c. Cic. *It would be bad Latin to say, as our modern Latin scholars say commonly,* Teneri ad aliquid faciendum.—Habere, *to have. It is not necessary a thing should actually be in our hand that it may be said we have it; it is enough that it belongs to us, either by right of possession or otherwise.* Quod ille bello captum possideret haberetque. Liv. Possidere *is only said of an actual proprietor*; habere *and* tenere *may be said of a tenant.* Habere et tenere potest etiam fur et nequam; possidet nemo, nisi qui rei relictæ aut donatæ aut emptæ dominus est, *according to lawyers.*

1948. *Posterus. Posterior.*

Posterus, (*from* post) *that comes after or follows.* Id ei postero die venit in mentem. Cic. Laude posterâ crescere. Hor. Posteri, Cic., *Posterity.*—Posterior, *the last, when speaking of two.* Posteriores cogitationes sapientiores esse solent. Cic. (prioribus *under-*

stood.) Posterus *denotes that a thing has been placed after others in order of time; and* posterior *denotes a comparison.* Suam salutem posteriorem communi salute ducere, Cic., *To prefer public to private safety.*

1949. *Postremum. Postremò.*

POSTREMUM, *the last time, for the last time.* Hodiè postremùm me vides, si hoc facis. Ter.—POSTREMÒ, *at last.* Omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremò etiam vectigalia vestra venierint. Cic. Postremò id mihi da negotii. Ter

1950. *Postulatio. Postulatum.*

POSTULATIO, *a demand, the act of demanding or asking.* Æqua atque honesta postulatio. Cic. *It also signifies a petition or begging of a favour.* Eodem ostento postulationem Telluri deberi dicitur. Cic. Postulationes decretæ Jovi. Id. *Sometimes it signifies an expostulation or complaint.* Neque lites ullæ inter eas, postulatio nunquam. Ter.—POSTULATUM, *the thing asked for, the demand made.* Legati ultrò ab illo ad nos intolerabilia postulata retulerunt. Cic. Ariovistus ad postulata Cæsaris pauca respondit. Cæs.

1951. *Potestas. Potentia.*

POTESTAS, (*from* posse) *power, dominion, government.* Populus omnem potestatem de bonis tradidit nobis. Cic. *He who was appointed by the people to superintend a business, or to be a head in any public department, was said to be* in potestate.—POTENTIA, *power, puissance, force.* Potentia est ad sua conservanda, et alteriûs obtinenda idonearum rerum facultas. Cic. Potentiam consequi. Id. Potentia *consists in what we can do*; *and* potestas *in what we may do.*

1952. *Potestas. Magistratus.*

POTESTAS *expresses here any power whatever.* Lex, quâ Pompeio potestas rei frumentariæ daretur. Cic. Hanc vos tribuno potestatem dabitis. Id. Permittere alicui potestatem faciendi aliquid. Id.—MAGISTRATUS *is said of a power that gives a jurisdiction. It is said both of the power and the person invested with it.* Est igitur proprium munus magistratûs, intelligere se gerere personam civitatis, debereque ejus dignitatem et decus sustinere, servare leges, jura describere, ea fidei suæ commissa meminisse. Cic. Legum ministri magistratus. Id. Creare et gerere magistratum, et gerere potestatem. Id. Magistratus est ille qui tria verba de jure dicundo effari potest, do, dico, addico. Id. Atque abeuntem magistratu concionis habendæ potestate privavit. Id. Magistratûs hæc est vis, ut præsit, præscribatque recta et utilia, et conjuncta cum legibus : ut enim magistratibus leges, ita populo præsunt magistratus, verèque dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum. Id.

1953. *Potestas. Imperium. Ditio.*

POTESTAS (*synonymous with* imperium) *is said of civil affairs; and* IMPERIUM, *of warlike ones.* Si hoc fieri possit ut quisquam nullis comitiis imperium aut potestatem assequi possit. Cic. Jurisdictionem de fidei commissis potestatibus delegavit. Suet. Obstupescent posteri, imperia, provincias, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos. Cic.

—Ditio, *power, authority, jurisdiction.* In ditione alicujus esse. Cic. Nationes quæ in eorum regno ac ditione sunt. Id. Romani magistratûs potestatem verebantur; ducis imperio parebant, ditionem amplificabant. *G. D.*

1954. *Potiùs. Satiùs.*

Potius, (*from* potis) *rather.* Depugna potiùs quàm servias. Cic. Oratio in quâ non vis potiùs, sed delectatio postulatur. Id. *It is said of time.* Quæ ejus festinatio, nisi ut ad urbem potiùs exercitum maximum adduceret? Cic.—Satius, (*from* satis) *better.* Mori satiùs est quàm turpiter vivere. Cic.—Video cum altero vinci satiùs esse, quàm cum altero vincere. Id.

1955. *Potus. Potio. Potatio.*

Potus, *drink, drinking.* Cùm ea pars animi sit immoderato obstupefacta potu atque pastu. Cic.—Potio, *the act of drinking.* In mediâ potione exclamavit mulier, se mori. Cic. *It is said of all kinds of drink, even of a medical draught.* Multo cibo et potione completi. Cic. Medicus primâ potione sustulit mulierem, Id., *The physician killed that woman by the first draught he gave her.*—Potatio, (*frequentative of* potio) *the act of drinking hard, of drunkenness.* Hesternâ potatione oscitans. Cic.

1956. *Præceptio. Præceptum.*

Præceptio, (*from* præ *and* capere) *properly, the act of taking before.* Saturninus, qui nos reliquit hæredes, quadrantem Reipublicæ nostræ dedit, deindè pro quadrante præceptionem quadringentorum millium. Plin. jun. *It is most generally said of instruction, or of the act of giving precepts.* Propria est ea præceptio Stoicorum.—Præceptum, *the precept itself.* Dare præcepta de aliquâ re. Cic. Tenendum est hoc officii præceptum, ne quem unquàm innocentem judicio capitis accersas. Id. *It is said of command.* Haud mora: continuo matris præcepta facescit. Virg.

1957. *Præcipuè. Præsertim. Apprimè. Imprimis. Cumprimis.*

Præcipue *and* Præsertim *ought not to be mistaken the one for the other.* Præcipuè *is opposed to* communiter, universaliter, *and signifies particularly, especially.* Neque ego nunc præcipuè de consularibus disputo, universi senatûs communis est ista laus. Cic. Labor in hoc defendendo præcipuè meus est, studium verò conservandi hominis commune mihi vobiscum esse debet. Id.—Præsertim, *chiefly, principally, above all.* Non tam ista me sapientiæ fama delectat, falsa præsertim. Cic. Præcipuè *would be bad Latin.*—Apprime, *very much, very well, perfectly, quite.* Apprimè invitâ est utile, ut ne quid nimis. Ter. Id apprimè rectè dicitur. Cic.—Imprimis *and* Cumprimis, *in the first place, first of all.* Imprimis venerare Deos. Virg. Omnes cupimus, ego imprimis, quàm primùm te videre. Cic. Homo domi suæ cumprimis locuples. Cic. Juris civilis imprimis peritus. Cic.

1958. *Præcipuus. Principalis.*

Præcipuus, (*from* præ *and* capere) *special, particular to one.* Amorem quemdam præcipuum in eos qui procreati sunt, ingenerat natura. Cic. Tùm communibus malis, tùm præcipuis oppressus sum.

Id. Ut cætera paria Tuberoni cum Varro fuissent; hoc certè præcipuum Tuberonis fuit, quòd, &c. Id.—PRINCIPALIS, (primum caput) *first, principal, primordial.* Principalis significatio verbi, Quint., *The primitive signification of a word.* Causæ principales et perfectæ. Cic. *It also signifies of or belonging to princes.* Nullo principali paratu, sed vetere egestate conspicuus. Tac.

1959. *Præcurrere. Procurrere.*

PRÆCURRERE, (currere præ) *to run or make speed before.* Abi, præcurre, ut domi sint parata omnia. Ter. Præcurrunt equites. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Studio aliquem præcurrere. Cic. Præcurrit amicitia judicium. Id. Horum uterque Isocratem ætate præcurrit. Id.—PROCURRERE, (currere pro) *to move forward.* Quoties quæque cohors procurreret. Cæs. Procurrere in publicum. Liv. *Figuratively:* In mare procurrit Apenninus. Hor.

1960. *Prædicere. Prodicere.*

PRÆDICERE, *to tell beforehand, to foretell.* Quo in bello nihil adversi accidit, non prædicente me. Cic. In multos annos solis defectiones prædicuntur. Id.—PRODICERE, *to adjourn, to appoint another time or term.* Diem alicui prodicere, Liv., *To fix another day in lieu of the day that has been appointed: which was the case when a business had not been terminated.*

1961. *Prædictio. Prædicta. Vaticinatio. Vaticinium. Divinatio. Oraculum.*

PRÆDICTIO, (dicere præ) *a prediction, an act of foretelling.* Habet fidem prædictio nostra. Cic. Fatorum veteres prædictiones. Id.—PRÆDICTA, *the things foretold.* Vatum prædicta interpretari. Cic. Panætius astrologorum prædicta rejecit. Id.—VATICINATIO, (quasi faticinatio, *from* fata canere) *a prophesying, a divination.* Sibyllinæ vaticinationes. Cic.—VATICINIUM, *the prophecy itself, the thing prophesied.* Plena est vita his vaticiniis, sed non conferenda, cùm sæpè falsa sint. Plin.—DIVINATIO, *the art of foretelling, of guessing things to come.* Divinatio est earum rerum quæ fortuitæ putantur prædictio atque præsensio. Cic. Potest autem quis, cùm divinationem habeat, errare aliquandò. Id.—ORACULUM, (*from* os, oris) *an oracle, an answer from the Gods.* Oracula ex eo appellata sunt, quòd inest his Deorum oratio. Cic. Scitatum oracula Phœbi mittimus. Virg. Illud verum est M. Catonis oraculum; nihil agendo homines malè agere discunt. Col.

1962. *Præditus. Instructus. Ornatus.*

PRÆDITUS, (datus præ) *endowed with.* Judicio minùs firmo præditus. Cic. Magistratu summo præditus. Id. Luctu præditus. Id. Quid faceret illâ ætate præditus? Id. Amicitiâ et audaciâ præditus. Id. Vitio perspicuo et grandi præditum ponere exemplum. Id. Studio venandi præditus. Id.—INSTRUCTUS, (*from* in *and* strues) *furnished, equipped, accoutred, accommodated.* Instructus telis exercitus. Cic. Omnibus rebus instructum et paratum convivium. Id. Instructus ad cædem. Liv. *Figuratively:* Instructior doctrinis. Cic. Instructior à philosophiâ, à jure civili, ab historiâ. Id. Ad dicendum instructissimus à naturâ. Id.—ORNATUS, *adorned, set off, dressed,*

decked. Instructus et ornatus artibus. Cic. Ornata rebus omnibus domicilia. Id. Instructa et ornata exercitu et pecuniâ provincia. Id. Honoribus amplissimis, fortunisque maximis, conjuge, liberis, et affinibus ornatus imperator. Id. Navis inter alias ornatior. Id. Ornatus ex suis virtutibus, Ter., *A man treated as he deserves to be.*

1963. *Prædo. Pirata. Direptor. Prædator.*

Prædo, (*from* præda) *a robber either by sea or land, a pillager.* Omnium templorum atque tectorum, totiûsque urbis prædo. Cic. Si cui naviganti, quem prædones insequantur, Deus dixerit, ejice te de navi, &c. Id.—Pirata, (*from* πείρω, *to pass or cross over*) *a pirate, a corsair, a robber on the sea.* Istum clàm à piratis ob hunc archipiratam pecuniam accepisse. Cic. Quis unquam prædo fuit tam nefarius, quis pirata tam barbarus? Id.—Direptor, (diversim rapiens) *a pillager, one that plunders and carries away things from all parts.* Direptor et vexator urbis. Cic.—Prædator, *one in the very act of robbing or plundering.* Quos in eodem genere prædatorum direptorumque pono. Cic. *It may still be observed that* direptor *denotes more violence.*

1964. *Præesse. Præsidere.*

Præesse, (esse præ) *to be over, as the head and chief ruler*; *to have the charge or superintendance of a thing.* Faciendæ alicui rei publicè præesse. Cic. Præesse navibus et classi. Id. Cùm huic quæstioni judex præesses. Id.—Præsidere, (sedere præ) *to preside, to have the guarding of.* Ad opem præstandam præesse, *says Valla.* Vos etiam atque etiam imploro, sanctissimæ Deæ, quæ cunctæ Siciliæ præsidetis. Cic. Præsidere rebus urbanis. Id. *We may say:* Deus præsidet mundo; architectus ædificandæ domui præest. *G. D.*

1965. *Præfectus. Legatus.*

Præfectus, (factus præ) *any principal officer who has the management, care, or charge of a thing*; *a superintendant.* Præfectus moribus. Cic. Præfectus castris. Id. Ærarii præfectus. Liv. Præfectus classis. Cic.—Legatus, *a deputy, an ambassador sent by a prince, with a commission to treat of business with another power.* Missi legati de magnis rebus. Hor. Legati responsa ferunt. Virg. *It also signifies a lieutenant, he who fills up the place or office of one who is absent.* Pompeius Hispaniam provinciam per legatos administravit. Cic. Neque se ignorare quid sit officium legati qui fiduciariam operam obtineret. Cæs.

1966. *Præjudicium. Præjudicata opinio.*

Præjudicium, (dicere jus præ) *a kind of forejudging before the final judgement.* De quo non præjudicium, sed planè judicium factum putatur. Cic. *It is not only a preparatory judgement, but also a definitive judgement, which it is believed has been passed upon somebody.* Præjudicium *is also said of a precedent in law, tried before in a case much alike.* Cùm Oppianicum jam perditum, et duobus judicatum præjudiciis videret. Cic. *It never was used by good authors in the sense of prejudice or prepossession. In this sense they make use of* Præjudicata opinio. Præjudicata opinio obruit judicium. Phæd. Tantùm opinio præjudicata poterat, ut etiam sine ratione valeret auctoritas. Cic.

1967. *Prælium. Pugna. Certamen. Certatio. Dimicatio.*

PRÆLIUM, *a battle.* Prælio conserto. Liv. Non prælio modò, sed bello vinci. Id.—PUGNA (*from* pugnus, *a fist*). *Men, before the invention of weapons, used to fight with their fists.* Pugna *always signifies a close engagement, and seems to be of a private nature; but* prælium *is of a general one.* Nonnunquam res ad manus atque pugnam veniebat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum! Cic. *The battles at Cannæ between the Carthaginians and Romans, at Pharsalia between Cæsar and Pompey, are* prælia; *but the fighting whereby the Horatii and Curiatii decided the fate of Rome and Alba, is* pugna.—CERTAMEN, *according to Donatus, is the thing contested for.* Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo. Virg. *It is said of any quarrel in which all parties contend for the mastery.* Gladiatorium vitæ certamen, quod ferro decernitur. Cic. In certamen cum aliquo venire. Id. Ex certamine histrionum. Tac. Certamina divitiarum. Hor.—CERTATIO, *the act of fighting or striving, either in a natural or moral way.* Certatio corporum. Cic. Atque hæc inter eos sit honesta certatio. Id. Mulctæ certatio, Liv., *A contest about a fine.*—DIMICATIO, (*from* dis *and* micare) *a decisive contest or battle.* Nos autem jam in aciem dimicationemque veniamus. Cic. In extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunæ. Id.

1968. *Prælium facere. Prælium committere.*

PRÆLIUM FACERE, *to stand out a battle.* Is et prælia aliquot secunda fecit. Liv.—PRÆLIUM COMMITTERE, *to begin or engage in a battle.* Postquàm eò ventum est, undè à ferentariis prælium committi posset, maximo clamore infestis signis concurrunt. Sall.

1969. *Præloqui. Proloqui.*

PRÆLOQUI, (loqui præ) *to speak before, to speak by way of preface.* Vix hæc erat prælocutus. Cic. Quæ ad conciliandos sibi judicum animos præloquuntur. Quint.—PROLOQUI, (loqui pro) *to speak out or at length, to speak freely what one thinks.* Prolocutum dicimus, cum animo quod habuit extulit loquendo. Varr. Censen' ullum me verbum potuisse proloqui? Ter. *Our word Prologue originates from* proloqui.

1970. *Præmaturus. Præcox.*

PRÆMATURUS, (maturus præ) *premature, is properly said of fruits ripening before their time.* Qui præmaturum fructum cucumeris habere volet. Col. *Figuratively:* Præmatura mors. Plin. Hyems præmatura. Tac. Præmatura denunciatio periculosa est. Cic.—PRÆCOX, (coctus præ) *precocious, ripe before its time.* Solent crebræ pluviæ præcoces fructus facere. Col. *Figuratively:* Precox ingenium. Quint. Præcox fatum, Sen., *An untimely death.* Præcox *is said of fruits that come out before others of the same species.* Præmaturi fructus *do not generally taste so good as others ripening in proper time.*

1971. *Præmunire. Permunire.*

PRÆMUNIRE, (munire præ) *to fortify beforehand.* Isthmum præmunire instituit. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Hæc præmuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni nostro, Cic., *All these things are so many preparatives to*

the rest of my speech.—PERMUNIRE, *to fortify strongly, to finish a fortification begun.* Quæ munimenta inchoaverat permuniit. Liv.

1972. *Præparatio. Provisio.*

PRÆPARATIO, (parare præ) *a preparing, a preparation.* Diligens præparatio in omnibus negotiis priusquàm aggrediare adhibenda est. Cic.—PROVISIO, (videre pro) *foresight, a forecasting, a provision against future exigencies.* Posteri temporis provisio. Cic. Provisio animi, et præparatio multùm prodest ad minuendum dolorem. Id.

1973. *Præponere. Præferre.*

PRÆPONERE, (ponere præ) *to put before or first.* Ultima primis præponere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Salutem populi Romani vitæ suæ præposuit. Cic. Agesilaüs opulentissimo regno præposuit bonam existimationem. C. Nep.—PRÆFERRE, (ferre præ) *properly, to carry before.* Sinistrâ retinebat arcum, dextrâ ardentem facem præferebat. Cic. *Figuratively: to show.* Præferre sensus apertè, Cic., *To advance or hasten.* Prætulit triumphi diem, Liv., *He advanced the day of his triumph.* Præposuit *would not do here. It also signifies to prefer in choice.* Salutem Reipublicæ suis commodis præferre. Cic. Præponere *would convey the same sense.*

1974. *Præponere. Præficere.*

PRÆPONERE (*synonymous with* præficere) *expresses an authority less absolute.* Oraculo præposita sacerdos. Cic. Præpositus bello imperator. Id.—PRÆFICERE, (facere præ) *to put in authority, to set one over.* Præficere legatos legionibus. Cæs. Seditiosos homines præficiebant Reipublicæ. Cic. Præficere magistratum procurationi. Id.

1975. *Præruptus. Abruptus. Abscissus.*

PRÆRUPTUS, (ruptus præ) *craggy, steep, dangerous to climb up.* Præruptior collis. Cic. Prærupta saxa. Id.—ABRUPTUS, (ruptus ab) *broken off.* Ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes. Virg. Naturâ locus jam antè præceps, recenti terræ lapsu in pedum mille admodùm altitudinem abruptus erat. Liv. *Figuratively:* Abruptus sermo, Cic., *A concise style.* Initium abruptum, Quint., *The beginning of a discourse without a preamble.*—ABSCISSUS, (scindere ab) *cut off, parted.* Quibus abscissis antennæ necessariò concidebant. Cæs. Nec ferè quicquam satis arduum aut abscissum erat, quod hosti aditum ascensumque difficilem præberet, Liv., *There was hardly a place, let it be ever so high or steep, which the enemy could not ascend. Figuratively:* Res erat abscissa, Liv., *There was no more hope of doing any thing in this affair.* Abscissâ omni spe, Id., *All hopes having vanished.*

1976. *Præscribere. Præfinire. Præstituere.*

PRÆSCRIBERE, (scribere præ) *properly, to write before, to give a title to.* Nec Phœbo gratior ulla est, quàm sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen. Virg. *Figuratively: to prescribe, to ordain or command.* Hoc natura præscribit, ut homo homini, quicumque sit, ob eam causam, quòd is homo sit, consultum velit. Cic. Jura civitatibus præscribere. Id. Quid faciam præscribe. Hor.—PRÆFINIRE, (finire præ) *to determine, to limit beforehand.* Præfinire diem successori. Cic. Aliquantò post eam diem venerunt, quæ dies lege præ-

finita est. Id.—PRÆSTITUERE, (statuere præ) *to determine or appoint beforehand what is to be done, to decide.* Tempus quamdiù dicat, oratori præstituere. Cic. Diem præstituit operi faciendo calendas Decembris. Id. *We may say with propriety:* Herus servo quid faciat præscribit; præfinit ne pluris emat; præstituit diem quo redeat. *You owe me a sum of money; you must pay it before the last day of this month,* præfinio diem: *you must pay me the fifteenth,* præstituo diem. *G. D.*

1977. *Præsensio. Præsagitio. Præsagium. Omen.*

PRÆSENSIO, (sentire præ) *surmise, presentiment.* Præsensiones rerum futurarum. Cic.—PRÆSAGITIO, (sagire præ) *the act of prognosticating or foretelling things.* Sagire, sentire acutè est; is igitur qui antè sagit, quàm oblata res est, dicitur præsagire. Cic. Inest in animis præsagitio extrinsecùs injecta, et inclusa divinitùs. Id.—PRÆSAGIUM, *the presage or prognostication itself.* Irrita vatum præsagia. Ovid.—OMEN, *a presage of good or bad augury or tendency.* Quod Dii omen avertant. Cic. Cum bonis ominibus incipere. Liv.

1978. *Præsepe. Stabulum.*

PRÆSEPE, (*from* præ *and* sepire) *properly, a secure and inclosed place for cattle to retire to.* Cùm primùm pasti repetent præsepia tauri. Virg. Atque in præsepibus ursi sævire. Id. Ignavum fucos pecus à præsepibus arcent. Id. *It is also said of the rack or manger of a stable.* Non altiùs edita esse præsepia convenit, quàm ut bos aut jumentum sine incommodo stans vesci possit. Col. *It is moreover said of a bawdy-house.* Audis in præsepibus, audis in stupris, audis in cibo et vino. Cic.—STABULUM, (*from* stare) *a place of retreat for animals, whether it be shut up or not.* Ardua tecta petit stabuli. Virg. Quatuor à stabulis præstanti corpore tauros avertit. Id. *They were in a pasture ground.* In stabulis sint ampla præsepia. Col. *It is said of retreats for men.* Cibus erat caro ferina, atque humi stabulum. Sall. Exercere stabulum, Ulp., *To keep an inn.* Nec viam tenebam, nec quo loco stabulum esset sciebam. Petron. *Figuratively:* Stabulum flagitii, nequitiæ. Plaut.

1979. *Præses. Custos.*

PRÆSES, (sedere præ) *one who presides, a patron.* Urbi et Reipublicæ præsides sunt Penates patrii. Cic. Rerum præses Cæsar. Ovid. Præses locus, Plaut., *A safe place.*—CUSTOS, *a keeper, a porter, a watchman.* Custos ovium præclarus, lupus. Cic. Portæ custos. Virg. Libertatis præses et custos Tribunus plebis. Cic. Senatus Reipublicæ custos, præses et propugnator. Id.

1980. *Præstringere. Perstringere.*

PRÆSTRINGERE, (stringere præ) *to bind fast or hard.* Fauce præstrictâ laqueo. Ovid. *Figuratively: to dazzle.* Præstringentibus fulgoribus aciem oculorum. Liv. Præstringere aciem ingenii, Cic., *To impose upon one.* Præstringere præstigias, Id., *To defeat fallacies and delusions.*—PERSTRINGERE, (stringere per) *to tie up close.* Vitem ne nimiùm perstringas. Cat. Horror ingens spectantes perstringit. Liv. *Figuratively: to contract, to abridge.* Quem locum breviter perstrinxi. Cic. Perstringere cursum aliquem, Id., *To perform a journey*

quickly, in a short time. Perstringere aliquem, Id., *To blame one by the by. To hint a reproach at one.* Perstringere oculos, *says Doletus,* est intentam et infixam oculorum aciem impedire; *whereas* Præstringere oculorum aciem *is* oculorum obtutum re quâdam objectâ præoccupare.

1981. *Præter. Præterquàm.*

There is this difference between these two words, that PRÆTER *is a preposition governing an accusative case*; *and* PRÆTERQUAM *a conjunction requiring after it the same case as before. We say:* Nullius rei avarus sum præter laudem, *or* præterquàm laudis. *G. D.* Omnes præter eum. Cic. Nullius id interest, præterquàm patris. Id. Præter *also signifies, by the side, before.* Præter oculos, Cic., *Before one's eyes.* Præter mœnia, Liv., *Along the ramparts.*

1982. *Prætendere. Protendere.*

PRÆTENDERE, (tendere præ) *to hold or hand a thing before.* Prætendere vestem. Ovid. Prætendere cuspidem. Id. *Figuratively:* Verba culpæ prætendere. Ovid. Ignorantia prætendi non potest, Quint., *One cannot plead ignorance as an excuse.*—PROTENDERE, (tendere pro) *to stretch forth or out.* Nanti protendere manum. Ovid. Brachia alterna protendere. Virg. *Figuratively: to defer, to put off.* Protendere rem in mensem Januarium. Cic.

1983. *Præterire. Omittere. Prætermittere.*

PRÆTERIRE, (ire præter) *properly, to go beyond.* Dum hæc puto, præterii imprudens villam. Ter. *Figuratively:* 1. *To surpass or excel.* Hos nobilitate Mago præteriit. Cic. Nulla est gloria præterire asellos. Mart. 2. *To pass over, to make no mention of.* Omitto jurisdictionem in liberâ civitate contra leges, libidines prætereo. Cic.—OMITTERE, (mittere ob) *to omit, to lay aside entirely.* Omitto quid ille Tribunus fecerit. Cic. Pietatem et humanitatem omisit. Id. Omitte tristitiam tuam. Ter.—PRÆTERMITTERE, (mittere præter) *to let pass, not to mention, to neglect.* Occasionem prætermittere. Liv. Nihil quod ad eam rem pertinet prætermittimus. Cic. Ne hoc quidem prætermittendum esse duxi. Id. Oblivione prætermittimus, omittimus industriâ, *according to grammarians.*

1984. *Prætextus. Obtentus.*

PRÆTEXTUS, (texere præ) *a pretext or pretence, is only used figuratively.* Omnium inimicitiæ hoc prætextu ad nos deferentur. Suet. In prætextu quæstionis sanguinem petiisti, Cic., *Under the pretence of a legal inquiry, you have aimed at the shedding of blood.* Prætextum *is used in the same sense.* Prætextum quidem illi civilium armorum hoc fuit, causas autem alias fuisse opinantur. Suet.—OBTENTUS, (tendere ob) *properly, the act of stretching forth or out.* Extructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant. Virg. *Figuratively: a veil, a shade, a palliative.* Secundæ res mirè sunt vitiis obtentui, Sall., *Prosperity hides vices admirably.* Bruti quoque non abnuit cognomen, ut sub ejus obtentu cognominis liberator ille populi Romani animus latens aperiretur tempore suo. Liv.

1985. *Prætor peregrinus. Prætor urbanus.*

The office of the Prætor was to administer justice in Rome: Only

one was created at first; but great pressure of business and multitude of causes necessitated the appointment of a second, to settle the differences between the citizens of Rome and foreigners, who was called PRÆTOR PEREGRINUS. *He who judged the causes between the inhabitants of Rome only was called* PRÆTOR URBANUS, *and his office was more honourable than the other. In the course of time the Romans having multiplied their conquests, were obliged to send a Prætor into each province to administer justice.*

1986. *Prætorium. Prætura.*

PRÆTORIUM, *the place where causes were heard, and judgement given by the Prætor.* Curritur ad Prætorium. Cic. Quercus Prætorio imminebat. Liv. *It is said of the court of justice held by the Prætor.* Dimittere prætorium. Liv.—PRÆTURA, *Prætorship, the dignity of a Prætor.* Præturam gerere. Cic.

1987. *Prætorius. Prætorianus.*

PRÆTORIUS, *of or belonging to the Prætor.* Jus prætorium. Cic. Cùm penès te prætorium imperium ac nomen esset. Id. Navis prætoria. Liv. Homo prætorius, Cic., *A man who has been a Prætor.*—PRÆTORIANUS, *of or attending on a Prætor or Prætors.* Prætoriana comitia, *the assembly for the election of the Prætors.* Prætoria comitia, *the assembly of the Prætor. Likewise,* Milites Prætoriani, Plin., *were the soldiers composing the Prætorian guard; and* Prætorii milites *were the soldiers of the Prætor.*

1988. *Prævidere. Providere.*

PRÆVIDERE, (videre præ) *to see before, to foresee things before they happen.* Augures prævident. Cic. Herus est, neque prævideram. Ter. Videt magno se fore in periculo, nisi quid prævidisset. C. Nep. —PROVIDERE *denotes a deeper foresight.* Multùm in posterum providere. Cic. Ne id accidat providebo. Id. Rei frumentariæ providere. Cæs. Vir prudens futura prævidet, et ex aliorum rationibus suis providet. *G. D.*

1989. *Prævolare. Prætervolare. Provolare.*

PRÆVOLARE, (volare præ) *to fly before.* Grues in tergo prævolantium colla et capita reponunt. Cic. Velut dux viæ prævolabat. Cic.—PRÆTERVOLARE, *to fly by or through.* Quem rutilâ fulgens plumâ prætervolat ales. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sententiæ sæpe acutæ non acutorum hominum sensus prætervolant. Cic.—PROVOLARE, *to fly away, to fly out.* Universæ (apes) provolant, si dies mitis futurus est. Plin. *Figuratively: to run with all speed.* Sic in primum infensis hastis provolant duo Fabii. Liv. Ipse ad primores Romulus provolat. Id. Relictis equis clamore ingenti provolant ante signa. Id.

1990. *Precari aliquem. Precari ad aliquem. Precari ab aliquo. Precari alicui.*

PRECARI ALIQUEM, *to entreat one, to beg a favour of one.* Vos precor et obtestor, ut, &c. Cic.—PRECARI AD ALIQUEM, *to pray unto one.* Quos adorent, ad quos precentur superesse. Liv.—PRECARI AB ALIQUO, *to pray in order to obtain of one.* Stultitia est à quibus bonâ precamur, ab iis dantibus nolle sumere. Cic.—PRECARI

ALICUI, *to offer up prayers for one, to wish him well or ill.* Incolumitatem et reditum alicui precari. Cic. Precari alicui malam fortunam. Id.

1991. *Precis. Precatio.*

PRECIS, *genitive of the obsolete word* prex. *The genitive, dative, and ablative cases are found in the singular number : prayer, supplication.* Nihil est preci loci relictum. Ter. Primùm prece numen adora. Virg. *The plural is more in use.* Placare precibus divinum numen scelere iratum. Cic.—PRECATIO, *a praying.* Precatione transigere. Liv. Precatio *seems to be consecrated to religion.* Solemnis comitiorum precatio, Cic. Res divina precatioque. Liv. *It would be very proper to say :* In illâ solemni comitiorum precatione Dii precibus annuerunt. *G. D.*

1992. *Prehendere. Prehensare.*

PREHENDERE, *to take hold of the hand, or to take with the hand.* Dein ipsum manu prehendit. Cic. Manum alicujus prehendere. Id. Syrus est prehendendus atque adhortandus. Ter. *It was customary to get hold of the hand of him one was speaking to.*—PREHENSARE *and* Prensare, (*frequentatives of* prehendere) *to take often hold of a thing.* Prensantem nequicquam umbras. Virg. *In the same meaning* prehensare cives *was used in order to express soliciting and applying to one in begging his vote for a place, because in this case the candidates caught the electors by the hand, to make more impression on their minds.*

1993. *Premere. Deprimere.*

PREMERE, *to press or sink down.* Lævo pede pressit exanimum. Virg. *Figuratively :* Premi ære alieno. Cic. Propositum premere, Ovid., *To persist in one's plan or design.* Ea Zeno premebat quæ à nobis dilatantur, Cic., *Zeno urged closely what we argue in an extensive way.* Quid premat obscurum lunæ, quid proferat orbem, Hor., *What produces that constant vicissitude of light and darkness in the moon.* Facta premunt annos, Virg., *Your deeds are above your age.* —DEPRIMERE, (premere de) *to press or weigh down.* Lanx in librâ ponderibus impositis deprimitur. Cic. Classis naufragio depressa. Id. *Figuratively :* Sæpè multorum improbitate depressa veritas emergit. Cic. Etiamne vos meam fortunam deprimitis, vestram extollitis? Id. Adversariorum causam per contemptionem deprimimus. Id.

1994. *Primævus. Primigenius.*

PRIMÆVUS, (primum ævum) *elder, born first.* Vix unus Helenor et Lycus elapsi, quorum primævus Helenor. Virg. Primævo corpore Lausus. Id. Primævo flore juventus. Id.—PRIMIGENIUS, (primò genitus) *that is produced the first, primitive.* Semina primigenia. Var. Primigenia verba, Quint., *Primitive words that are themselves the roots of others.*

1995. *Primarius. Princeps. Primitius.*

PRIMARIUS, (*from* primus) *primary, that surpasses and excels others.* Senator vir primarius. Cic. Primario loco esse. Id.—PRINCEPS, (quasi primum caput) *first.* Dearum princeps Juno. Ovid. Ad pericula princeps. Cic. Exordium princeps omnium rerum de-

bet esse. Id. Princeps philosophorum. Id. Princeps Latini nominis. Liv. Princeps sceleris, et concitator belli. Cæs. Quales in Republicâ principes essent, tales reliquos solere esse cives. Cic. Princeps *is always used adjectively :* vir *being understood, when it is employed to signify a prince.*—PRIMITIUS, *the first, the principal or chief of any kind.* Rapit primitium torrem. Ovid.

1996. *Primas ferre. Primas deferre.*

PRIMAS FERRE, (partes *understood*) *to be in the first rank.* Ex iis Cotta et Sulpitius cùm meo judicio, tùm omnium, facilè primas tulerunt. Cic.—PRIMAS DEFERRE, *to yield, to give the first rank or place.* Ad quem Epicurei primas ex nostris hominibus deferebant. Cic.

1997. *Primores. Proceres. Optimates.*

PRIMORES, (*from* primus) *the nobles or gentry, the chief men of a place.* Populi primores. Hor. Quos omnis euntes primorum manus ad portas prosequitur. Virg.—PROCERES, (*from* procerus) *the great ones, those in any elevated station.* Proceres Latinorum. Liv. Populi proceres. Virg.—OPTIMATES, (*from* optimus) *the great men, those of the highest rank.* Qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarentur, optimates habebantur. Cic. Optimates matronæ. Cic. Optimates Atheniensium. Id. Usque eò orba fuit ab optimatibus illa concio, ut princeps principum esset Meandrus. Id. Viam optimatum tenere. Id.

1998. *Primus. Prior. Superior.*

PRIMUS, *the first, when more than two are spoken of.* Civitatis primus. Cic. Annus primus ab honorum functione. Id. Primus *is the superlative of* prior.—PRIOR, *the first, when two only are mentioned, or when there is a comparison.* Vulpes ad cœnam dicitur prior invitâsse. Phæd. Nos autem quæ priora duo sunt sumamus. Id.—SUPERIOR, *that is above, higher, former, that precedes.* Superior domus, Cic., *The top of the house.* Superior stabat lupus, longè inferior agnus. Phæd. Quantò superiores sumus, tantò nos submissiùs geramus. Cic. Superior ætas. Id. Primus *is opposed to* ultimus; prior *to* posterior; superior *to* inferior.

1999. *Priscus. Pristinus. Antiquus. Vetus. Vetustus.*

PRISCUS, *old, ancient, of old time, no more existing.* Prisca illa severitas. Cic. Gens prisca mortalium. Hor. Moneta prisca concessit novæ. Ovid. Inusitata et prisca verba, Cic., *Words quite obsolete.*—PRISTINUS, (quod priùs stetit) *ancient, is said of things not capable of admitting decay by old age.* Dignitas pristina. Cic. Pristinum animum in aliquem conservare. Id. Prisca dignitas *and* priscum animum *would be bad Latin.* Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari deficit. Cæs.—ANTIQUUS, (*from* antè) *ancient, antique.* Antiquissimi Macedonum reges. Q. Curt. *As ancient things are dear to us,* antiquus *has been used instead of* charus, *but only in the comparative degree.* Nihil sibi antiquius amicitiâ nostrâ est. Cic.—VETUS, *old, opposed to* recens, *does not imply so much old age as* antiquus *does. The very same thing may be* antiqua *and* vetus *at the same time*; antiqua, *because our forefathers did see it*; *and* vetus, *because our co-*

temporaries have employed it. Scelus, inquam, factum est jam diù antiquum et vetus. Plaut. Historiam veterem atque antiquam hæc mea senectus sustinet. Id. Antiquum dicitur jus gentium, quòd unà cum humano genere à naturâ existit; vetus vinum, quòd antè annum conditum fuit. *G. D.* Vetus consuetudo fori, et pristinus mos judiciorum. Cic.—Vetustus, (*from* vetus) *that has been a long while in existence, and begins to wear out. It is opposed to* novus, *and is more properly said of things than of persons.* Templum vetustum. Virg. Quæ vetustissima nunc creduntur, nova fuêre. Tac. Ita veteris vetusti cupida sum. Plaut.

2000. *Privatus. Peculiaris.*

Privatus, *that belongs to each individual, a man's own.* Monitus, multùmque monendus, privatas ut quærat opes. Hor. Privatus illis census erat brevis, commune magnum. Id.—Peculiaris, (*from* peculium) *that is our own, special.* Hoc mihi peculiare fuerit. Cic. Peculiare edictum. Id. Testis peculiaris alicujus. Id. Privatus *is opposed to* communis, publicus; *and* peculiaris *to* generalis.

2001. *Privilegium. Prærogativa.*

Privilegium, (privata lex) *a law concerning one individual only, either for or against him.* Sed quid ego communes leges profero, quibus omnibus es exul? Familiarissimus tuus de te privilegium tulit. Cic. In privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt, id est enim privilegium. Id.—Prærogativa, (rogare præ) *precedence in giving votes.* Sortitio prærogativæ. Cic. Custodem prærogativæ comitiis præficere. Id. *It is also said of a mark, security, pledge.* Si triumphi prærogativam putas esse supplicationem. Cic. Dedit prærogativam suæ voluntatis. Id. Prærogativa pretii, Id., *Pledge or earnest of money. These two words, taken in the sense of privilege and prerogative in English, are barbarisms often found in the compositions of young Latinists.*

2002. *Priùs. Citiùs. Ociùs.*

Prius, *before, sooner.* Disce priùs quid sit vivere. Cic. Priùs orto sole, Hor., *Before sun-rising.* Priùs tuâ opinione hìc adero. Plaut.—Citius, (*from* citò) *more quickly.* Dicto citiùs. Virg. Ut vicinum citiùs adjuveris quàm fratrem. Cic.—Ocius, (*from* ὠκὺς, *quick*) *most speedily, sooner.* Seriùs, ociùs dant pœnas, Hor., *Soon or late.* Ociùs omnes insurgimus. Ovid. Deseremus ociùs à Republicâ, quàm à re familiari. Cic. Discamus priùs quid sit vivere, quia dicto citiùs volat ætas, et in morbum ociùs incidimus. *G. D.*

2003. *Pro virili parte. Pro se quisque.*

Pro virili parte, *to one's utmost.* Hæc qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt. Cic. (*sometimes* virili *and sometimes* parte *are understood*)—Pro se quisque, *every one for his part, each in the best manner he can.* Pro se quisque faciebat. Ter. Pro se quisque scelus regium ac vim queruntur. Liv. Pro se quisque armis abjectis diffugiunt. Id. Pro virili parte pugnant, *They fight with all their might.* Pro se quisque pugnant, *They fight in the best manner in their power, or each for his side. G. D.*

2004. *Probare. Approbare. Comprobare.*

PROBARE, 1. *To prove.* Probabo Verrem contrà leges pecunias cepisse. Cic. 2. *To examine, to make trial of.* Censores villam publicam in campo Martio probaverunt. 3. *To approve.* Video meliora proboque; deteriora sequor. Ovid. Quam quidem omnes non solùm probant, sed etiam laudant. Cic. Probare *in this last sense expresses the inward sentiment of approving, thus far differing from* APPROBARE, *which is also said of the outward approbation given to a thing.* Unâ voce approbavit populus. Probare *and* approbare alicui *signify likewise to cause a thing to be approved, to give a liking for it.* Non vereor ne hoc judicium meum P. Servilio judici non approbetur. Cic. Probare se omnibus, Id., *To make one's self approved by all.* —COMPROBARE *denotes a general and unanimous approbation given by all present or spoken of.* Idque à nostro concilio comprobatum est. Cic. Quod ab omnibus gentibus comprobatur. Id. *It signifies also a total and complete approbation.* Hanc orationem meam C. Cæsar comprobavit. Id. Probavit *or* approbavit *would express less.*

2005. *Procax. Petulans. Protervus.*

PROCAX, *brazen-faced, shameless, impudent, pert.* A procando, id est, poscendo, procacitas nominata. Cic. Procax musa. Hor. Procaces vernas pasco libatis dapibus. Id. Procax moribus. Tac.—PETULANS, *petulant, abusive, quarrelsome.* A petendo petulantia nominata est. Cic. Ut sunt procacia urbanæ plebis ingenia petulantibus jurgiis illuserunt. Tac. Petulanter in aliquem invehi. Cic. Hominem petulantem modestum reddo. Id.—PROTERVUS, (*from* pro *and* terere) *boisterous, that overturns every thing.* Protervi venti. Hor. *Figuratively: insolent, licentious: it often expresses audacious and lascivious manners.* Dictum protervum aut factum. Cic. Protervi juvenes. Hor. Facies proterva. Id. Petulans se in omnem nequitiam effundit; protervus obvium cubito ferit, aut sibi cedere cogit; procax mordaciter et contumeliosè loquitur: Petulans et protervus dictis simul et factis modestiam excedunt, procax dictis tantùm. *G. D.*

2006. *Procedere. Progredi.*

PROCEDERE, (cedere pro) *to proceed, to stretch forward.* Procedit in medium vini, somni plenus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Qui processit aliquantùm ad virtutis aditum. Cic. Procedere honoribus. Id.—PROGREDI, (gradior pro) *to go forth, to march on.* Tridui viam progressi reverterunt. Cæs. Progredi obviam. Liv. *Figuratively:* In virtute procedere et progredi. Cic. In adulationem progredi, Tac., *To carry flattery very far.* Progredi *includes an idea of marching, which* procedere *does not.*

2007. *Proclivis. Propensus.*

PROCLIVIS, (*from* πρὸ, *before, and* κλίνειν, *to incline*) *properly, leading downward.* Cum onere per proclivia non ægrè devolant (apes). Col. *Figuratively:* Ingenium est omnium à labore proclive ad libidinem. Ter. Procliviores alii ad alios morbos. Cic. Dictu est proclive, Id., *It is easy to say.*—PROPENSUS, (pendere pro) *hanging down. Figuratively: prone, inclined, propense to.* Homo ad lenitatem propensus. Cic. Propensior benignitas esse debebit in

calamitosos. Id. Propenso animo aliquid facere. Liv. Ut alius ad alium morbum proclivior, sic alius ad alia vitia propensior. Cic.

2008. *Prodesse. Proficere.*

PRODESSE, *to do good, to be useful to others.* Prodesse plurimis. Cic. Non profuit, sed nocuit. Id.—PROFICERE, *to do good to one's self, to profit.* Nihil profecisti; absolutæ jam sunt preces tuæ. Cic. Idem et docenti et discenti debet esse propositum, ut ille et prodesse velit, hic proficere. Sen. *They seem to have been used indiscriminately, especially when joined to* mihi, tibi, &c. Metuo ne artificium tuum tibi parùm prosit. Cic. Et quisquam dubitabit quid virtute profecturus sit, qui tantùm nobis auctoritate profecerit? Id.

2009. *Prodigè. Prodigialiter.*

PRODIGE, *wastefully, extravagantly.* Sed non possunt non prodigè vivere, qui nostra bona sperant, cùm effundunt sua. Cic.—PRODIGIALITER, *prodigiously, wonderfully.* Qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, delphinum silvis adpingit, fluctibus aprum, Hor., *He who, in order to introduce variety into his subjects, falls into the marvellous, represents a dolphin in a forest, and a boar in the middle of the waves.*

2010. *Prodigiosus. Prodigialis.*

PRODIGIOSUS, *prodigious, marvellous.* Prodigiosa corpora. Quint. Prodigiosi solis defectus. Plin. Prodigiosum dictu. Tac.—PRODIGIALIS, *that averts or expiates ominous prodigies.* Prodigiali Jovi molâ salsâ, aut thure comprecari. Plaut.

2011. *Prodigium. Portentum. Ostentum. Monstrum.*

PRODIGIUM *is a general word, and is said of all prodigies.* Multa sæpè prodigia vim numenque Cereris ostendunt. Cic. Portentum, ostentum, monstrum, *are particular prodigies.* Prædictiones verò, et præsensiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea quæ sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, prædici, ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur? Cic.—PORTENTUM *is especially said of prodigies that happen on land and in water. Water changed into blood, a shower of stones or blood, is* portentum. Nec si id factum est quod fieri potuit, portentum debet videri. Cic.—OSTENTUM *is a vision, an apparition.* Ostentis multa admonemur. Cic.—MONSTRUM, *a monster, or any thing that is against or besides the common course of nature. An ox with a horse's head would be* monstrum. In ostento varietas admirationem facit; in monstro rectus ordo naturæ vertitur; in portento differtur eventus. *G. D.* Monstra et ostenta, Deorum monita; prodigia, Deorum minæ vel iræ; portenta, quæ aliquid imminere significant. *G. D.* Monstrum, Portentum, *and* Prodigium *are used in the figurative sense.* Nulla jam pernicies à monstro illo atque prodigio mœnibus ipsis comparabitur. Cic. Clodius fatale portentum prodigiumque Reipublicæ. Id.

2012. *Profari. Præfari.*

PROFARI, (fari pro) *to say openly, loudly, publicly.* Demissa vultum Dido profatur. Virg. Clamore magno profatur. Sil. Ital.—PRÆFARI, (fari præ) *to say beforehand, to foretell.* Si de Aureliâ

aliquid dicimus, aut Loliâ, honos præfandus est. Cic. Præfari carmen. Liv. Præfatus Divos solio rex infit ab alto. Virg. *From this word originates our word Preface.*

2013. *Profligare. Sternere. Prosternere.*

PROFLIGARE, (*from* pro *and the obsolete word* fligere) *properly to lay down on the ground. Figuratively: to rout, to put to flight.* Profligare aciem hostium. Cic. Profligare Rempublicam. Id. Profligatus juvenis, Id., *A young man ruined and undone.* Profligato bello ac penè sublato. Id.—STERNERE, *to lay flat along, to spread.* Sternere locum saxis. Liv. Lectum sterni jubet. Cic. Sternit agros, Virg., *He strikes down the corn in the fields. Figuratively:* Pavor humilis stravit mortalia corda. Virg.—PROSTERNERE, (*from* pro *and* sternere) *to lay flat or prostrate.* Prosternere humi corpora. Liv. Aciem prosternere, Id., *To overthrow the army of the enemy; whereas* profligare *is to ruin it, to disable it from attempting to fight again. Figuratively:* Malevolorum obtrectationes et invidias prosternere. Cic. Sic te abjicies, atque prosternes? Id.

2014. *Profugere. Refugere.*

PROFUGERE, (porrò fugere) *to fly away far off.* Patres-familias extorres profugerunt. Cic.—REFUGERE, (retrò fugere) *to run or fly back.* Trepidusque repentè refugit. Virg. *Figuratively:* Refugere à dicendo. Cic. Nec periculum est ullum, quod pro libertate aut refugiam, aut, &c. Id.

2015. *Progenies. Proles. Soboles.*

PROGENIES, (*from* pro *and* gignere) *a progeny or offspring.* Propiùs abesse ab ortu et progenie divinâ. Cic.—PROLES (*from* pro, *or* porrò oleo, olesco, *to grow*) *is properly the shoots which grow at the top of olive or other trees.* Proles tardè crescentis olivæ. Virg. *Figuratively:* Futurorum hominum proles. Cic. Felix Roma prole virûm. Virg.—SOBOLES, (*from* sub *and* olesco) *a young branch shooting out at the roots of a tree.* Omnis deindè soboles, quæ ex uno stirpe nata est, quotannis extirpanda est. Col. *These two words were applied to men by a metaphor so frequently, that they seem to be proper words.* Proles illa futurorum hominum. Cic. Favete nomini Scipionum, soboli imperatorum, velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus. Liv.

2016. *Progressus. Profectus.*

PROGRESSUS, (*from* pro *and* gradior) *a proficiency, a progress, an improvement.* Arcere à progressu, et à reditu refrænare. Cic. *Figuratively:* Progressus ætatis. Id. Facere progressus in studiis. Id. —PROFECTUS, (*from* proficere) *progress, success in any thing.* Firmiores in litteris profectus alit æmulatio. Quint. Profectus *is found neither in Cicero, nor in the writers of the Augustan age.*

2017. *Proindè. Ideò.*

PROINDE, *therefore, for that cause, is placed in the second member of a sentence.* Audio te delectari studiis, proindè mihi charus es. Cic. Satis scire origini Romanæ et Deos adfuisse, et non defuturam virtutem; proindè ne gravarentur, &c. Liv.—IDEÒ, *on account of*

that, is placed either in the first or second member of a sentence. Ideò Clodius Pulcher retulit, ut Caius Verres auferre posset. Cic. Non si causa justa est oppugnandi, ideò quoque est vos, &c. Id.

2018. *Proindè ac. Proindè quasi.*

Proinde ac, *just so, in the same manner as.* Proindè ad omnia paratus ero, ac res monebit. Cic.—Proinde quasi, *all one as if.* Proindè quasi isti aliter sentiant. Cic.

2019. *Promissio. Promissum.*

Promissio, *the act of promising, the promise that is made.* Scelerum promissio et iis qui expectant perniciosa est, et iis qui promittunt. Cic. Cum litteris, cum mandatis, cum promissione provinciæ. Id.—Promissum, *the thing promised, is properly an adjective.* Consequi promissa. Cic. Stare promissis. Id. Solvere militibus promissa. Liv.

2020. *Pronus. Supinus. Cernuus.*

Pronus, *bending forward.* Aurigæ proni pendent in verbera. Virg. Pronaque cùm spectent animalia cætera terram. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Pronus in obsequium. Hor. Proni anni. Id.—Supinus, *with the face upwards, lying on the back.* Cubat in faciem mox, deindè supinus, Juv., *Sometimes he lies on his belly, sometimes on his back.* Motus corporis pronus, obliquus supinus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Supina ignorantia. Col. Animus supinus, iners. Catul. Supiniores deliciæ, Mart., *Pleasures more insipid.*—Cernuus, *hanging down, the head and face downwards, prostrate.* Ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo, Virg., *Having thrown off his man, he crushes him to death with the whole weight of his body.*

2021. *Propagare. Prolatare. Porrigere.*

Propagare, (pro *or* porrò pangere) *to propagate, to make spread, to enlarge.* Urbis terminos propagare. Tac. *Figuratively:* Propagare religionem. Cic. Radices agere et propagare dicitur virtus. Id. Vitam victu ferino propagare. Id.—Prolatare, (*from* pro *and* ferre, latum) *to dilate, to make larger, to extend.* Agros prolatare. Tac. Prolatare comitia. Cic. Id opprimi sustentando et prolatando nullo modo posse. Id. Propagando *would be improper.*—Porrigere, (porrò regere) *to stretch out.* Porrigere in longitudinem. Liv. Manum in mensam porrigere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ne digitum quidem porrigere in rem aliquam, Cic., *To take no concern in a business.*

2022. *Propago. Propagatio.*

Propago, (porrò pangere) *a shoot of a vine-stock cut down and set deep into the earth.* Vites meliùs respondent propagine. Virg. *Figuratively: a race, a lineage.* Nimiùm vobis Romana propago visa potens, Superi. Virg.—Propagatio, *a planting of young vines.* Vitium propagatio. Cic. *Figuratively:* Nominis propagatio. Cic. In vitâ nihil est nisi propagatio miserrimi temporis, Id., *Life is a prolongation of miseries.* Propagatio *is used in the same meaning as* propagare. Finium imperii propagatio. Cic.

2023. *Propellere. Propulsare.*

Propellere, (pellere pro) *to drive on, to push forward.* Propellere navem remis. Cic. Impetum inimicorum propellere. Id.—Propulsare, (*its frequentative*) *to keep off, denotes more energy than* propellere. Periculum quod in omnes intenditur propulsate. Cic. Si quandò inimicorum impetum propulsare, et propellere cupistis. Cic.

2024. *Proprius. Suus.*

Proprius, (*from* propè) *private, peculiar, proper.* Id est cujusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur, atque utitur. Cic. *As the things we are proprietors of are more secure to us than when we enjoy them as tenants,* proprius *signifies also firm, stable, lasting, natural, that belongs to a thing, and is fit for it.* Propria hæc si dona fuissent. Virg. Ergò utemur verbis quæ propria sunt, et certa quasi vocabula rerum, penè unà nata cum verbis ipsis. Cic.—Suus, *one's own.* Sua cuique virtuti laus propria debetur. Cic. Suis eum certis propriisque criminibus accusabo. Id. Translata et aliena verba, quibus opponuntur propria et sua. Id. Crassus suâpte interfectus manu. Id. Propriâ *would be bad Latin*; *as we do not say* litteræ propriâ manu scriptæ, *but* suâ. Proprius *is opposed to* communis; suus, *to* alienus.

2025. *Propugnaculum. Propugnatio.*

Propugnaculum, (pugnare pro) *a fortress, a bulwark, a rampart.* Propugnaculum contra hostium impetus. Cic. Propugnaculum barbaris oppositum. C. Nep. *Figuratively:* Lex Ælia et Fusia propugnacula, murique tranquillitatis. Cic.—Propugnatio, *a defending or fighting for a thing: it is only used in the figurative sense.* Suscepi mihi perpetuam propugnationem pro omnibus ornamentis tuis. Cic. Aggrediar ad dicendum, ne mea propugnatio ei potissimùm defuisse videatur. Id. Propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis. Id.

2026. *Propugnator. Defensor.*

Propugnator, (pugnare pro) *he who fights for.* Classis infirma propter dimissionem propugnatorum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Propugnator Senatûs. Cic.—Defensor, (*from* de, *and the obsolete word* fendere, *to dash against, to drive out*) *a defender.* Mutius paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui. Cic. Alter fuit propugnator mearum fortunarum, et defensor assiduus. Id. P. Lentulus propugnator Senatûs, defensor vestræ voluntatis. Id.

2027. *Prorogare. Producere.*

Prorogare, (porrò rogare) *to prorogue, to defer, to put off, to prolong.* Dies paucos propter inopiam ad solvendum alicui prorogare. Cic. Rectè vivendi qui prorogat horam, rusticus expectat, dùm defluat amnis. Hor. Prorogatur Sabino provincia, Tac., *Sabinus is continued in his government.* Prorogare bellum. Cic.—Producere, (ducere pro) *properly, to produce or bring out, to lead out.* Nec tua funera mater produxi. Virg. Egomet hunc produxi, Ter., *I did lead him out into the fields. In this sense we say* producere testes, Cic., *To produce witnesses. Figuratively: to lengthen out or prolong.* Producere convivium ad multam noctem. Cic. Producere aliquem falsâ spe, Ter., *To amuse or feed one with false hopes.* Producere syllabam, Quint., *To lengthen a syllable, to pronounce it long.*

2028. *Prorsùs. Omninò. Penitùs.*

Prorsus *and* Prorsùm, (quasi porrò versùm) *altogether, throughout, generally.* Non solùm nobis, sed prorsùs omnibus. Cic. Ita prorsùm oblitus sum mei. Ter.—Omninò, (*from* omnis) *wholly, entirely, utterly.* Omninò, aut magnâ ex parte liberatus. Cic. Omninò qui Reipublicæ præfuturi sunt, duo Platonis præcepta teneant. Cic.—Penitus, (*from* penetrare, *or* penè intùs) *in the inmost and most secret part.* Intrare penitùs in familiaritatem alicujus. Cic. Penitùs toto divisos orbe Britannos. Virg. Penitùs perspectæ res. Cic.

2029. *Prosequi. Persequi.*

Prosequi, *to follow after, to accompany or attend upon.* Decedentem domum cum favore ac laudibus prosecuti sunt. Liv. *It is generally taken in a good sense. Figuratively:* Officiis omnibus aliquem prosequi. Cic. *However, the same author says,* Prosequi aliquem verbis vehementioribus.—Persequi, *to pursue, to go through with.* Quoquò hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi. Ter. Qui me in castra persequi non possent, Cic., *Who could not follow me into the camp. Figuratively:* Incœpta persequi. Cic. *It is generally taken in a bad sense.* Judicio aliquem persequi. Cic.

2030. *Prostratus. Affusus. Provolutus.*

Prostratus, (*from* prosternere) *presents the idea of a man lying flat on the ground*; Affusus, *of a man sticking close to the feet and knees of him whom he entreats*; Provolutus, *who advances stooping, rolling himself as it were on the ground, with his head down upon his knees.* Jacet ille prostratus. Cic. O potui . . . . amplectique pedes, affusaque poscere vitam. Ovid. Ad pedes ejus provolutus. Cic.

2031. *Proturbare. Protrudere.*

Proturbare *and* Protrudere, *to push or thrust forward*; *with this difference, that the former conveys an idea of trouble and disorder, and the latter the idea of force, strength.* Missilibus saxis proturbare hostem. Liv. Proturbare aliquem calcibus, Col., *To kick one away.* Qui protrudit cylindrum dedit ei principium motionis, volubilitatem non dedit. Cic.

2032. *Proverbium. Axioma.*

Proverbium, *a proverb, an old and popular saying, generally expressed in few words.* Tritum sermone proverbium. Cic. Venit in consuetudinem proverbii. Id.—Axioma, (*from* ἄξιος, *famous*) *an axiom, a general maxim and rule established in a science.* Verum axioma. Cic. Falsum axioma. Id.

2033. *Provocare. Appellare.*

Provocare, *synonymous with* appellare, *to challenge, to propose proving matters before judges.*—Appellare, *to call for help, to appeal to superior judges.* Provocare *seems to depend more on the justice and strength of reasoning*; appellare *denotes more want of legal protection.* Cùm alter ad Senatum provocasset, alter verò ad Tribunos. Cic. Tribunos plebis appello, et provoco ad Populum. Liv. Cujus procurator à Prætore ad Tribunos appellare ausus sit. Cic.

2034. *Prudens. Sapiens. Cordatus.*

Prudens, (quasi providens) *prudent, sagacious, knowing.* Gnarus et prudens impendentium malorum. Cic. Prudens administrandi. Id. Prudentia est rerum bonarum et malarum sapientia, et utrarumque scientia. Id.—Sapiens, *wise, judicious.* Sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui, quod opus sit, ipsi veniat in mentem. Cic. Misera mors sapienti non potest accidere. Id. *A prudent man foresees things, he is more circumspect: a wise man weighs matters, and is more enlightened.*—Cordatus, (*from* cor) *discreet, considerate.* Egregiè cordatus homo Ælius Sextus. Cic.

2035. *Prudens feci. Prudenter feci. Sciens feci. Scienter feci.*

Prudens feci, *I did it knowingly, with reflection.* Prudens et sciens ad interitum ruebam, Cic., *I knew very well that I was running to destruction.*—Prudenter feci, *I have acted prudently.* Facit Lucius noster prudenter, qui audire de summo bono potissimùm velit. Cic. *We may say of a man guilty of a blameable action*, prudens fecit; *but not* prudenter fecit. *It is the same with* Sciens feci *and* Scienter feci, *with this difference, that* sciens feci *implies that we have known of ourselves what was proper or improper to be done; and* scienter feci *may signify that we have been told of it by another.* Sciens et prudens feci. Cic. Utrùm inscientem vultis contra fœdera fecisse, an scientem? Id. Scienter feci, *I have acted as a learned man.* Scienter ac peritè dicere. Cic. His quibus cùm congregamur, uti moderatè et scienter. Id.

2036. *Pruna. Carbo.*

Pruna, (*from* perurere) *a burning coal, but not blazing.* Subjíciunt verubus prunas, et viscera torrent. Virg.—Carbo, *a coal, either burning or not burning.* Tam excoctam reddam, atque atram, quam carbo est. Ter. Picta carbone prælia. Hor. Lentis urere carbonibus. Ovid. Cultros metuens tonsorios candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum. Cic.

2037. *Pubescere. Adolescere.*

Pubescere, (*from* pubes) *properly to begin to have a beard, to enter the age of puberty.* Hercules cùm primùm pubesceret. Cic. Nunc æquali tecum pubesceret ævo. Virg. *Figuratively:* Vites pampinis pubescunt. Cic. Prata pubescunt flore. Ovid.—Adolescere, (*from* ad *and* olesco) *to grow, to become stronger.* In eo qui natus sit, in eo qui adoleverit. Cic. Seges quæ nixa fibris stirpium sensim adolescit. Id. *Figuratively:* Adolescit cupiditas. Cic. Adolescit ratio. Id.

2038. *Publicare. Vulgare. Divulgare. Pervulgare.*

Publicare, (*from* publicus) *to publish or make public.* Librum publicare. Phæd. Publicare fortunam suam, Liv., *To divide one's fortune, to share it.* Publicare crimen, Id., *To charge the whole of a city with a crime, to make her answerable for it.*—Vulgare, (*from* vulgus) *to make common, to disperse.* Vulgatur rumor. Liv. Rem non vulgabat Virginius. Id. Vulgare morbos. Id. Vulgari cum privatis, Id., *To live on a level with private people.* Nec enim ea sunt commissa, quæ vulgata in omnem exercitum sine piaculis ingentibus ex-

piari possint, Id., *Many victims should be slain to expiate such a flagrant crime, were the whole army guilty of it.*—Divulgare, (diversim vulgare) *to divulge, to spread about.* Non supprimenda res est, sed divulganda. Cic. Divulgare consilium alicujus. Cæs. Hunc librum divulgari tuo nomine necesse est. Cic.—Pervulgare, (vulgare per) *to spread abroad.* Res nota atque apud omnes pervulgata. Cic. Pervulgari artem suam nolunt. Id.

2039. *Publicare. Proscribere.*

Publicare, *synonymous with* proscribere, *signifies to cause a thing to be publicly cried for sale.* Publicare bona, agros civium. Cic. Lex est apud Rhodios, ut si qua rostrata navis in portu deprehensa sit, publicetur. Id.—Proscribere, *to post up in writing the thing to be sold.* Proscribere venale. Cic. Proscribere cives, Id., *To proscribe or outlaw the citizens. The names of those whose lives might be taken away were posted up at the corners of the streets.*

2040. *Publicus. Communis.*

Publicus, *public, is said of any thing relating to the rights, customs, and government of a people.* Publica via, Cic., *A public road.* Publica privatis secernere. Hor. In publica commoda peccem. Id. Publica pecunia. Cic. Causam publicam dicere. Id.—Communis, (*from* cum *and* munus) *common, is said of things the use of which belongs equally to all.* Et rapiet ad se quod erit commune omnium. Phæd. Mare est commune omnibus. Cic. Atticus sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis, par principibus videretur. C. Nep. Judicium commune dividundo, Cic., *A judgement for dividing a property held in common, that is not an inheritance; if it were an inheritance,* actio erciscundæ familiæ, Cic. *should be used.*

2041. *Puerilis. Puellaris.*

Puerilis, *of or belonging to a child, childish.* Ætas puerilis. Cic. Delectatio puerilis. Id. Acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili. Id.—Puellaris, *proper to girls, girlish.* Alta puellares tardat arena pedes. Ovid. Præda puellares animos oblectat inanis. Id. Suavitas puellaris cum virginali verecundiâ. Plin.

2042. *Pueritia. Puerilitas. Infantia.*

Pueritia, *a child's age, the age from infancy to seventeen, when young men left off the* prætextata toga. A pueritiâ legimus et discimus. Cic.—Puerilitas, *silliness, childishness.* Adhùc non pueritia in nobis, sed, quod gravius est, puerilitas remanet. Sen.—Infantia, *infancy, childhood.* Ab infantiâ primâ. Tac. *Figuratively:* Madidi infantia nasi, Juven., *speaking of an old man, whose nose did run like that of a baby.*

2043. *Pugnator. Pugnax.*

Pugnator, (*from* pugna) *a fighter, one in the act of fighting.* Occupatâ dexterâ tenendo caput fortissimus quisque pugnator esse desierat. Liv.—Pugnax, *warlike, fond of fighting, that is in the habit of it.* Centurio pugnax et lacertosus. Cic. *Figuratively: obstinate, vehement.* Pugnax in vitiis. Cic. Vehemens et pugnax exordium dicendi. Id.

2044. *Pulcher. Formosus. Venustus. Speciosus. Bellus.*

Pulcher, *beautiful, stately.* Pulchritudo corporis aptâ compositione membrorum movet oculos. Cic. Juvenum pulcherrimus. Ovid. Pulcher *has a very extensive signification.* Dies pulchra, Hor., *A fine day.* Pulchra domus. Cic. Tibi pulcher videris, Hor., *You are pleased with yourself, you believe yourself a man of great consequence.* Satus Hercule pulchro, Virg., *Born of the courageous Hercules.* Mors pulchra, Id., *A glorious death.* Pulchrè negare, Phæd., *To deny strongly.* Pulchrè sobrius, Ter., *Very sober.* Rectè sapiens pulcher appellabitur, animi enim lineamenta sunt pulchriora quàm corporis. Cat.—Formosus (*from* forma) *includes the face and the whole person: charming, handsome.* Mulier formosa supernè. Hor. Formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse. Virg. *Figuratively:* Formosissimus annus, Virg., *The finest time of the year.*—Venustus, (*from* Venus) *graceful, genteel, lovely.* Vultu adeò modesto, adeò venusto, ut nihil suprà. Ter. Venustum est omne quidquid cum gratiâ quâdam et Venere dicitur. Cic. Gestus corporis venustus. Id. Sententia dulcis et venusta. Id. —Speciosus, (*from* species) *specious, apparent.* Introrsùm turpis, speciosus, pelle decorâ. Hor. *Figuratively:* Si vera potiùs, quàm dictu speciosa dicenda sunt. Liv.—Bellus, (*diminutive of* benus, *for* bonus) *pretty, nice, neat.* Bella puella, bella epistola, bellum convivium. Cic. Declamas bellè, causas agis, Attale, bellè; historias bellas, carmina bella facis. Mart. Bellissimè navigavimus. Cic. Bellus et humanus homo. Id. Aqua bellè fluens. Id. Pulcher juvenis compositione membrorum movet oculos; Formosa et venusta figura virginem commendat, si præsertim pudor inest; speciosissima sepulchra introrsùm turpia sunt; bellum puerum amamus. *G. D.*

2045. *Pulmentum. Pulmentarium.*

Pulmentum, (*from* puls) *porridge, hashed or minced meat.* Cœnes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus empta. Hor. Laudas, insane, trilibrem mullum, in singula quem minuas pulmenta necesse est. Id. —Pulmentarium, *chopped meat with pottage or broth, in use amongst the ancients. It is used for victuals in general.* Tu pulmentaria quære sudando. Hor. Pulmentarium quod quisque fastidit. Phæd. Condere pulmentaria. Juven.

2046. *Pulpa. Pulpamentum.*

Pulpa, *the pulp, the fleshy part or brawn of any meat; a piece of meat without bones.* Et pulpam dubio de petasone voras. Mart. Dona Diis ex sceleratâ ducere pulpâ. Pers.—Pulpamentum *and* Pulpamen, *a delicate dish of meat finely seasoned, a dainty bit.* Mihi pulpamentum est fames: lacte, caseo, carne vescor. Cic. Mandere panem sine pulpamine. Liv. Ego apros occido, sed alter fruitur pulpamento, Ter., *I beat the bush, but another catches the hare.*

2047. *Puls. Polenta.*

Puls, *a kind of thick porridge, which the ancients used; made of meat, rice, pease,* &c. *A kind of pap upon which the ancient Romans fed.* Pulte autem, non pane vixisse Romanos manifestum est. Plin. —Polenta, *barley-flour dried at the fire, and fried after it has lain soaking in water one night. This food was used by the Grecians.* Videtur tam puls ignota Græciæ quàm Italiæ polenta. Plin.

2048. *Pulvereus. Pulverulentus.*

Pulvereus, (*from* pulvis) *of dust.* Pulverea nubes. Virg. Pulvereum solum. Ovid. Pulverea farina, Id., *Fine flour.*—Pulverulentus, *full of dust.* Æstas pulverulenta. Virg. Agmina pulverulenta. Id. Solum pulvereum *is earth reduced into dust*; *and* pulverulentum solum *is ground covered with dust.*

2049. *Punctim. Cæsim.*

Punctim, (*from* pungere) *pointingly, with a prick.*—Cæsim, (*from* cædere) *with the edge.* Hispano punctim magis, quàm cæsim assueto hostem petere. Liv.

2050. *Purgatio. Purgamentum.*

Purgatio, (purum agere) *a purge, a purgation.* Æsculapius primus alvi purgationem invenit. Cic. *Figuratively: a justification.* Purgatio est, cùm factum conceditur, culpa removetur. Cic.—Purgamentum *and* Purgamen, *filth coming out of any thing that is cleansed, the scouring.* Cloacam maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, sub terram agendam curavit. Liv. *Figuratively: the dregs or refuse.* Exules finibus ejiciunt, omnia potiùs toleraturi, quàm purgamenta urbis quondam suæ admitterent. Q. Curt. Purgamenta servorum, Id., *The worst of servants.*

2051. *Purpura. Murex. Ostrum.*

Purpura, *the purple or shell-fish from which the purple colour comes.* Purpura nobilem illum succum ad tingendas vestes in mediis faucibus habet, reliquo corpore ferè sterilis. Plin. *It is generally said of the purple colour itself, and of purple garments.* Tyria purpura. Cic. Purpurâ fulgere. Id.—Murex, *a small shell-fish, of the liquor of which a purple colour is made.* Afro murice tinctæ lanæ. Hor. Tyrioque ardebat murice lana. Virg. *Virgil uses it to express the very point and edge of a rock.* Concussæ cautes, et acuto murice remi obnixi crepuêre.—Ostrum, (*from* ὄςρεον, *an oyster*) *the purple colour. This colour is called* ostrum, *from* ostreum *which signifies an oyster, because it is made of a liquor found in a certain kind of oysters.* Vestes perfusæ ostro. Virg. *It is said of the purple itself, and of cloth dyed of that colour.* Velare humeros ostro. Virg. Instrati ostro alipedes. Ovid. Strato super discumbitur ostro. Virg.

2052. *Putris. Putridus.*

Putris, *rotten, dissolved, reduced to dust.* Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit. Virg. Fungi putres. Id. Putres oculi, Hor., *Lascivious looks, or perhaps the looks of a man much in liquor.*—Putridus, *rotten, corrupt.* Dentes putridi. Cic.

2053. *Pyra. Rogus. Bustum.*

Pyra, (*from* πῦρ, *fire*) *a heap of wood made for the burning of a dead body.* Innumeras struxêre pyras. Virg.—Rogus, (*from* rogare, *because at that time prayers were offered,*) *the funereal pile when burning.* Cùm ascenderet in rogum ardentem. Cic.—Bustum, (quasi benè ustum) *the place where dead bodies were burnt.* Mactatus essem

in Catilinæ busto. *Virgil points out very well the difference between the above three words:* Construxêre pyras, subjectisque ignibus atris, ter circum accensos decurrere rogos: *and in another place,* semiustaque servant busta. Virg.

Q.

2054. *Quadriga. Quadrijugus.*

QUADRIGA, (*from* quatuor *and* agere) *a chariot drawn by four horses.* Quadrigis vehi. Cic. *It is also said of a set of horses.* Curru quadrigarum vehi. Cic. Quadrigæ albæ. Plaut.—QUADRIJUGUS, (*from* quatuor *and* jugum) *drawn with four horses abreast.* Quadrijugo vehitur curru. Virg.

2055. *Quadrupes. Quadrupedans.*

QUADRUPES, (*from* quatuor *and* pes) *having four feet, going on all four.* Nihil inter te atque inter quadrupedem interest. Cic.—*Figuratively:* Quadrupedem constringere, Ter., *To tie one neck and heels, to faggot one.*—QUADRUPEDANS, *that goes on four feet, prancing, galloping.* Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum. Virg.

2056. *Quadruplator. Sector.*

QUADRUPLATOR, (*from* quatuor) *a public informer; he who accused a man of a crime, especially of unreasonable usury, had the fourth part of the criminal's fine or estate given him after conviction.* Homo omnium ex illo conventu quadruplatorum deterrimus. Cic. *Seneca has said* quadruplatores beneficiorum, *speaking of men who for a small gift seek a much greater.*—SECTOR, (*from* secare) *a cutpurse.* Sector zonarius. Plaut. *Also a sequestrator, one who buys confiscated or forfeited goods or estates, and sells them again for gain.* Sector, hoc est, qui bonorum Sexti Roscii emptor atque possessor est. Cic. *Cicero calls Anthony* sector Pompeii, *because he had bought Pompey's estate sold by auction.* Nescimus per ista tempora eosdem ferè sectores fuisse collorum et bonorum. Cic. Sector, *according to Valla, is an informer who expects by so doing to get one half, or part of the property of the man informed against.*

2057. *Quamquàm. Etsi. Quamvis. Tametsi. Licet.*

QUAMQUAM *and* ETSI *have more elevation, and are placed at the beginning of a sentence, with the indicative mood after them.* Etsi vereor, judices, ne turpe sit, &c. Cic. Quamquàm te, Marce fili, abundare oportet, &c. Id. Quamquàm *is sometimes used as a word of correction, in which case it is placed in the middle of the sentence.* Quamobrem hoc vos doceo.... quamquàm te quidem quid hoc doceam? Cic. Omnia jucunda, quamquàm sensu corporis judicantur, ad animum referuntur tamen. Cic.—QUAMVIS *is placed at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence, with the subjunctive or indicative after it.* Quamvis menti delubra consecramus, &c. Cic. Hùc accedit quŏd, quamvis ille felix est, &c. Id.—TAMETSI *and* LICET *are very seldom placed at the beginning of a sentence.* Tametsi *will have the indicative mood after it.* Non tantùm mihi derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, ut, &c. Cic. Licet *requires the subjunctive mood, and is properly a verb.* Licebit

repotia celebret. Hor. (ut *is understood*). Fixerit æripedem cervam licet. Virg.

2058. *Quandò. Cùm.*

Quando, *when, seems to denote more properly the circumstance of the time.* Utinam tùm natus essem, quandò Romani, &c. non essem passus, &c. Cic.—Cum, *when, seems to denote more properly the circumstance of the occasion or opportunity.* Cùm hùc respicio ad virginem. Ter. *It may be properly said:* Labori incumbendum, quandò vires sinunt; dociles simus, cùm opportunè corripimur. *G. D.*

2059. *Quando? Quandiu?*

Quando? (*with an interrogation*) *when? at what time?* Quandò me ista curasse aut cogitasse arbitramini? Cic.—Quandiu? (*with an interrogation*) *how long?* Tanta si nactus esses in reo, quandiù diceres? Cic.

2060. *Quaquaversùm. Quoquoversùm.*

Quaquaversum *and* Quoquoversum, *on every side, every way. The former for the question* quà. Legatos quaquaversùm dimittit. Cæs. *The latter for the question* quò. Ejus imperio classem quoquoversùm dimittunt. Cæs.

2061. *Quasi. Tanquam.*

These two words are adverbs of comparison. Quasi *signifies almost, so as, to the same purpose, as if.* Fuit olim quasi ego sum, senex, et ei filiæ duæ erant, quasi nunc meæ sunt: eæ erant duobus nuptæ fratribus, quasi nunc sunt meæ vobis. Plaut. Sed priùs potestis totiûs eorum rationis quasi fundamenta cognoscere. Cic. Quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, Ter., *I have collected almost fifteen talents.* Quasi ego excitare filium ejus ab inferis possem. Cic.—Tanquam, *as, as much as.* Gloria virtutem tanquàm umbra sequitur. Cic.—Apud eum sic fuit tanquàm domi meæ. Id. Nosco eum tanquàm te. Id. *They seem to have been used indiscriminately.*

2062. *Quatenùs. Quantùm.*

Quatenus, *how long, how far.* Videamus quatenùs amor progredi debeat. Cic. Irent quatenùs tutò possent, Liv., *That they should go as far as they could without danger. It also signifies seeing that, since.* Jubeas miserum esse libenter, quatenùs id facit. Hor.—Quantum, *as far or as much as.* Quantùm in me est. Cic. Quantùm conjecturâ auguramur. Id. Quantùm ex tuto poterat, rem Romanam fovebat. Liv.

2063. *Quemadmodùm. Sicut.*

Quemadmodum, *after what sort or manner, denotes properly a comparison about the manner a thing is existing. Should I say, The English reason as other nations do,* quemadmodùm *is the proper word;* sicut *would convey a different idea.* Pergratum mihi feceris, si quemadmodùm soles de cæteris rebus, sic de amicitiâ disputâris quid sentias. Cic.—Sicut, *as, like as, such as, denotes better a comparison about the quality of the thing. When I say, As bold as a lion, As white as snow,* sicut *must be used;* quemadmodùm *would be improper.* Ejus causam defendi in Senatu, sicut mea fides postulabat. Cic. Sicut al-

terum parentem amo. Id. Cùm jam tibi Asia, sicut unicuique sua domus, nota esse debeat. Id.

2064. *Quercus. Ilex, Esculus. Robur.*

Quercus *is properly the oak.* Quercus glandifera. Cic.—Ilex, *a kind of oak-tree called by some holm. It is distinguished from* quercus *by its leaves, which are more dented, and keep always on the tree.* Viridis ilex. Ovid. Civica corona fit fronde quernâ, etiam ex ilice, quod genus superiori proximum est. Gell. Ilex tonsa bipennibus. Hor.—Esculus *is the oak with large leaves.* Nemorumque Jovi quæ proxima frondet esculus. Virg.—Robur, *oak of the hardest kind, heart of oak.* Nodosum robur. Ovid. Innata rupibus robora. Id. *Figuratively: strength.* Incredibili quodam robore animi. Cic. Robur et soboles militum interiit. Id. Sumere robur corporibus. Liv. Tenere robur in virtute, Cic., *To be firm in virtue.* Robur accusationis, Id., *The force of an accusation.*

2065. *Querela. Querimonia. Questus. Lamentatio. Lamentum. Plangor. Planctus. Gemitus.*

Querela *and* Querimonia, *a complaint; a discontent, with this difference, that the former is often an ill-founded complaint, whereas the latter is said of a just complaint.* Querela, *say grammarians,* levitatis est; querimonia, gravitatis. Assurgere haud justis querelis. Virg. Cui sunt inauditæ cum Dejotaro querelæ tuæ? Cic. Tolle querelas. Hor. Eo metu injecto, repentè magnâ querimoniâ omnium discessimus. Querela *is however said of a just complaint.* His de tot tantisque injuriis in socios consulum querela esse debuit. Cic.—Questus, *a complaint expressing pain or sorrow.* Et mœstis latè loca questibus implet. Virg. Effundere questus pectore. Id.—Lamentatio *and* Lamentum, *the bewailing of a man after very severe losses, or in very cutting grief; with this difference, that* lamentatio *expresses the act of bemoaning.* Lamentatio est ægritudo cum ejulatu. Cic. Lugubris lamentatio. Id. Lamentum *expresses the bewailing itself.* Dedere se lamentis muliebriter. Cic. *We may moreover say that* lamentatio *is a violent and continued complaint accompanied with groans, and* querela *manifests itself by words.*—Plangor *and* Planctus *express the blows that one gives to himself in the violence of his affliction.* Ingentes iterasti pectore planctus. Stat. Sonus plangoris. Ovid. Plangore et lamentatione compleremus forum. Cic. Tu diadema imponebas cum plangore populi Romani; ille cum plausu rejiciebat. Id. —Gemitus *is said of the howlings of wolves and other wild beasts; sobs coming from a heart oppressed and overwhelmed with grief.* Gemitus toto foro audiebatur. Cic. Fit fletus gemitusque totâ urbe. Id.

2066. *Querulus. Queribundus.*

Querulus, *full of complaints, that is in the frequent habit of complaining.* Et cantu querulæ rumpunt arbusta cicadæ. Virg. Calamitas querula est. Q. Curt.—Queribundus, *complaining or making moan.* De supplicio P. Lentuli, de carcere magnâ et queribundâ voce dicebat. Cic.

2067. *Quidam. Aliquis. Quisquam. Quispiam.*

Quidam, *some certain person or thing.* Quidam de collegis. Cic.

Certis quibusdam verbis. Id.—ALIQUIS, *some one indeterminate.* Atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit. Cic. Tres aliqui, aut quatuor. Id. Eximant unum aliquem diem. Id.—QUISQUAM *is used,* 1. *In asking questions.* Et quisquam numen Junonis adoret præthereà? Virg. 2. *When there is a negation.* Nec quisquam est, qui, &c. Cic. 3. *Instead of* aliquis. Quòd si non modò tu, sed quisquam alius fecisset. Cic.—QUISPIAM *is the same as* quisquam *in the latter sense: the Osci used* p *instead of* q. Ut si constitueris te cuipiam advocatum in rem præsentem esse venturum. Cic. Si uredo, aut grando quidpiam nocuit. Id.

2068. *Quidem. Equidem.*

QUIDEM *is used with all persons.* Id quidem ago. Virg. Collegam quidem de cœlo detraxisti. Cic. Ille quidem politè, ut solebat, dixit. Id.—EQUIDEM (quasi ego quidem) *is very seldom used but with the first person.* Equidem non video. Cic. Adhuc equidem valdè me pœnitet. Id. Sic equidem sæpiùs ità loquamur inter nos. Id. *It is however found with the first and second person.* Non equidem hoc dubites. Pers. Per me equidem sint omnia protinùs alba. Id. *These examples are scarce, and, when they take place, it may be said that* equidem *has a reference to the person who speaks.* Quidem *is not used at random.* Quidem, *says Valla,* capitur, 1. Pro conjunctione distinguente res varias: Ego quidem rhetoricâ magis delector, tu verò logicâ, hic autem grammaticâ. 2. Pro exceptione illius quod affirmas; ut, si negligenter egeris, me quidem summo dolore afficias; sed te ipsum perpetuò perdideris. 3. Pro conjunctione encliticâ, id est, causâ ornatûs, aut pro certè: ut, Petre, quid istìc tibi negotii est? nihil quidem mihi hìc negotii. 4. Jungitur ne, sed interjectâ semper unâ dictione, et hoc, cùm aliquid vehementer negare cupientes, id quod minùs quoque est, negamus: ut, Tune hujus es flagitii auctor? Ne conscius quidem fui. Non solùm homines non times, sed ne Deum quidem vereris.

2069. *Quies. Requies.*

QUIES, *rest, vacation, a ceasing from labour and trouble.* Tradere se quieti. Cic. Nec eum labor ad quietem revocavit. Id. Quies *is an absolute rest or quiet.*—REQUIES, *repose, in reference to the labour that has preceded.* Qui nunc requiem quærit magnis occupationibus. Cic. Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori. Virg.

2070. *Quiescere. Requiescere.*

QUIESCERE, *to rest, to sleep.* Circà casam eam, in quâ quiescebat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Dehinc ut quiescant porrò moneo. Cic.—REQUIESCERE, *like* requies, *supposes past labour.* Quæ mihi non modò, ut requiescam permittit, sed reprehendit etiam, quia non semper quieverim. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sollicitudines et angores amicorum consilio et sermone requiescunt. Cic. In alicujus spe requiescere. Id.

2071. *Quietus. Tranquillus.*

QUIETUS, (*from* quies) *that is at rest, peaceable.* Æquor quietius. Hor. Honores quos, quietâ Republicâ, desperant, turbatâ consequi se posse arbitrantur. Cic. Gentes agitare quietas. Virg.—TRANQUILLUS, *calm, smooth, undisturbed, is properly said of the sea.* Ut maris tranquillitas intelligitur nullâ ne minimâ quidem aurâ fluctus

commovente, sic animi quietus status cernitur, cùm perturbatio nulla est, quâ moveri queat. Cic. Cætera videntur esse tranquilla, tranquillissimus autem animus meus. Id. Ut mihi liceret ejus urbis, quam conservassem conspectu tranquillo animo et quieto frui. Id. Tranquilla, quieta, beata vita. Id. Quietus *is said of persons and things.* Hominum quietissimus. Cic. Tranquillus *is only said of things, and of the mind.*

2072. *Quilibet. Quivis. Quicumque. Quisquis.*

There is a nice difference to be made between QUILIBET, QUIVIS, *and* QUICUMQUE. 1. Quicumque *relates more especially to the nature and qualities of the person or thing*; quivis *and* quilibet, *to the distinction of number or rank.* Quivis ex numero, quilibet è Senatoribus, quamcumque rem gesseris. Non quivis unus è populo. Cic. Quicumque is est, ei me profiteor inimicum. Id. Quilibet aliquis. Id. 2. *It may not be indifferent to use* quicumque, quivis, *or* quilibet, *in certain sentences. Let us suppose the following one:* Mutius Porsenæ respondit se quodcunque, quodlibet, quodvis supplicium potiùs subiturum, quàm, &c. *Here* quodvis *seems to me improper and not exact, because by its origin it does not agree with the third person.* Quodlibet *is pretty good, but it expresses only a choice between known punishments generally in use.* Quodcumque *is equally proper, and more energetic, including any punishment imaginable.*—QUISQUIS, *whosoever, whatsoever, differs from* quicumque *in this, that it always requires a verb after it.* Quisquis est ille, si modò est aliquis. Cic. *Whereas* quicumque *does not always require a verb, and often is absolute.* Ut facias quocumque modo rem. Hor.

2073. *Quin. Quominùs.*

QUIN (quî ne, modo *understood*). Quin tu urges occasionem istam? Ter. *It is sometimes found in full.* Effice quî uxor detur tibi, ego efficiam mihi quî ne detur. Ter. *Sometimes it stands for* ut non. Ut nullo modo introire possem, quin viderent me. Id. *Sometimes it is used to increase the meaning.* Quin etiam necesse erit, Cic., *And it will be still necessary.* Cic.—QUOMINUS *is properly compounded of two words,* quo *for* ut, *and* minùs *for* non. Illud non perficies quominùs tuâ causâ velim. Cic. Nemini civi ulla, quominùs adesset, satis justa excusatio visa est. Id.

2074. *Quinquennis. Quinquennalis.*

QUINQUENNIS, (quinque anni) *of five years, five years old.* Quinquennis Olympias. Ovid. Quinquenne vinum. Hor.—QUINQUENNALIS, *that comes to pass every fifth year.* Quinquennalis celebritas ludorum, Cic., *Lasting five years.* Quinquennalis censura. Liv. Quinquennales Magistratus, Id., *Magistrates elected every fifth year, or remaining in office during five years.*

2075. *Quippè. Ut potè. Quoniam.*

QUIPPE, *truly, surely.* Sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippè homini erudito. Cic. Quippè *followed by* qui, quæ, quod, *signifies, since.* Quippè qui jussit, Cic., *Since he ordered it.*—UT POTE, *in as much as, considering or seeing that.* Me puerulo, ut potè novem annos nato. C. Nep. Ut potè *is often followed by* qui, quæ, quod, *or* cùm. Ea

nos, ut potè qui nihil contemnere solemus, non pertimescebamus. Cic. Incommodo valetudo, quâ jam emerseram, ut potè cùm sine febri laborâssem, &c. Id. Ut potè *and* quippè *are put in the second member of a sentence; but* quoniam *may be placed in the first or second member.*—QUONIAM, *because, since.* Quoniam id fieri, quod vis, non potest, velis id quod possis. Ter. Tamen ei moriendum fuit, quoniam homo nata erat. Cic. Quippè, ut potè, quoniam, *says Valla*, sic differunt: Quippè potest habere suum proprium verbum: honestior est mors quàm vita sine amico; quippè qui amicitiæ expers vivit, feræ propior est quàm homini. Sine proprio verbo: Scio te omnia amicissimè curaturum, quippè, cui amicorum negotia non aliter curæ esse solent, quàm propria. Ut potè non habet verbum, nisi intercedente quî, vel cùm; aut certe jungitur adjectivis, sine verbo. Pueri nisi virgâ arceantur, ad omnes ineptias prolabuntur, ut potè quos natura ad vitia, quàm virtutes pronior impellit. Semper te mihi colendum statui, ut potè virum tùm litteratum, tùm probum. Quoniam potest causam præponere toti orationi. Quoniam unà esse, quoties libet, non licet, cura frequentiùs ad me scribas. Valla.

2076. *Quocircà. Idcircò.*

QUOCIRCA, *wherefore, therefore.* Quocircà benè apud majores nostros Senatus decrevit, &c. Cic.—IDCIRCO, *for that reason, thereupon: it is generally followed by* ut. Reperietis idcircò hæc in uno homine pecunioso tot constituta, ut cæteris formidines, &c. Cic. Idcircò arma sumpta sunt. Id.

2077. *Quòd. Quia.*

QUÒD *and* QUIA, *because, are the same, with this difference only, that* quòd *is used with either the indicative or subjunctive mood, and* quia *will always have the indicative mood only.* Urbs quæ, quòd in eà Fortunæ fanum fuit, Tyche nominata est. Cic. Facilè apparet, quòd me colat. Id. Urbs quæ, quia postrema ædificata est, Neapolis nominatur. Id.

2078. *Quot. Quotquot.*

QUOT *requires a determined number, so many as.* Quot homines, tot sententiæ. Ter.—QUOTQUOT, *as many as there are, is said of an undetermined number.*—Quotquot eunt dies. Hor. Adeste omnes undiquè, quotquot estis omnes. Catul.

2079. *Quotidiè. In dies singulos. Singulis diebus.*

QUOTIDIE, *every day, is said of a continuation of time.*—IN DIES SINGULOS, *daily, from day to day.* Quotidiè, vel potiùs in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto. Cic.—SINGULIS DIEBUS, *every or each day, is said of a time finite and determinate; whereas* in singulos dies *denotes progression of time.* Qui singulis diebus ediscendos fastos Populo proposuit. Cic. *It may be said with propriety:* Ludos publicos rex in singulos annos Lutetiæ instituit, qui singulis annis celebrantur. *G. D.*

2080. *Quotus. Quotus quisque.*

QUOTUS, *of what, in number, order, place or quantity, with or without an interrogation.* Quota hora est? Hor. Tu quotus esse velis rescribe. Id. Dic quotus et quanti cupias cœnare. Mart.—QUOTUS QUISQUE, *how few?* Quotus quisque est qui teneat artem numero-

rum? Cic. Quotus quisque famam effugere potest in tam maledicâ civitate. Id.

R.

2081. *Rabidus. Rabiosus.*

RABIDUS, (*from* rabies) *actually mad, as a dog.* Tigres rabidi. Ovid. Rabidus canis. Plin. *Figuratively:* Rabidos compescere mores. Ovid. Aspectu rabido circumspectans hùc atque illùc. Cic.—RABIOSUS *denotes the habit of madness.* Canis rabiosa. Hor. Rabiosi tempora signi, Id., *The dog-days, during which dogs are more subject to madness than at any other time. Figuratively:* Vide ne fortitudo sit minimè rabiosa, sitque iracundia tolerabilis. Cic. Rabiosa jurgia, Sen., *Outrageous disputes or quarrels.*

2082. *Racemus. Uva.*

RACEMUS *is a bunch or cluster of grapes, and* UVA, *a grape.* Tumet uva racemis. Ovid. Uvæ racemiferæ. Id. Prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis. Propert.

2083. *Radere. Eradere.*

RADERE, *to scrape or shave off.* Littera rasa in extremo margine. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Radere aures alicujus, Quint., *To grate somebody's ears.* Radere littora, Virg., *To coast along.*—ERADERE, (radere è) *to scrape off or out.* Merulam albo Senatoris erasit. Tac. *Figuratively:* Eradenda pravæ sunt elementa cupidinis. Hor.

2084. *Radix. Stirps.*

RADIX, *the root of trees or plants.* Videmus ea quæ terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus validè sustentari. Cic. Nautæ fame coacti radices palmarum agrestium colligebant. Id. *Figuratively:* Virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus. Cic.—STIRPS, *the stump of a tree.* Stirpes stabilitatem dant iis quæ sustinent, et ex terrâ succum trahunt. Cic. Cùm arborum et stirpium eadem penè natura sit, quæ animalium. Id. *Figuratively:* Firmatâ jam stirpe virtutis. Cic. Stirpe questionis. Id. Stirps *in its proper sense is of the masculine gender, and in its figurative sense of the feminine.*

2085. *Rameus. Ramosus.*

RAMEUS, *of or belonging to a bough or branch.* Ramea fragmenta. Virg.—RAMOSUS, *full of boughs or branches.* Ramosa ilex. Ovid. Cornua ramosa cervi. Phæd.

2086. *Ramus. Ramale. Surculus. Termes.*

RAMUS, *a branch of a tree.* Defringere ramum arboris. Cic. *Figuratively:* Amputare ramos miseriarum. Cic.—RAMALE, *a dead bough cut from a tree.* Veteris ramalia fagi. Pers. Ramaliaque arida tecto detulit. Ovid.—SURCULUS, (quasi surgulus *from* surgere) *a shoot, a sprig.* Surculus *comes out of the branches, and* ramus *out of the trunk of the tree.* Surculum defringere. Cic. *It is properly said of a graft cut from one tree to be grafted on another.* Da mihi ex istâ arbore quos inseram surculos. Cic.—TERMES, *a branch of a tree with*

its leaves and fruit. Germinet et nunquam fallentis termes olivæ. Hor. Spadica vocant avulsum à palmite termitem cum fructu. Gell.

2087. *Rapina. Præda. Raptum.*

Rapina, (*from* rapio) *rapine, pillage, a taking by force, depredation.* Nihil cogitans nisi cædes, incendia, rapinas. Cic. Cupiditas cæca rapinarum. Id. Sequuntur rapinæ largitionem. Id.—Præda, *a prey, a booty taken from the enemy.* Sic totam prædam improbitas abstulit. Phæd. Cæde omissâ prædam sectari. Tac. Spes prædæ ac rapinarum. Cic. Præda victoriâ gaudet; rapina, petulantiâ, *according to the saying of grammarians.*—Raptum *is properly an adjective, the thing carried away by force.* Quos rapto vivere necessitas coëgerat. Liv.

2088. *Raptio. Raptus. Rapacitas.*

Raptio, *a violent taking away of any person, a ravishing.* Disperii: Ctesiphontem audivi filium unà fuisse in raptione cum Æschino. Ter.—Raptus, *a rape, a carrying away forcibly.* Ganymedis raptus. Cic. Raptus virginis. Id. Raptio ad personam refertur; raptus, ad stuprum. *G. D.*—Rapacitas, *rapaciousness, the avidity of a man who carries off forcibly other people's property.* Quis in rapacitate avarior? Cic.

2089. *Raptor. Rapax.*

Raptor, *a taker away by force, is said of the act.* Audax raptor. Hor. Consilium raptor vertit ad fallaciam. Phæd. Raptor milvius. Id.—Rapax, *rapacious, denotes the habit.* Olim furunculus, nunc rapax. Cic. Procuratorum rapacissimus quisque. Suet. *Figuratively:* Ignis rapax. Ovid. Nihil rapacius quàm natura. Cic.

2090. *Rationalis. Rationabilis.*

Rationalis, *endowed with reason, reasonable, reasoning.* Rationale animal. Quint. Rationalis philosophia, Cic., *Logic, the art of reasoning.*—Rationabilis, *conformable or agreeable to reason.* Sententia vera et rationabilis. Ulpian. *Quintilian has employed it in the meaning of* rationalis.

2091. *Rationem habere alicujus. Rationem habere cum aliquo.*

Rationem habere alicujus, *to have regard for a person or thing.* Habe famæ tuæ rationem. Cic. Habere rationem non suam solùm, sed aliorum. Id. Habere rationem dierum, Id., *is, in another sense, to reckon, to compute the days. Likewise,* hujus pecuniæ quæ permagna est, non habui rationem, neque habere potui. Cic.—Habere rationem cum aliquo, *to do business with one.* Cum omnibus Musis rationem habere cogito. Cic. *We may also say*: Rationem habere cum aliquâ re. Habent rationem cum terrâ, Cic., *They employ themselves in cultivating the earth.* Si habenda cum Antonii latrocinio pacis ratio fuit. Id.

2092. *Rationem inire;—subducere;—putare;—edere;—conficere.*

Rationem inire, *to cast up an account.*—Rationem subducere, *to set down at the end the sum total.* Ineundis subducendisque rationibus. *Figuratively:* Initâ subductâque ratione nefaria scelera meditari. Cic. Inire rationem *signifies also to devise means of.* Ineas ra-

tionem quemadmodùm ea mulier Romam perducatur. Cic.—RATIONEM PUTARE, *to settle an account, to deduct the charges put on it, when it was given up.* Ut rationes cum publicanis putarent. Cic. *Figuratively:* Frustra egomet mecum has rationes puto, Ter., *I have reckoned without my host.*—RATIONEM EDERE, *to give out an account.* Sed ego mihi ab illo rationes non expectabam, quas tibi edidit. RATIONEM CONFICERE, *to complete or close an account.* Rationes confectæ, me absente, sunt tecum, ad quas nihil adhibui, præter lectionem. Cic.

2093. *Rationem reddere. Rationem referre.*

RATIONEM REDDERE, *to give an account, to account for one's conduct, is said in a moral sense.* Semper ita vivamus, ut rationem nobis reddendam arbitremur. Cic. Nihil est quod minùs ferendum sit, quàm vitæ rationem ab altero reposcere eum, qui non possit suæ reddere. Id.—RATIONEM REFERRE *is used in a natural sense, to give up one's account.* Scriba qui rationes ad ærarium retulit. Cic.

2094. *Receptus. Receptaculum.*

RECEPTUS, (retrò capere) *a retreat, a retiring.* Animadverti nullum alium receptum Antonium habere, nisi in his partibus. Cic. Receptui signum aut revocationem à bello audire non possumus. Id. —RECEPTACULUM, *a receptacle, a place for receiving or keeping.* Quasi receptaculum animi, corpus. Cic. Nisi illud receptaculum classibus nostris pateret. Id.

2095. *Recidivus. Redivivus.*

RECIDIVUS, (rursùs cadere) *destined to be ruined a second time.* Funestæque iterum recidiva in Pergama tædæ. Virg.—REDIVIVUS, (quasi redux ad vitam) *renewed again, old made new, made use of again.* Nummus redivivus. Juven. Lapis redivivus, Cic., *A stone used and cut a second time.* Quasi quicquam redivivi ex illo opere tolleretur, ac non totum opus ex redivivis constitueretur. Id.

2096. *Recinere. Recantare.*

RECINERE, (rursùs canere) *to sing again, to repeat.* Cujus recinet jocosa nomen imago? Hor. Hæc recinunt juvenes dictata senesque. Id.—RECANTARE (*frequentative of* recinere) *denotes more action.* Græcula quod recantat Echo. Mart. *It also signifies to recant, to unsay a thing, to disenchant.* Nunc ego mitibus mutare quæro tristia, dùm mihi fias recantatis amica opprobriis. Hor. Recantatæ curæ, Ovid., *Sorrow destroyed by magical charms.*

2097. *Recipere. Suscipere.*

RECIPERE (*synonymous with* suscipere) *signifies to undertake a thing, whether desired or not so to do.* Omnia ei petenti et recepi, et ultrò pollicitus sum. Cic.—SUSCIPERE, *to take upon one's-self a thing without being desired so to do.* Ego in hoc judicio mihi Siculorum causam receptam, Populi Romani susceptam arbitror. Cic. In quo est illa quidem magna offensio, vel negligentia, susceptis rebus, vel perfidia, receptis. Id.

2098. *Recoctus. Retorridus.*

RECOCTUS, (rursùs coctus) *seethed again, done again, nealed.* Fer-

rum recoctum. Flor. Recoctus *is a word borrowed from dyers, who call a thing* recocta, *when it has been dipped several times into the copper, and gotten a good colour. Hence we call him* recoctus *whom long habit has made clever and cunning.* Scriba recoctus. Hor. Senex recoctus, Catul., *An experienced old man.*—Retorridus, (rursùs torrere) *roasted again, commonly shrunk, parched with heat.* Rami retorridi. Sen. Prata retorrida. Varr. Venit et retorridus qui sæpè laqueos et muscipula effugerat, Phæd., *speaking of an old rat that has escaped many dangers by his cunning.*

2099. *Rectè. Benè. Ritè. Rectà.*

Recte, (*from* regere, rectum) *properly in a straight line.* Hoc erit quasi provincias atomis dare, quæ rectè, quæ obliquè ferantur. Cic. *Figuratively*: Rectè atque ordine facere. Cic. Lex rectè lata. Id. Tuæ litteræ rectè sperare jubent. Id.—Bene, *well. much.* Benè facis, quòd me adjuvas. Cic. Adolescens non minùs benè nummatus, quàm benè capillatus. Id. Benè manè, Id., *Very early.* Benè longa oratio, Id., *A very long speech.*—Rite *is said of things relating to religion.* Deos ritè colere. Cic. Perpetrare ritè sacrificium. Liv.—Recta, (viâ *understood*) *straightway, straight on, straight forward.* E navi rectà ad me venit. Cic. Rectà consequor. Ter.

2100. *Rectio. Regimen.*

Rectio, (*from* regere, rectum) *properly the act of making straight; it is only used in the figurative sense, a governing, a ruling.* Rerum publicarum rectio. Cic.—Regimen, *government, authority.* Regimen totiûs Magistratûs penès Appium erat. Liv. Vobis arma et animus sit, mihi consilium et virtutis vestræ regimen relinquite. Tac.

2101. *Rector. Moderator.*

Rector, (*from* regere) *a governor, a ruler.* Juvenum rectores. Virg. Rector navis. Id. Rector Reipublicæ. Cic.—Moderator, (*from* modus) *a moderator, he that sets bounds to.* Inesse aliquem non solùm habitatorem in hâc cœlesti ac divinâ domo, sed etiam rectorem et moderatorem. Cic. Tu eris omnium moderator consiliorum meorum. Cic. Rector et moderator tanti operis. Id. Volucrum moderator equorum. Ovid. Temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, Cic., *Temperance rules all passions.*

2102. *Rectus. Directus.*

Rectus, *straight, not crooked.* Longâ trabe rectior. Ovid. Recta via. Cic. *Figuratively:* Conscientia recta. Cic. More recto servat munia vitæ. Id. *Cicero calls Cæsar's commentaries* recti, *on account of their plain and natural style.*—Directus, *direct, laid out by a line.* Directa acies. Cic. Ductæ et directæ viæ. Id. *Figuratively:* Hæc directa percontatio ac denunciatio belli magis ex dignitate Populi Romani visa est. Cic. Directus homo, Id., *A just man that does not yield to circumstances, inflexible.*

2103. *Reddere. Restituere.*

Reddere, (rursùs dare) *to return what we have received, or what has been intrusted to us.* Mutuari aliquid ab aliquo, et ei vicissim

reddere aliquid aliud. Cic. Depositum reddere. Id. *Figuratively:* Clamorem reddere. Liv. Se convivio reddere. Id. Me hebetem molestiæ reddiderunt. Cic.—RESTITUERE, (rursùs statuere) *properly, to reestablish.* Restituere ædes. Cic. In pristinam dignitatem restituere. Id. *It also signifies to restore a thing lost or alienated, to return it in its former state to the first owner.* Restituat uxorem, reddat misero patri filiam. Cic. Lucem salutemque redditam sibi ac restitutam accipere debuit. Id.

2104. *Redemptor. Publicanus. Manceps.*

REDEMPTOR, (*from* redimere, redemptum) *an undertaker of a work, of a building.* Redemptor qui columnam illam conduxerat faciendam. Cic. *It is said in Labeo of the farmers of public revenues.*—PUBLICANUS, *a publican, a farmer of customs, an exciseman.* Reliquorum ordinum firmamentum, ordo publicanorum. Cic. Publicanos temeritate redemptionís penè esse eversos, Id., *That the farmers of public revenues had been almost ruined, by bidding too high for their farms.* Publicana mulier, *A contractor's wife.*—MANCEPS, (quasi manu capiens) *a farmer of any part of the public revenue.* Mancipes à civitatibus pro frumento pecunias exegerunt. Cic.

2105. *Redigere. Reducere.*

REDIGERE, (rursùs agere) *to bring back again, speaking of men and animals.* Filia parva duas redigebat monte capellas. Ovid. Manibus præcisis Capuam rediguntur. Liv. *Figuratively:* Bona vendidit, pecuniam redegit, Cic., *He sold his property, and amassed money by the sale.* Quæstum totum ad se redigere. Id. In id redactus sum loci, Ter., *I am reduced to this situation.* Redigere sub imperium, Cæs., *To conquer, to get under one's dominion.* Redigere in memoriam, Cic., *To call again to remembrance.*—REDUCERE, *to bring or lead back, speaking of men.* Crassum Consulem ex Senatu domum reduxi. Cic. Reductus ex exilio. Id. *Figuratively:* In spem reducere. Hor. Ad salutem aliquem reducere medicinâ. Cic. Reducere aliquid in memoriam. Id. Somnum reducere. Hor. Aurora reducit lucem. Ovid.

2106. *Reditus. Reversio. Reditio.*

REDITUS, (*from* re *and* ire) *a return, a coming again.* Profectio et reditus Syllæ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Gratiæ reditus ei patet, Cic., *The way to a reconciliation is open for him.*—REVERSIO, (*from* re *and* vertere) *a coming back again.* Reversionem ad terram faciunt, Plaut., *They land again.* Quàm valdè ille reditu, vel potiùs reversione meâ lætatus est! Cic. Reditus *is the return of a man who went where he wanted to go*; *and* reversio, *the coming back of one who has not been as far as the place he wanted to go to.*—REDITIO, *a returning, a coming again, or back.* Ut domum reditionis spe sublatâ, paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent. Cæs. Reditus *would not do in the foregoing sentence*; *besides,* reditus domum *is bad Latin.*

2107. *Reditus. Proventus.*

REDITUS, (quia singulis annis venit) *synonymous with* proventus, *supposes something periodical and more fixed: an income or revenue, a yearly profit.* At reditus jam quisque suos amat, et sibi quid sit utile

sollicitis computat articulis. Ovid. Nullius tutior est reditus, minorisve impendii, aut tempestatum securior, Plin., *speaking of the willow-tree.*—Proventus, (*from* pro *and* venire) *production, is more variable in quantity or time.* Onerare sulcos proventu, Virg., *To cover the ground with a rich harvest. It is said of success:* Multùm ad hanc rem adjuvat adolescentia, magnitudo animi, superioris temporis proventus, fiducia rei benè gerendæ. Cæs. *It is also said of evils:* Calamitatum et miseriarum tot proventus. Plaut.

2108. *Redux. Rediens.*

Redux, (*from* redire) *brought or returned back again.* Qui me reducem esse voluistis. Cic. *It is properly said of a man who has escaped from danger.* Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam nuncio. Virg.—Rediens, *returning, coming back.* Redeuntis cornua lunæ, Ovid., *The new moon.* Annus rediens. Hor.

2109. *Referre aliquid alicui. Referre ad aliquem. Referre cum aliquo.*

Referre aliquid alicui, 1. *To relate to one.* Referam tibi eventum meum. Cic. 2. *To bring back.* Retulit mihi tuas litteras. Cic.—Referre ad aliquem, *to consult somebody about a thing.* Populus de suis rebus ad eum refert, Cic., *The people consult him, and trust him with their affairs.*—Referre cum aliquo, *to hold a conference with one.* Introductus Vectius primò negabat se unquàm cum Curione retulisse. Cic.

2110. *Regalis. Regius.*

Regalis, (quod rege dignum est);—Regius, (quod regis est) *Though these two words may be indiscriminately used,* Regius *is especially said of what relates to the king's person, or to royalty; and* Regalis *of what has a more indirect relation to either.* Regius pastor. Cic. Regia conditio. Id. Nihil ei tam regale videri quàm studium agricolendi. Id. Animus regalis, *courage, or sentiments becoming a king.* Animus regius, *the courage or sentiments of a king.* Regia jura, *the prerogatives attached to kingly power.* Regalia jura, *the prerogatives flowing from royal dignity, or which custom gives to crowned heads in such or such a country, though they be not essential to that high office.*

2111. *Regaliter. Regiè. Regificè.*

Regaliter, *kingly, royally, nobly.* Precibusque minas regaliter addit. Ovid. Sacrificio regaliter confecto. Liv.—Regie, *royally, as an absolute master.* Nam ut hoc tempore ea quæ regie, seu potiùs tyrannicè statuit in aratores Apronius prætermittam. Cic. Si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regiè factum esse dicerent. Id.—Regifice, *with royal pomp and magnificence.* Regificè extructis celebrant convivia mensis. Sil. Ital. Instructus regificè. Cic.

2112. *Regio. Provincia. Plaga. Tractus.*

Regio, (*from* regere; *because before the division of the earth into provinces, each country was governed by a king*) *a region, a vast extent of country.* Per Cappadociæ regionem iter feci. Cic. Terræ maximas regiones inhabitabiles atque incultas videmus. Id. *Figuratively:* Regionibus officii se continere. Cic.—Provincia, (vincere pro) *a*

province; the countries distant from Italy, subdued by arms or otherwise, were called provinces. Sicilia prima omnium provincia appellata est. Cic. *Figuratively: an office, an employ.* Provinciam cepisti duram. Ter.—PLAGA, *a climate, a space or tract, either in heaven or on earth.* Totidemque plagæ tellure premuntur. Ovid. Quod est ante pedes nemo spectat; cœli scrutantur plagas. Cic. Plaga lactea cœli, *The milky-way.*—TRACTUS, (*from* trahere) *a drawing in length.* Funem trahunt .... Modicus est tractus. Plin. Flammarum longi tractus. Virg. Placido tractu reptavit draco. Claud. *Figuratively:* Quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum? Cic. *In this meaning it is said of a series of spaces in a country.* Alti nubium tractus. Hor. Terrasque tractusque maris. Virg.

2113. *E regione. Regiònatìm.*

E REGIONE, *over-against, opposite.* Luna cùm è regione solis est, deficit. Cic.—REGIONATIM, *from quarter to quarter, ward by ward.* Ludos regionatìm totâ urbe edidit. Suet. Regionatìm generibus hominum causisque et quæstibus tribus descripserunt. Liv.

2114. *Relaxatio. Remissio.*

RELAXATIO, (*from* laxare) *a releasing, is properly said of what is too tight.* Quidquid ego adstrinxi, relaxat. *It is only used figuratively; loosening, the act of loosing.* Animi relaxatio. Cic.—REMISSIO, (*from* remittere) *a slackening, is said of what is too much bent: it is used only in the figurative sense.* Contentio vocis et remissio. Cic. Remissio pœnæ. Id. Remissio animorum, Id., *Discouragement, remissness. It is also used for recreation.* Ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere. Cic.

2115. *Religio. Superstitio.*

RELIGIO, (ex relegendo, *says Cicero,* ut elegantes ex eligendo) *religion.*—SUPERSTITIO, (*from* super esse *or* stare) *superstition. Cicero informs us of the difference that exists between these two words.* Superstitio, in quâ inest inanis timor Deorum; religio, quæ Deorum cultu pio continetur. *And elsewhere:* Non enim philosophi tantùm, verùm etiam majores nostri superstitionem à religione separârunt; nam qui totos dies precabantur et immolabant, ut sibi sui liberi superstites essent, superstiosi sunt appellati; quod nomen patuit posteà latiùs. Qui autem omnia quæ ad cultum Deorum pertinerent, diligenter pertractarent, et tanquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo. *It is improperly that* religio *is found in Cicero and Virgil in the meaning of* superstitio. Superstitiosus Deum timet, religiosus veretur et colit. *G. D.*

2116. *Reliquiæ. Reliqua.*

RELIQUIÆ, (*from* relinquere) *the remainder, rest, or remnant.* Jussit reliquias poni hordei, Phæd., *He ordered a remnant of barley to be given.* Colere reliquias suorum, Virg., *To honour the ashes of deceased friends or relations. Plautus and Phædrus have employed* reliquia *in the neuter plural.* Ut fruaris reliquiis, quæ sunt rosuri. Phæd. At pedites tibi reliquia erant. Plaut.—RELIQUA, *the remains of a reckoning, arrears of debts.* Maximè me angit ratio reliquorum meorum, quanquam explicita sunt, Cic., *I am very uneasy*

about the remains of what is due to me, though the recovery of it cannot be accompanied with any difficulty.

2117. *Reluctari. Reniti.*

Reluctari, *properly, to struggle or wrestle against: it is used more generally.* Ore reluctanti it equus. Ovid. Multa reluctanti aures obstrue. Virg. Reluctari precibus. Q. Curt.—Reniti, *to oppose a resistance to another.* Alter motus alteri renititur. Plin. Cum illi renitentes pactos se dicerent. Liv.

2118. *Remigatio. Remigium.*

Remigatio, (*from* remus *and* agere) *the act of rowing with oars.* Motus remigationis navem convertentis ad puppim. Cic.—Remigium *is said,* 1. *of the oars.* Lembum remigiis subigere. Virg. 2. *of the company of rowers.* Remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis. Virg. 3. *of the motion and agitation of the oars.* Quæ pugnæ, quæ acies, quod remigium, qui motus hominum? Cic. *Figuratively:* Volat ille remigio alarum. Virg.

2119. *Remus. Tonsæ. Remulcus. Contus.*

Remus, (*from* ramus) *an oar to row with.* Incumbere remis. Virg. *Figuratively:* Pennarum remi, Ovid., *The wings of birds.* Remi natantis corporis, Id., *The arms.*—Tonsæ, (*from* tondere) *the blade of an oar, is properly an adjective, and only used in poetry.* In lento luctantur marmore tonsæ. Virg.—Remulcus, (*from* ῥυμυλκὸς) *the rope which bargemen use to pull their barge along with, or against the tide, by means of another barge.* Itaque Marcellus nocte navim onerariam remulco quadriremis trahi ad Acradinam jussit. Liv. *It is what seafaring people call towing of a ship.* Submersamque navim remulco, multis contendens funibus, reduxit. Cæs. *It is found in the ablative case only.*—Contus, (*from* κοντὸς) *a long pole ending with an iron hook, to govern a boat,* &c. Ratem conto subigit. Virg.

2120. *Renasci. Reviviscere. Resurgere. Resuscitare.*

Renasci, (rursùs nasci) *to be born or rise again, is said of what grows again in the room of what was dead.*—Reviviscere, (rursùs vivere) *to recover life, to revive, is said of the human kind.* Principium extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec à se aliud creabit. Cic. Ut revixisse, aut renatum sibi quisque Scipionem imperatorem dicat. Liv. *Figuratively:* Renatum bellum. Cic. Adventu nostro reviviscunt justitia, abstinentia, clementia tui Ciceronis. Id.—Resurgere, (rursùs surgere) *to rise or get up again.* Victa tamen vinces, eversaque, Troja, resurges. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Resurgunt res Romanæ contra spem. Liv.—Resuscitare, (rursùs suscitare) *to rouse, to set up again, is always taken in an active signification.* Positamque resuscitat iram. Ovid.

2121. *Reparare. Redimere. Recuperare.*

Reparare, (rursùs parare) *to recover, to regain, to reconquer.* Amissas res reparare. Hor. Reparare quod amiseris. Plaut. Perdere videbatur, quod alio prætore eodem ex agro reparare posset. Cic.—Redimere, (rursùs emere) *to redeem.* Redimere captivos. Cic. Voluntates militum redimere largitione. Id.—Recuperare (rursùs comparare) *is said of the recovering of the same numerical thing that*

had been lost, to rescue, to get again. Pompeius rempublicam recuperavit. Cic. Erepta recuperare. Id. Recuperare imperium. Id.

2122. *Reparare. Reficere. Recreare. Relevare.*

Reparare, *synonymous with the others, signifies to restore, to bring to the first state.* Reparare vires. Tac. Collisum vas crebris ictibus reparavit. Sen.—Reficere, (rursùs facere) *to make again, to rebuild.* Quassas rates reficere, Hor., *To refit shattered ships.* Templa ædesque labantes reficere. Id. *Figuratively:* Se ex caloribus reficere. Cic. Reficere vires. Liv. Reficere exercitum, Cæs., *To refresh an army.* Reficere magistratus, Cic., *To reelect magistrates into their offices.*—Recreare, (rursùs creare) *properly, to create again.* Recreare consules. Cic. *Figuratively: to comfort, to encourage, to remove fear.* Me reficit et recreat tuus in me amor. Cic. Afflictos bonorum animos recreare. Id. Afflictam et perditam provinciam erigere et recreare. Id.—Relevare, (rursùs levare) *to lift up again.* E terrâ corpus relevare. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Casum communem relevare. Cic. Sitim relevare, Ovid., *To quench thirst.* Mens relevata curâ. Id. Illi animum relevabis, quæ curâ et miseriâ tabescit. Ter. Relevare aliquem molestiis. Cic.

2123. *Rependere. Compensare.*

Rependere, (rursùs pendere) *properly, to pay, or weigh back in exchange.* Aurum auro repensum. Liv. *It generally signifies to recompense, to pay.* Grates rependere, Virg., *To return thanks.* Ingenio formæ damna rependo meæ. Ovid.—Compensare, (pensare cum) *to weigh with.* Triticum cum hordeo compensat; constitit præponderare triticum. Col. *Figuratively: to compensate, to counterpoise.* Compensabatur cum summis doloribus lætitia. Cic. Hàc pergam quâ via longum compensat iter. Sen.

2124. *Repens. Repentinus. Subitus.*

Repens, (*from* ἕρπω, vergo, inclino) *properly, creeping on.* Repens humi. Plin. *Figuratively:* Sermones repentes per humum. Hor. *Considered as synonymous with the others, it signifies unlooked for, unexpected.* Hostium repens adventus magis aliquandò conturbat, quàm expectatus. Cic. Si quod repens bellum oriatur. Liv.—Repentinus *is only used in a figurative sense; unforeseen, unawares.* Leviora sunt ea quæ repentino aliquo motu accidunt quàm ea quæ meditata et præparata inferuntur. Cic.—Subitus, (*from* subire) *sudden, coming unexpectedly.* Magis subita tempestas, quàm ante provisa, terret navigantes. Cic. Aspectu subito conterritus hæsit. Virg. *We may very properly say:* Casu tecti repentino obrutus est; subitum è terra monstrum erupit. *G. D.*

2125. *Repere. Reptare. Serpere.*

Repere, *to creep or crawl, as serpents do.* Vulpecula per rimam repserat in cumeram. Hor. *It expresses very well a going softly.* Millia tum pransi tria repsimus. Hor.—Reptare, (*its frequentative*) *to go slowly as snakes do.* Et tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres. Hor. Et adhuc reptabat Africam Tacfarinas. Tac.—Serpere, *to slide on the belly as serpents do, to wind about.* Vipera serpit humi. Ovid. Serpunt anguiculi. Cic. *Figuratively:* Serpit per omnium vitam ami-

citia. Cic. Simulatio serpebat in dies. Id. Flamma serpit. Liv. Repunt, *say grammarians,* quæ parvos pedes habent, serpunt quæ pedibus carent.

2126. *Reprehensio. Criminatio. Vituperatio. Vituperium.*

Reprehensio, (*from* retrò *and* prehendere) *properly, the act of drawing backwards: it is only used in a figurative sense: reprehension, blaming of one in fault.* Revereri reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium. Cic. A reprehensione temeritatis abesse. Id. *It is said of refutation.* Reprehensio est per quam argumentando adversariorum confirmatio diluitur, aut infirmatur. Cic.—Criminatio, (*from* crimen) *the accusing or impeaching.* Falsa criminatio. Cic. Ab aliquo oblatas criminationes depellere. Id.—Vituperatio, *a blaming, or finding fault with.* Culpæ reprehensio, et stultitiæ vituperatio. Cic. Cadere in aliquam vituperationem. Id. Vituperatio *expresses less than* reprehensio. *Good writers have not used* Vituperium; *Callepinus was then very wrong to quote it as from Cicero's works.*

2127. *Reprobare. Repudiare. Respuere. Rejicere.*

Reprobare, *to reprove, to disallow, to condemn.* Qui cùm Zenonis fuisset auditor, reprobavit illa, quæ ille, &c. Cic. Quod ipsa natura adsciscat voluptatem, et reprobet, dolorem. Id.—Repudiare, *to divorce, to reject as a shameful thing.* Repudiare uxorem. Suet. Repudio consilium, quod primùm intenderam. Ter. Non repudiabis in honore, quem in periculo recepisti. Cic.—Respuere, (quasi cum sputo rejicere) *to reject with contempt.* Respuere aliquid et pro nihilo putare. Cic. Dicere aliquid quod omnium mentes aspernentur et respuant. Id. *Figuratively:* Humus respuit invisum cadaver. Ovid.—Rejicere, *to reject, to repel.* Telum in hostem rejicere. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Rejicere judices, Cic., *To except against, or challenge, judges.* Rejicere causam ad Senatum. Id. Res tota in mensem Januarium rejecta est, Id., *The whole business has been put off till January.*

2128. *Repulsa. Repulsus.*

Repulsa, (*from* re *and* pellere) *a repulse, a denial.* Repulsam ferre. Cic. Sine repulsâ Magistratum assequi. Id.—Repulsus, *a repulsion, a reverberation.* Repulsus scopulorum. Cic. Umbonum repulsus. Claud.

2129. *Resideo. Resido.*

Resideo, (rursùs sedere) *to sit down again.* Residēre, deindè spatiari. Cic. *Figuratively:* In corpore mortui nullus residet sensus. Cic. Residet reliquiis spes. Id. *It also signifies to remain or abide.* In oppido aliquo multùm resedisse. Cic.—Resido, *to decrease, to assuage.* Si montes residissent, amnes exaruissent. Cic. *Figuratively:* Corda ex irâ residunt. Virg.

2130. *Residuus. Reliquus. Cæterus.*

Residuus, (*from* retrò sedere) *that which is left, the residue or remainder.* Omnibus residuis pecuniis exactis, tributo privatim remisso. Liv. Residuus suæ pœnæ senex, Quint., *An old man left with painful infirmities.* Residua et vetus simultas. Liv.—Reliquus, *that*

which remains, that which is behind; to be done, to be seen, to come, &c. Reliquum est ut officio certemus inter nos. Cic. In reliquum tempus. Id. Erant mihi oppida complura etiam reliqua, quæ adire vellem. Id. Qualis in reliquâ Græciâ nemo. Id. Residuas pecunias exigere *signifies to require rigorously old debts*; *and* reliquas pecunias exigere *is to demand authoritatively the money that remains.*—Cæterus *and* Cæter, *the other, the rest.* Cætera vita. Sall. Cæteri nobilium. Tac. Cæteræ navium. Id. *Figuratively: in other respects.* Virum cætera (*for* in cæteris) egregium secuta ambitio est. Liv. Cætera lætus. Hor.

2131. *Respicere. Suspicere.*

Respicere, (retrò aspicere) *to look back upon.* Æneas mœnia respiciens. Virg. *Figuratively: to regard favourably, to commiserate.* Nisi quis nos Deus respexerit. Cic.—Suspicere, (sursùm aspicere) *to look up.* Suspicere in cœlum. Cic. Astra suspicere. Id. *Figuratively: to consider with admiration.* Honores et præmia suspicere. Cic.

2132. *Respirare. Expirare.*

Respirare, (*from* re *and* spirare) *to breathe, to take or fetch breath.* Excipiat animam eam, quæ ducta sit spiritu, eandemque à pulmonibus respiret ac reddat. Cic. Respirare in aquâ, Id., *To breathe in water. Figuratively: to be refreshed or eased.* Respiravi, liberatus sum. Cic. A metu respirare. Id. Respirasset cupiditas atque avaritia paululùm. Id.—Expirare, (spirare è) *to breathe forth, to exhale.* Expirantem transfixo pectore flammas. Virg. Inter primam curationem expiravit. Liv. (animam *understood.*)

2133. *Respondere. Responsare.*

Respondere, *to answer.* Ad ea quæ quæsita sunt respondere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ut omnia omnibus, paribus paria respondeant. Cic. Laudibus respondere Græcorum, Id., *To equal the Greeks in glory.*—Responsare (*its frequentative*) *denotes more action and eagerness.* Responsa, aut loquere. Plaut. *Figuratively: to resist, to oppose.* Fortunæ responsare superbæ. Hor. Ne gallina malum responset dura palato. Id. Suis responsare cupidinibus. Id.

2134. *Responsio. Responsum.*

Responsio, *the act of answering.* In quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione. Cic.—Responsum, *the answer itself, is properly an adjective.* Responsa atque decreta jurisconsultorum. Cic. A me quoque id responsum tulisti. Id. Responsionem *would be improper.* Ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intelligentur. Id.

2135. *Restare. Superesse.*

Restare, (retrò stare) *to stay or stand behind, to remain.* Qui Romæ restiterunt. Cic. Ad fontem cùm bibisset cervus, restitit. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Longa sunt quæ restant. Cic. Restare *is said of what is remaining at a heap from which things have been taken;* Superesse, *of what is too much or remaining after the measure has been filled up, to be over and above.* Cui tanta erat res, et supererat. Ter. Sed vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quæ dixeram

defutura. Cic. *It is also taken in the meaning of* restare. Duæ partes quæ mihi supersunt illustrandæ. Cic.

2136. *Restis. Funis. Rudens.*

Restis, *a small cord, a packthread.* Per manus reste ductâ, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv., *The virgins, having a cord in their hands, walked on singing and dancing.* Tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter., *which cannot be said but of a small cord.*—Funis, *a thick rope.* Laxi funes, Virg., *speaking of the cables of a ship.* Tortos incidere funes. Id.—Rudens, (*from* rudere, *on account of the noise they make*) *a cable, or great rope of a ship.* Insequitur clamorque virûm, clangorque rudentum. Virg.

2137. *Retentio. Retinaculum.*

Retentio, *the retaining or keeping back.* Retentio aurigæ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Assentionum retentio, *the keeping of the mind in suspense.*—Retinaculum, *any manner of thing wherewith another is holden back.* Retinacula solvit. Virg. Frustrà retinacula tendens fertur equis auriga suis. Id.

2138. *Retrahere. Revocare.*

Retrahere, (retrò trahere) *to draw or pull back.* Quò quidem me proficiscentem haud sanè quis facilè retraxerit. Cic. Uno prælio Thebas ab interitu retraxit. (Epaminondas.) C. Nep. *Figuratively:* Quò fata trahunt retrahuntque sequamur. Virg.—Revocare, (retrò *or* rursùs vocare) *to recall, to call back.* Vos qui me repetistis atque revocastis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ad scientiam omnia revocent. Cic. Ad potentiam suam revocare omnia. Id. Senatum ad pristinam suam severitatem revocavi. Cic.

2139. *Revelare. Retegere.*

Revelare, *to pull off the veil, to unveil.* Os revelatum. Ovid. —Retegere, *to uncover, to lay open.* Orbem retexit Titan radiis. Virg. Vultus retegit scisso velamine. Lucan. Jugulum pectusque retexit. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Tu sapientum curas, et arcanum jocoso consilium retegis Lyæo. Hor.

2140. *Reum facere. Reum peragere.*

Reum facere, *to impeach one.* Facere aliquem reum de ambitu. Cic. Cur is abs te reus non factus est? Id.—Reum peragere, *to prosecute one until he be condemned.* Vos, si reum perago, quid acturi estis? Liv.

2141. *Reus. Nocens. Sons.*

Reus *was generally said of all those who had any contestation, either in a criminal or a civil matter.* Reos appello non eos modò qui arguuntur, sed omnes quorum de re disceptatur. Cic. Alienæ culpæ reus. Id. Milo reus est præclari facti. Id. *Good writers never give to* reus *the meaning of guilty, but only of accused; which appears plainly in this example:* Si haberes nocentem reum. Cic. *It also signifies obliged to perform, obnoxious.* Reus suæ stationis tutandæ, Liv., *Obliged to guard a post at his own risk and peril.*—Nocens, *synonymous with the others, signifies guilty.* Innocens, si accusatus sit, ab-

solvi potest; nocens, nisi accusatus fuerit, condemnari non potest. Cic. Nocentes et pecuniosi rei. Id.—SONS, (*from* σίνω, noceo) *guilty, criminal, an offender.* Sontes condemnant reos. Plaut. Punire sontes. Cic. Protegere sontes. Id.

2142. *Rex. Tyrannus.*

REX, (*from* regere) *a king.* Magni reges. Hor. Imminent duo reges toti Italiæ. Cic. *It is taken in a more general sense.* Memor actæ non alio rege puertiæ (*for* pueritiæ). Hor. Rex convivii, Plaut., *The ruler of the feast.* Rex sacrorum. Cic. Rex ærarii, *in Cicero, is said in a satirical way.* Rex *is generally taken for a great and rich man.* Sive reges, sive inopes erimus coloni. Hor. *Figuratively:* Rex fluviorum Eridanus, Virg., *Eridanus the most considerable of rivers. Sometimes a queen is included under the signification of* rex. Ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges legati missi sunt. Liv.—TYRANNUS, (*from* τύραννος) *in old time was used in good part for a master, or a sovereign.* Reges qui et tyranni ob fortitudinem vocabantur. Trog. Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni, Virg., *speaking of Æneas.* Tyrannusque fuerat appellatus, sed justus.... Omnes enim habentur et dicuntur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetuâ in eâ civitate quæ libertate usa est. C. Nep. *It is only in the course of time that* tyrannus *has been taken in a bad sense.* Non legatum Populi Romani, sed tyrannum libidinosum crudelemque. Cic.

2143. *Ridere. Arridere. Irridere. Deridere. Subridere. Cachinnari.*

RIDERE, *to laugh.* Crassus semel in vitâ risit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ridet argento domus. Hor. Ridere aliquem *signifies to laugh at one.* Ita factum est, ut dederis nobis quem semper ridere possemus. Cic. —ARRIDERE, (ridere ad) *to look pleasantly upon one.* Ridentibus arrident. Hor. *Figuratively:* Illud quod valdè arriserat, vehementer displicet. Cic.—IRRIDERE, *to mock, to laugh to scorn.* Etiam per jocum Deos irridens. Cic. Qui modò securus nostra irridebas mala. Phæd. *It is used in the sense of* ridere. Cæsar mihi irridere visus est, Cic., *Cæsar seemed to me to be speaking in joke.*—DERIDERE, *to deride, to scorn, to make a fool of, rises above* irridere. Omnes istos deridete atque contemnite. Cic. Hæ nugæ seria ducent in mala derisum semel, exceptumque sinistrè. Hor. Consilia qui dant prava cautis hominibus, et perdunt operam, et deridentur turpiter. Phæd. —SUBRIDERE, *to smile, to laugh in one's sleeve.* Olli subridens hominum sator atque Deorum. Virg. Subrisit Saturius veterator. Cic. Limis subrisit ocellis. Ovid.—CACHINNARI, *to laugh, as if it were for a wager, or till one be ready to split one's sides.* Ridere convivæ, cachinnari ipse Apronius. Cic.

2144. *Rima. Hiatus. Rictus.*

RIMA, *a chink, a crack, a cleft.* Rimisque fatiscunt, (naves) Virg. Rimas explere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Plenus rimarum sum, hâc illâc perfluo, Ter., *I am a blab of my tongue, I cannot keep any thing secret, but divulge it every where.*—HIATUS, (*from* hiscere) *an opening.* Hiatus terræ. Cic. Quædam animalia oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis cibum capessunt. Id. *Figuratively:* Hiatus ex concursu vo-

calium. Cic.—RICTUS, (*from* ringere) *is only said of the opening of the mouth, and of the mouth itself.* Risu diducere rictum. Hor. Rictus ad aures dehiscens. Plin. Fluidi sanguine rictus. Ovid.

2145. *Risum compescere. Risum tenere.*

RISUM COMPESCERE, *to stop one's laughing.* Risum compescere mappâ. Hor.—RISUM TENERE, *to keep from laughing, does not suppose that we were laughing before, as* risum compescere *does.* Equidem in quibusdam vix risum tenebam. Cic. Risum teneatis, amici? Hor.

2146. *Risum movere. Risum facere. Risum captare.*

RISUM MOVERE, *to create laughing.* Illa quamvis ridicula essent, mihi tamen risum non moverunt.—RISUM FACERE, *to laugh, and to create laughing.* Risus populi atque admurmuratio omnium facta est. Cic. Post repulsam risus facit; civem bonum ludit. Id.—RISUM CAPTARE, *to seek for raising a laughter.* Solutos qui captat risus hominum, famamque dicacis. Hor.

2147. *Rogatio. Rogatus. Rogatum.*

ROGATIO, *a prayer, the act of demanding.* Ego Curtium rogatione tuâ diligo. Cic. *It is said of a petition or request, and of the propounding of a law, because the people were asked their consent to it.* Facere rogationem ad populum, Cic., *To propose a new law to the people, in order to get from them the confirmation of it.* Accipere rogationem, Id., *To receive or confirm a law.*—ROGATUS, *a solicitation, is very seldom found but in the ablative case.* Rogatu meo impetravit. Cic.—ROGATUM *is properly an adjective, the demand itself, or the thing that is asked.* Is nunquàm mihi ad rogatum respondet, et accusatori plusquàm ad rogatum respondet. Cic.

2148. *Roralis. Roscidus. Roratus.*

RORALIS, *of dew, belonging to dew.* Virgaque rorales laurea misit aquas. Ovid.—ROSCIDUS, *wet or moistened with dew, dewy.* Vidi te roscida mala legentem. Virg.—RORATUS, *bedewed, sprinkled with dew.* Roratæ rosæ. Ovid. Mollis erat tellus, rorataque manè pruinâ. Id.

2149. *Rorare. Stillare.*

RORARE, *to drop and fall down like dew.* Sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres. Virg. Rorantia vidimus astra. Id.—STILLARE, *to drop or trickle down, to distil.* Pugio stillans sanguine. Cic. Stillabant ilice mella. Ovid. Stillabit amicis ex oculis rorem. Hor.

2150. *Rorarii. Ferentarii.*

RORARII, *dew-beaters, light-armed soldiers who made the first skirmishes: a figure taken from the dew that generally precedes a storm of rain.* Rorarii milites. Liv. Rorarii dicti à rore, qui bellum committebant; ideò quòd ante rorat quàm pluit. Varr.—FERENTARII, (*from* ferre) *light-harnessed soldiers coming quickly to succour, slingers.* Posteaquàm eò ventum est, undè à ferentariis prælium committi posset. Sall. *Figuratively:* Ferentarius amicus, Plaut., *a friend ready to help at a pinch.*

2151. *Rostrum. Rostra.*

Rostrum, *the beak or bill of birds, the snout of beasts.* Obuncum vulturis rostrum. Cic. Rostrum suis. Id.—Rostra *is generally taken for the pulpit from which the Roman orators pleaded, so called because it was adorned with the beaks of the ships taken from the Antiates by the Romans.* Rostra dictum est templum, seu forum ante Curiam Hostiliam, in quo erat pulpitum ornatum ex rostris navium Antiarum, ex quo loco concionari solebant. Liv. Ascendere in rostra. *The pleading pulpit stood in the middle of the public square at Rome, wherein there generally was a set of lazy people and newsmongers idling their time away.*

2152. *Rotare. Rotundare. Tornare.*

Rotare, (*from* rota) *to swing or whirl about.* Aper rotat ore canes. Ovid. Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes vertice fumum. Hor.—Rotundare, (quasi rotam dare) *to make round.* Mundum ad volubilitatem rotundavit Deus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, porrò tertia succedant. Hor. *We likewise say, To make a round sum or number.*—Tornare, (*from* tornus) *to turn or work with the wheel, as turners do.* Mundum ita tornavit, ut nihil effici posset rotundius. *Figuratively:* Et malè tornatos incudi reddere versus. Hor.

2153. *Rotundus. Teres.*

Rotundus, *round, globular, of a round form.* Mutat quadrata rotundis. Hor. Stellæ globosæ et rotundæ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Rotundus orator, Cic., *A complete orator.* Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui. Hor.—Teres, *long and round.* Incumbens tereti Damon sic cœpit olivæ. Virg. *Figuratively:* Aures teretes, Cic., *Quick and delicate ears.* Oratio teres, Id., *A smooth and well turned oration.* In se totus teres atque rotundus, Hor., *Exact, accurate, clever, perfect.*

2154. *Ruber. Rubicundus. Purpureus.*

Ruber, *red, of a deep yellow colour, like that of the dawn of day.* Aurora rubra. Propert.—Rubicundus, *blood-red, very red.* Acutis oculis, ore rubicundo. Plaut. Rubicunda cornua lunæ. Hor.—Purpureus, *purple-coloured.* Pallium purpureum. Cic. *It is used by poets to express a high shining colour, so that it sometimes signifies a great whiteness.* Brachia purpureâ candidiora nive. Ovid.

2155. *Ructare. Eructare.*

Ructare *and* Ructari, *to belch.* Cui ructare turpe esset, is vomuit. Cic. Aves etiam nunc ructor quas mihi apposuisti, Varr., *Even at this time the birds you have helped me to, rise in my stomach. Figuratively:* Sublimes versus ructari, Hor., *To write hastily very incorrect verses.*—Eructare, (ructare è) *to belch or throw up.* Saniem eructans, ac frusta cruento per somnum commixta mero. Virg. *Figuratively:* Accubantes in conviviis eructant sermonibus cædem bonorum. Cic. Vastaque voragine gurges æstuat, atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam. Virg.

2156. *Rudus. Cadaver. Funus.*

Rudus, *rubbish of old ruinous houses fallen to the ground.* Æris acervi, cùm rudera milites religione inducti jacerent, post profectio-

nem Annibalis magni inventi. Liv.—CADAVER, (*from* cadere) *a carcase, a dead body.* Aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata. Cic. Dilapsa tabo cadavera, Virg., *speaking of bullocks. Cicero has used* cadavera, *speaking of towns.* Cùm uno loco tot oppidorum cadavera projecta jaceant. *It is without any foundation that latter grammarians will have* cadaver *to be* caro data vermibus; *as, for the same reason, we might say that* papaver *is* pabulum datum vermibus, *which is nonsense.*—FUNUS, *such as we consider it in this article, is properly said of a corpse that has been buried.* Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris. Virg. Quæ nunc artus, avulsaque membra, et funus lacerum tellus habet. Id.

2157. *Rupes. Scopulus.*

RUPES, *a rock, a steep mass of stones fastened to the ground, or fixed to the bottom of the sea.* Ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem. Cæs. —SCOPULUS (*from* σκέπτομαι) *is especially said of the points of rocks that are seen in the sea, or on the sea-shore.* Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes geminique minantur in cœlum scopuli. Virg. Ad eosdem scopulos appellere. Cic. *We say of a hard-hearted man,* gestat scopulos in corde. Ovid. *We also say of a man not to be shaken,* rupes immota.

2158. *Rusticitas. Rusticatio. Rusticatus.*

RUSTICITAS, *rusticity, rudeness.* Urbanitati contraria est rusticitas. Quint.—RUSTICATIO, *the administering of rural property.* In rusticatione antiquissima est ratio pascendi. Col. *It is also said of travelling in the country.* Neque solùm militia, sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes. Cic.—RUSTICATUS, *dwelling in the country.* Quod quidem ipsum scribe, quæso, ad me, ut dùm consisto in Tusculano, sciam quid garriat in rusticatu. Cic.

2159. *Rusticus. Rusticanus. Agrestis. Agrarius. Vicanus.*

RUSTICUS, (*from* rus) *pertaining to the country.* Homo imperitus morum, et rusticus. Cic. Mores rustici. Id. Prædia rustica. Id. —RUSTICANUS, *rustic, concentrated in the country.* Marius, rusticanus vir, sed planè vir. Cic. Quod ita fuit illustre notumque omnibus, ut nemo tam rusticanus homo Romam venerit, quin, &c. Id. Rusticana vita. Cic. *A life wholly spent in the country.* Rustica vita, Id., *Rural life.*—AGRESTIS, (*from* ager) *rural, growing in the country.* Arbor agrestis. Cic. Auxilium vocat et duros conclamat agrestes. Virg. *Figuratively: wild, coarse.* Rustica vox et agrestis. Cic. A principio clamare, agreste quiddam est. Id.—AGRARIUS, *concerning the fields.* Agrariam rem tentare, Cic., *To attempt an equal distribution of lands among the people.* Agrarii homines, Id., *The partisans of the Agrarian law, or men very rich in landed property.*—VICANUS, (*from* vicus) *a villager, a peasant, an inhabitant of a village or small town.* Vicani quique ibi exules habitabant. Liv. Timolites ille vicanus homo, non modò nobilis, sed, &c. Cic.

S.

2160. *Sacer. Sacratus. Sanctus. Sacrosanctus. Religiosus.*

SACER, *sacred.* Ædes sacra. Cic. Miscere sacra profanis. Hor. *It*

is taken in a bad sense; cursed, because the wicked were devoted to the infernal Gods. Sacrabantur, devovebantur Diis inferis, *and then it was permitted to kill them: it was a legal sacrifice; they were legal victims.* Intestabilis et sacer esto. Hor. Ego sum malus, ego sum sacer. Ter. Sacræ panduntur portæ, Virg., *speaking of the gates of Tartarus.*—Sacratus, *consecrated or devoted to God.* Opus alicui sacratum. Ovid. Vittasque resolvit sacrati capitis. Virg.—Sanctus, (quasi sancitus) *holy, inviolable.* Quod sanctione antiquâ, et præcepto firmatum, *say grammarians,* et ab injuriâ hominum munitum, etsi non sit Deo consecratum: sancti legati, quibus noceri non debet; sanctæ leges, quæ certam pœnam constituunt in eos, qui legibus non obtemperaverint. Quibus ipsi Dii neque sacri, neque sancti sunt. Liv. Sanctæ Virgines, Hor., *The Vestals, on account of their vow of chastity.* Sanctus judex, Cic., *An upright and incorruptible judge.*—Sacrosanctus (sacro sancitus) *adds to the idea of* sanctus, *that cannot be injured or violated with impunity.* Sacrosancta potestas tribunorum. Liv. Sacrosanctum nihil esse potest, nisi quod populus plebs-ve sanxisset. Cic.—Religiosus, (*from* religio) *speaking of things, consecrated or set apart for religion.* Quod à communi hominum usu semotum, *says Popma,* et sanctitate quâdam venerandum est. Signa sacra et religiosa. Cic. Religiosi dies. Id. *Speaking of persons, it signifies religious, devout.* Vir naturâ sanctus et religiosus. Cic. Religiosus testis, Id., *A timorous and conscientious witness. Figuratively:* Atticorum aures religiosæ, Cic., *The delicate ears of the Athenians.* Religiosus *is opposed to* impius, *and* sacer *to* profanus.

2161. *Sacrificus. Sacrificalis.*

Sacrificus, (sacra facere) *belonging to sacrifice.* Dies sacrifici. Ovid. Aræ sacrificæ. Val. Flacc.—Sacrificalis, *concerning sacrifices.* Apparatus sacrificalis. Tac.

2162. *Sacrifer. Sacricola.*

Sacrifer, (sacra ferens) *that carries sacred things.* Est Dea sacriferas penè secuta rates. Ovid.—Sacricola, (sacra colens) *a sacrificer.* Domitianus lineo amictu turbæ sacricolarum immixtus juxtà velabrum delituit. Tac.

2163. *Sacrum. Sacrificium.*

Sacrum, *any thing devoted to the gods, is said of any religious worship.* Ne quid de sacrorum religione mutetur. Cic. Sacra legationis rupistis. Tac. Jugalia sacra, Ovid., *The sacred ties of matrimony.* Sacrum facere. Liv.—Sacrificium *is only said of a sacrifice.* Anniversaria sacrificia. Cic. Sacrificium lustrale in diem posterum parat. Id.

2164. *Sæpè. Frequenter.*

Sæpe, *often, denotes a repetition of the same actions; and* Frequenter, *a plurality of objects.* Quod anteà tibi sæpè significavi. Cic. Sæpè et multùm hoc mecum cogitavi. Id. Frequenter et assiduè aliquid consequi studio et exercitatione. Id. *In this manner, if I say, People often disguise their thoughts, it is* sæpè; *but should I say, We often meet with liars, it is* frequenter.

2165. *Sæpissimè. Persæpè.*

SÆPISSIME *expresses more than* PERSÆPE. Frons, oculi, vultus persæpè mentiuntur; oratio verò sæpissimè. Cic. *It is the same with all the superlatives and adjectives composed of* per.

2166. *Sævire. Desævire. Exsævire.*

SÆVIRE, (*from* σείω, σεύω, furere) *to use ill, to act cruelly towards one.* Sævite in tergum, in cervices nostras. Liv. *Figuratively:* Exsurgens sævit amor. Virg. Latratus canum sævit in auras. Id.—DESÆVIRE, *according to some grammarians, signifies to become calm and quiet; and in support of their opinion they quote this passage of Lucan:* Nec dùm desæviat ira, expectat. *According to others,* desævire *signifies* valdè sævire. *Two examples out of Virgil seem to decide the question in favour of the latter.* Dùm pelago desævit hyems, et aquosus Orion; quassatæque rates et non tractabile cœlum. *And elsewhere:* Sic toto Æneas desævit in æquore victor, ut semel intepuit mucro. Virg.—EXSÆVIRE, *to cease raging.* Dùm reliquum tempestatis exsæviret. Liv.

2167. *Sagittarius. Sagittifer. Funditor.*

SAGITTARIUS, (*from* sagitta) *an archer, a shooter, a bowman.* Ususque multis tormentis, multis sagittariis rem confeci. Cic.—SAGITTIFER, (sagittas ferens) *that bears or wears arrows.* Sagittiferosque Gelonos finxerat. Virg.—FUNDITOR, *a slinger, one that throws stones with a sling.* Cretas sagittarios, et funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis misit. Cæs.

2168. *Salarius. Salitor.*

SALARIUS, (*a substantive*) *a seller of salt or of salt-fish.* Viles pueri salariorum. Mart.—SALITOR, *a gatherer of the duties upon salt.* Imperata pecunia data salitoribus Britanniæ. Cic.

2169. *Salina. Salinum.*

SALINA, *a salt-pit, a place where salt is made.* Salis magna vis jam ex proximis erat salinis eò congesta. *Figuratively:* Possessio salinarum mearum, Cic., *My habit of making jests and drolleries.*—SALINUM, *a saltcellar.* Cui paternum splendet in mensâ tenui salinum. Hor. Salina, *in Valerius Maximus, is used in the same meaning.* Uterque patellam Deorum causâ et salinam habuit.

2170. *Salire. Saltare. Tripudiare.*

SALIRE, *to leap, to jump, to skip.* Salire de muro. Liv. Grando salit in tectis. Virg. *Figuratively*: Cor mihi salit, Plaut., *My heart pants and beats.*—SALTARE, (*frequentative of* salire) *to dance, to caper.* Nemo ferè saltat sobrius. Cic. *It also signifies to imitate in dancing.* Saltare pastorem. Hor. *Virgil in a poetical way has used* salire *for* saltare. Mollibus in pratis unctos salière per utres. Virg. Salire alacritatis est; saltare, elegantiæ. *G. D.*—TRIPUDIARE, (*from* tres *and* pes) *to trip, to dance in beating the ground often with one's feet; which idea Horace expresses by a periphrasis.* Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor ter pede terram. Hor. In funeribus Reipublicæ exultantem et tripudiantem legum laqueis constringere. Cic. Per urbem ire cantantes carmina cum tripudiis solemnique saltatu jussit. Liv.

2171. *Salsus. Facetus. Dicax.*

Salsus, (*from* sal) *properly salted, or salt.* Æquora salsa. Hor. *Figuratively: merry, witty, jesting.* Salsus homo. Cic. Dictum salsum. Quint.—Facetus, *facetious, pleasant.* Erat salsus et facetus. Cic. Sermo facetus. Id. Faceta et elegans ironia. Id.—Dicax, (*from* dicere) *a maker of satirical pleasantries, a poignant jester.* Dicacitas peracutum et breve facetiarum genus. Cic. In conviviis faceti et dicaces. Id. Hominibus facetis et dicacibus difficile est habere hominum rationem, et ea quæ occurrunt, cùm salsissimè dici possint, tacere. Id. Demosthenes non tàm dicax fuit, quàm facetus; est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis. Id. Salsus homo, deliciæ conviviorum si præsertim facetus est, dicax non semper convivarum rationem habet. *G. D.*

2172. *Saltus. Saltatio.*

Saltus, *a leap, frisk, or skip.* Tùm demùm saltu præceps sese omnibus armis in fluvium dedit. Virg. Viam superare saltu. Id.—Saltatio, *the act of dancing, a dance.* Intempestivi convivii, amœni loci, multarumque deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio. Cic.

2173. *Saltus. Silva. Nemus. Lucus.*

Saltus, *synonymous with the others, is a defile, a narrow passage that cannot be got out of without leaping.* Celeriter Pyrenæos saltus occupari jubet. Cæs. *It is generally said of a place where there are forests and pastures.* Saltibus in vacuis pascant, et plena secundùm flumina. Virg. De saltu agroque communi detrudi. Cic. *Figuratively:* Saltus damni, Plaut., *A forest of evils.* Saltus, *says Valla*, est silva invia, nec viatori pervia, in quâ pecudes æstivare solent.—Silva *is the general word for a wood.* Genus humanum in montibus et silvis dissipatum. Cic. Silvæque recentes, saltusque reconditi. Catul. *Figuratively: it is said of any kind of abundance.* Silva rerum, ac sententiarum comparanda. Cic. Virtutum et vitiorum silva. Id.—Nemus, *a wood of high and lofty trees, a grove.* Nemus quod nulla ceciderat ætas. Ovid. *A park well planted is* nemus. Cæsar veniam ad se rogat in nemus. Cic.—Lucus, *a dark grove or wood consecrated to some God.* Pios errare per lucos. Virg. Lucus ibi frequenti silvâ, et proceris abietis arboribus septus. Liv.

2174. *Salubris. Salutaris.*

Salubris, (*from* salus) *healthful, wholesome.* Defuncta morbis corpora salubriora esse cœpere. Liv. Salubris *is only said of things. Figuratively:* Salubre consilium. Cic.—Salutaris, *salutary, relating to health, to the preservation of dignity, situation, fortune, and of life itself.* Cultura agrorum generi humano salutaris. Cic. Nihil Reipublicæ salutarius. Id. Civis beneficus et salutaris. Id. Salutaris severitas vincit inanem speciem clementiæ. Id. Salutaris littera, Id., *The letter* A, *being a note of absolution.*

2175. *Salus. Valetudo. Sanitas. Sanatio. Salubritas.*

Salus, *health of body or mind, safety.* Qui medicis suis non ad salutem, sed ad necem utitur. Cic. Salus Reipublicæ. Id. Salutem di-

cere foro et curiæ, Id., *To take leave of tribunals or courts of judicature.*—VALETUDO, *health, whether good or bad.* Bona, adversa valetudo. Cic. Valetudine oculorum impediebatur. Id. *Figuratively:* Valetudo animi. Cic.—SANITAS, (*from* sanus) *health.* Qui incorruptâ sanitate sunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Animi sanitas. Cic.—SANATIO, *a healing, a curing.* Eorum malorum in unâ virtute posita sanatio est. Cic.—SALUBRITAS, *wholesomeness of the air, of victuals,* &c. Loci salubritas. Cic. Cœli salubritas et temperies. Plin. Salubritatis et pestilentiæ signa. Cic. *Figuratively:* Dictionis salubritas, Cic., *The good taste of a style, in opposition to* corrupta lenociniis elocutio. *G. D.*

2176. *Salutare. Persalutare. Consalutare. Resalutare. Salvere.*

SALUTARE, *to salute at meeting, to greet.* Domus te nostra salutat. Cic. Cùm Deos salutatum venerint. Id. Illum salutavi, posteà jussi valere. Id.—PERSALUTARE, *to salute or compliment often, to salute all in a body.* Qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes nos vosque quotidiè persalutet. Cic. Donec à toto exercitu ad ultimum persalutatus est. Q. Curt.—CONSALUTARE, *to salute or greet all in a body, or one another.* Dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant. Liv. Qui cùm inter se, ut ipsorum usus ferebat, amicissimè consalutassent. Cic.—RESALUTARE, *to salute one again.* Securus nullum resalutas, despicis omnes. Mart.—SALVERE, *properly, to be well or in good health. It often signifies to receive a salute from.* Salvebis à meo Cicerone, Cic., *My dear Cicero commends, or remembers himself unto you.* Dionysium velim salvere jubeas. Id.

2177. *Sancire. Sciscere.*

SANCIRE, *to enact, to establish or command.* Leges sancire, Cic., *To make laws.* Lege sancitum est. Id. Sancire capite, Id., *To command under pain of death.* Sancire aliquem augurem, Id., *To establish one an augur.* Sanxerunt inter se jurejurando, ne quis enunciaret, Cæs., *They bound themselves by an oath never to reveal to any body what had been resolved upon.* Sanguine Annibalis sanciam Romanum fœdus. Liv. Sancire *is used for religious matters, and* SCISCERE *both of religious and profane concerns; to ordain, to decree.* Primus legem scivit de publicanis. Cic. Duriùs Athenienses sciverunt, ut Æginetis, qui classe valebant, pollices præciderentur. Id. Quæ sciscerel plebs, aut quæ populus juberet. Id.

2178. *Sanctitas. Sanctimonia.*

SANCTITAS (*from* sancire) est, *says Cicero,* scientia colendorum Deorum. *The virtue of sanctity, of uprightness.* Tueri se sanctitate suâ. Cic. Ancillæ perstitêre dominæ sanctitatem tueri. Tac.—SANCTIMONIA, *holiness, integrity.* Habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniæ. Cic. Sanctimonia nuptiarum. Id. Femina nobilitate, puerperiis, sanctimoniâ insignis. Tac.

2179. *Sanguineus. Sanguinarius. Sanguinolentus. Cruentus.*

SANGUINEUS, *of blood, of a bloody colour.* Sanguineus imber. Cic. Mora sanguinea, Virg., *Mulberries of a blood-red colour. Figuratively: bloody, blood-shedding.* Rixæ sanguineæ. Hor. Cædes sanguinea. Ovid.—SANGUINARIUS, *sanguinary, blood-thirsty.* Sanguinaria

juventus. Cic. Sanguinarium responsum. *Figuratively: cruel.* Gravem illam et sanguinariam vocem audivimus. Cic.—SANGUINOLENTUS, *covered with blood, made bloody.* Sanguinolenta palma. Cic. Pectora sanguinolenta. Ovid. *The same author has said, poetically,* sanguinolentus color, *instead of* sanguineus.—CRUENTUS, *besmeared with blood, daubed with blood.* Antonius cruentus sanguine Romanorum civium. Cic. Cruentum cadaver. Id. Cruenta victoria, Sall., *A victory where much blood has been spent or shed.* Cruentus *implies cruelty, which* sanguinolentus *does not.*

2180. *Satagere. Curare.*

SATAGERE, *to be in a bustle, to have plenty to do about a thing.* Is rerum suarum satagit, Ter., *He takes great care of his affairs.* Afer venustè Manlium Suram multùm in agendo discurrentem.... non agere dixit, sed satagere. Quint.—CURARE, *to take care of, to see to, to look to.* Animi conscientiam non curat improbus. Cic. Ire domum, atque pelliculam curare jube. Hor.

2181. *Satelles. Stipator. Apparitor. Lictor. Accensus.*

SATELLES, *a life-guard of a prince.* Regii satellites. Liv. Tyranni satellites. Cic. *Figuratively:* Audaciæ satelles. Cic. Satellites voluptatum. Id.—STIPATOR, (*from* stipare) *an attendant, one of the squires of the body.* Stipatores constituit corporis eosdem ministros, et satellites potestatis. Cic.—APPARITOR, (parere ad) *an apparitor, a sergeant, a marshal, a summoner, any inferior officer that waits upon a superior magistrate.* Apparitores regii. Liv. Apparitores à Prætore assignatos habere. Cic.—LICTOR, (*from* ligare) *a lictor, one carrying before the consuls a bundle of birch tied up with an axe to perform executions.* I, lictor, colliga manus liberatoris patriæ. Liv. Missique lictores ad sumendum supplicium, nudatos virgis cædunt. Cic. Sit lictor non suæ, sed tuæ lenitatis apparitor. Id.—ACCENSUS, (census ad) *a poursuivant, a mace-bearer.* Accensus sit eo etiam numero, quo eum majores nostri esse voluerunt: qui hoc non in beneficii loco, sed in laboris ac muneris non temerè nisi libertis suis deferebant. Cic. *It is said of recruits of soldiers.* Accensos à novissimâ acie ante signa procedere jubet. Cæs.

2182. *Satiare. Saturare.*

SATIARE, (*from* satis) *to satiate or satisfy.* Cibus, quem occupant, satiat. Q. Curt. *Figuratively:* Satiare odium. Cic. Itaque satia iracundiam tuam. Petron.—SATURARE (*frequentative of* satiare) *is more expressive than* satiare, *to cram, to glut, to gorge.* Nec cytiso saturantur apes, nec fronde capellæ. Virg. *Figuratively:* Mens saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis. Cic. Saturare odium, Id., *is more expressive than* satiare odium.

2183. *Satietas. Saturitas. Fastidium.*

SATIETAS *and* Satias, *satiety, is said of all the senses.* Omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater. Cic. Ad satietatem trucidare. Liv. Satias eum cepit amoris in uxore. Id. Ubi satias cepit fieri, commuto locum. Ter. Defatigari satietate. Cic.—SATURITAS *is mostly said of what relates to the body, satiety, plenteousness: it does*

not, as satietas, *imply disgust and loathsomeness.* Saturitas copiaque rerum omnium, quæ ad victum hominum, et ad cultum etiam Deorum pertinent. Cic. *We very properly say, in a figurative sense,* satietas vitæ, provinciæ, aurium; *but* saturitas *would not do.*—FASTIDIUM, (*from* fastus) *disgust.* Cibi satietas et fastidium. Cic. Variâ fastidia vincere cœnâ. Hor. Fastidium audiendi. Cic. Fastidium stomachi. Id. Omnibus in rebus voluptatibus maximis fastidium finitimum est. Id.

2184. *Satio. Consitio. Insitio.*

SATIO, (*from* serere, satum) *a sowing of seed, or planting, sowing-time.* Vere fabis satio. Virg. Optima vinetis satio. Id. Perpetuâ atque æquabili satione. Cic.—CONSITIO, *a sowing, setting, planting together.* Non consitiones modò delectant, sed etiam insitiones, quibus nihil invenit agricola solertius. Cic.—INSITIO, *a grafting.* Venerit insitio, fac ramum ramus adoptet. Ovid.

2185. *Satisdare. Satisfacere. Præstare.*

SATISDARE, *to put in sufficient sureties, to give bail.* Judicatum solvi satisdare, Cic., *To give security for the payment of a fine.* Si quid satisdandum erit, cures ut satisdetur fide mea, Id., *If any security be required, let my word of honour be engaged.*—SATISFACERE, *to satisfy, to give satisfaction, to discharge a debt in any way.* Pueri tui modò me pulsaverunt, satisfacias oportet. Cic. Satisfacere naturæ et legibus. Id. Satisfacere alicui in pecuniâ. Cæs.—PRÆSTARE, (*used actively*) *to make good, to answer for, to execute.* Præstare se propugnatorem acerrimum. Cic. Sententiam suam præstare senatui. Id. Istam culpam quam vereris præstabo, Id., *I will take the fault upon myself.* Præstabo sumptum, periculum, Id., *I will be accountable for the expense, for the danger.* Quandò præstitimus quod debuimus, moderatè quod evenit feramus. Id.

2186. *Satishabere. Satisaccipere.*

SATISHABERE, *to be satisfied, to have no claim upon.* Satishabeas nihil me etiam tecum de tui fratris injuriâ conqueri. Cic. Hæc omnia vobis sunt expedienda, nec hoc cogitandum satis jam habere Rempublicam à vobis. Id.—SATISACCIPERE, *to receive a security.* Abs te satisaccipiam; ego autem tibi non satisdabo. Cic.

2187. *Saxeus. Saxosus.*

SAXEUS, *of stone, stony, rocky.* Moles saxea. Ovid. Tecta saxea. Id. *Figuratively: obdurate, hard-hearted.* Saxeus ferreusque es. Plin.—SAXOSUS, *full of stones or rocks.* Saxosi montes. Virg. Saxosa flumina. Id.

2188. *Scaber. Scabiosus.*

SCABER, (*from* scabies) *rough, rugged, uneven.* Molæ scabræ. Ovid. Exesa invenias scabrâ rubigine pila. Virg. *It is used for filthy, dirty, nasty.* Pectus illuvie scabrum. Cic. Intonsus et scaber. Hor. Digiti pingues et scaber unguis. Ovid. Scaber *is said of the actual state, and* SCABIOSUS *of the habit.* Namque est scabiosus, et acri bile tumet. Pers.

2189. *Scamnum. Scabellum. Sedile. Sella. Subsellium.*

Scamnum, (*from* scandere) *a footstool.* Ante focos olim scamnis considere longis mos erat. Ovid. Et cava sub tenerum scamna dedisse pedem. Id.—Scabellum, (*diminutive of* scamnum) *a small form to sit on.* Scabella concrepant, aulæum tollitur. Cic. Scamnum in cubiculo unum, scabella tria, sellas quatuor. Catul.—Sedile, (*from* sedere) *any kind of seat.* Vivoque sedilia saxo. Virg. Membra sedili relevare. Ovid.—Sella, (quasi seda, *from* sedere) *a chair.* Sella curulis. Cic. Sella aurea. Id.—Subsellium, (quasi sub sella) Tribunorum, Triumvirorum, Quæstorum, et hujusmodi minora exercentium, qui in subselliis sedebant, *says Asconius. It denoted also the benches in the forum, where the judges ate publicly, as well as the counsellors at law.* Bis ad judicis subsellia attractus. Cic. Quorum alterum sedere in accusatorum subselliis video. Id.

2190. *Scatere. Scaturire.*

Scatere, *to spring out, to abound in,* &c. Pontus scatens belluis. Hor. *Figuratively:* Scatere verbis, Gell., *To talk at random.* Scatet amore tuus animus. Plaut.—Scaturire, *to stream or gush out, to flow abroad plentifully.* Solum hoc fontibus scaturit, *This ground is abundant in springs of water. Figuratively:* Totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit. Cic.

2191. *Scelerare. Temerare.*

Scelerare, (*from* scelus) *to pollute, to defile by a crime.* Parce pias scelerare manus. Virg.—Temerare, *to violate or profane sacred things.* Sepulchra majorum temerata ac violata. Liv. *Figuratively:* Fluvios temerare venenis. Ovid.

2192. *Sceleratus. Scelerosus. Scelestus.*

Sceleratus, (*from* scelus) *that plans or executes crimes.* Ego illum malesanum semper reputavi, nunc etiam impurum et sceleratum puto. Cic. *Figuratively:* Scelerata hasta, Cic., *A sale of property without any authority whatever.* Sceleratus campus, Liv., *A field defiled by the perpetration of a crime.* Amor sceleratus habendi, Ovid., *The immoderate passion of riches, that leads to the commission of crimes.* Sceleratum exquirere frigus difficile est, Virg., *It is difficult to point out cold lands.*—Scelerosus, *polluted with crimes.* Ubi ego illum scelerosum atque impium inveniam? Ter.—Scelestus, *wicked, guilty of actions of a criminal nature.* Quò, quò, scelesti, ruitis? Hor. Civis scelestus. Id. *Figuratively:* Facinus scelestum ac nefarium. Cic. Scelesto facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit. Liv.

2193. *Scena. Theatrum.*

Scena, (*from* σκηνή) *properly, a place shadowed by branches of trees; hence came this expression of Virgil:* Tum silvis scena coruscis desuper, &c. *In ancient times plays were acted under the shade of trees; from which cause it is used to express the scene of a stage.* Orestes agitatus scenis, Virg., *Orestes whose name resounds in the theatres. Figuratively:* Scena totius rei hæc est, Cic., *This is the principal point of the business.* Tibi nunc scenæ, ut dicitur, serviendum est, Id., *You must comply with circumstances.*—Theatrum, (*from* θεάσθαι, videre) *a theatre, a place fit for the exhibition of public shows.* Spissa theatra

viris. Hor. *It is also said of the spectators.* Theatra tota reclamant. Cic. *Figuratively:* Theatrum ingenii, Cic., *The part wherein genius is the most conspicuous.* Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientiâ majus est. Id.

2194. *Scenalis. Scenicus.*

Scenalis, *of or belonging to a stage.* Scenalis species, Lucret., *The decoration of a theatre.*—Scenicus *has more relation to the players.* Scenicus artifex, Cic., *A comedian, an actor.* Scenicum est manus complodere, Quintil., *Loud applause has a taste of the stage.*

2195. *Scholaris. Scholasticus. Discipulus.*

Scholaris, (*from* schola) *one who goes to schools.* Omnibus qui causâ studiorum peregrinantur scholaribus, et maximè divinarum atque sacrarum rerum professoribus. Frider. Imper.—Scholasticus, *a pleader of feigned controversies.* Scholasticus tantùm est.... nos verò qui in foro verisque litibus terimus. Plin. jun.—Discipulus, (*from* discere) *one that takes lessons of another, a learner.* Auditor et discipulus Platonis. Cic. Discipuli coquorum, Plaut., *Scullions.* Discipuli crucis, Id., *Newgate-birds.* Discipuli *in Terence signifies the actors: the poet or composer of plays styles himself* magister.

2196. *Sciens. Scitus. Scitulus.*

Sciens, *knowing.* Quis hoc homine scientior? Cic. Sciens pugnæ. Hor.—Scitus, (*from* scire) *skilful, clever.* Scitus lyræ. Hor. Scitus sycophanta, Plaut., *A master in cunning or craft.* Scitus homo *is a skilful and clever man*; *and* sciens homo, *a learned man.* Scitus *also signifies pleasant, amiable.* Scita facies, Ter., *A pretty face.* Scitus puer natus est Pamphilo. Id. Interrogationes scitæ, Quintil., *Judicious questions.*—Scitulus, (*diminutive of* scitus) *pretty, darling.* Ambæ formâ scitulâ et ætatulâ. Plaut.

2197. *Scintillare. Fulgurare.*

Scintillare, *to sparkle.* Cùm testâ ardente viderent scintillare oleum. Virg. *Figuratively:* Ut oculi scintillant vide. Plaut.—Fulgurare, *to enlighten.* Cùm ex omnibus quatuor cœli partibus fulgurabit. Plin. *Figuratively:* Ut non loqui et orare, sed fulgurare et tonare videaris. Quintil.

2198. *Scire. Rescire.*

Scire, *to know, to be skilful in.* Scire Latinè. Cic. Nam quod scio, omne ex hoc scio. Ter.—Rescire, *to hear of a matter, to come to the knowledge of it.* Quærit etiam, si sapiens adulterinos nummos acceperit imprudens pro bonis, cùm id rescierit, soluturus sit eos, si cui debeat, pro bonis. Cic. Ne rescirent Carthaginenses. Liv. Rescivit Amphitryo rem omnem. Plaut.

2199. *Scriptura. Scriptio. Scriptum.*

Scriptura, *a writing or making of a book.* Postquam poëta sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari. Ter.—Scriptio, *the act of writing or composing.* Oratio digna scriptione. Cic. Scriptiones philosophicæ. Id. Nulla res tantùm ad dicendum proficit, quantùm scriptio. Id.—Scriptum, *a writing, a work, a book.* Optima scripta Græcorum. Cic. Ex Nævianis scriptis intelligi potest. Cic.

2200. *Scriptura. Portorium. Decumæ.*

Scriptura, (*synonymous with the two others*) *the tribute paid to the public for the grazing of cattle in common pastures, because they set down in books of account the number of beasts which each individual might send thither.* Portum et scripturas eadem societas habebat. Cic. Scriptura Siciliæ, Id., *The farming of pastures in Sicily.*—Portorium, (*from* portus) *the custom-house, the duties that are paid at the custom-houses.* Si turpe non est portorium locare, nec turpe est conducere. Cic. Portorium vini instituere, Id., *To put a duty on wine.* Portorium dare de re aliquâ. Id.—Decumæ, *the tithes or tenths of corn that were paid for the lands that were held from the public.* Itaque neque ex portu, neque ex decumis, neque ex scripturâ, vectigal conservari potest. Cic.

2201. *Scrupeus. Scrupulosus.*

Scrupeus, *of stones.* Spelunca alta fuit, vastoque immanis hiatu, scrupea, &c. Virg.—Scrupulosus, *full of little gravel-stones.* Scrupulosa via. Plaut. Scrupulosæ cotes. Cic. *Figuratively:* Scrupulosa disputatio, Quintil., *A dispute too nice, a dispute upon trifles.*

2202. *Scyphus. Calix.*

Scyphus (*from* σκύφος) *was a large wooden vessel done over with pitch to prevent it from rotting.* Fraxineus scyphus. Catull. *It was also a large jug or bowl to drink out of.* Natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis pugnare Thracum est. Hor. Scyphus *was used in sacrifices.* Scyphus sacer. Virg.—Calix, (κύλιξ) *a cup, pot, or other vessel to drink in.* Calix vitreus. Mart. Auratus calix. Propert. *Hence is derived our word Chalice. It was also a large vessel used for boiling vegetables, or dish to serve them up in.* Stant calices: minor indè fabas, olus alter habebat. Ovid.

2203. *Secessus. Recessus. Secretum. Solitudo.*

Secessus, (seorsim sedere) *a retirement, a retreat, is said of a quiet and retired place.* Carmina secessum scribentis et otia quærunt. Ovid. Amœni secessus. Tac.—Recessus, (retrò cedere) *a recess or place of retirement, denotes something more remote.* Mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est. Cic. *It is opposed to* accessus. Bestiis natura dedit cum quodam appetitu accessum ad res salutares, à pestiferis recessum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Cùm in animis hominum tantæ latebræ sint, tanti recessus. Cic.—Secretum, (seorsim cernere) *a place secret or apart from company and troublesome visits of curious people.* Horrendæque procul secreta Sibyllæ, antrum immane petit. Virg. Venire in secreta. Ovid. *It is properly an adjective;* loca *is understood.*—Solitudo, (*from* solus) *a solitude, a wilderness.* Discederem in aliquas solitudines. Cic. *Figuratively: a being alone, and assisted by few.* Quòd si judex nullo præsidio fuisse videbere contra vim et gratiam solitudini atque inopiæ. Cic.

2204. *Secretus. Sejunctus. Seclusus.*

Secretus, (seorsim cernere) *apart from, far off.* Secretæ valles. Tac. Secretus à voluptate. Cic. Secreta loca petere. Hor.—Sejunctus, (seorsim jungere) *separated, put asunder.* Sejunctus ab

Antonio. Cic. Ab honestate sejunctus. Id. Secretum ac sejunctum à corpore. Lucret. *Figuratively:* Pars animi, quæ sensum habeat, ab actione sejuncta. Cic.—SECLUSUS, (seorsim clausus) *shut up apart from others, situate by itself.* Seclusum in valle reductâ. Virg. A communi luce seclusus. Liv.

2205. *Sectari. Sequi.*

SECTARI, (*frequentative of* sequi) *to follow after with affection or ardour.* Qui illic ejusmodi est, ut cum pueri sectentur. Cic. Is prætorem circùm omnia fora sectabatur. Id. *Figuratively:* Fœcundi leporis sapiens sectabitur armos. Hor.—SEQUI, *to follow, to go after.* A tergo sequi. Virg. Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis. Id. *Figuratively:* Sequi militiam, Cic., *To follow the profession of a soldier.* Sequi amicitiam alicujus, Id., *To endeavour to attain somebody's friendship.* Neque enim attinet quicquam sequi, quod assequi nequeas. Id.

2206. *Sectio. Auctio. Licitatio.*

SECTIO, (*from* secare) *properly the act of cutting, division, separation. It is said of the confiscation or forfeiture of goods, because one half or part of the confiscated property was given to the informer.* Expectantibus omnibus quisnam esset tam impius qui ad illud scelus sectionis auderet accedere, inventus est nemo præter Antonium, præsertim cùm tot essent circà hastam illam qui omnia auderent. Cic.—AUCTIO, (*from* augere, auctum) *properly increasing. It is here taken for a sale of private goods by auction.* Bona alicujus constitutâ auctione vendere. Cic. Mulier auctionem provinciarum faciebat. Id.—LICITATIO, *a bidding for, or setting a price upon, a thing in a sale by auction.* Licitationem facere, Cic., *To outbid for a thing.* Auctionem facere, Id., *To sell by auction.*

2207. *Secundus. Secundanus. Secundarius.*

SECUNDUS, *the second, that follows the first either in order or in number.* Quoniam id secundum erat de tribus. Cic. Secundus à rege, Liv., *The next to the king.* Panis secundus, Hor., *Coarse bread. Amongst the Romans, when a first presage was not favourable, another was asked, which, if favourable, was called* secundum. *Hence these expressions so frequently found in Latin authors.* Avibus secundis. Liv. Auspicia secunda. Hor. Fortuna secunda. Cic. Fama secunda. Liv. Amni secundo, Virg., *Down the stream. When the second omen was not favourable, it was only called* alterum.—SECUNDANUS, *a soldier of the second legion.* Dùm repetunt enixè signum, priores secundani se portâ ejècère. Liv.—SECUNDARIUS, *of the second sort or order.* Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarius. Cic. Panis secundarius. Suet.

2208. *Securis. Bipennis.*

SECURIS, (*from* secare) *an axe or hatchet.* Securi cervices subjecère. Cic. *Figuratively:* Securim graviorem Reipublicæ infligere. Cic. Securim alicui infligere, Id., *To throw a rub in somebody's way.*—BIPENNIS, (*from* bis *and* penna, *a pinion, a wing*) *a halbert, a pole-axe.* Tonsa bipennibus ilex. Hor. Correptâ dura bipenni limina perrumpit. Virg.

2209. *Seditiosus. Turbulentus. Turbidus. Tumultuosus. Tumultuarius.*

SEDITIOSUS, *seditious, that raises seditions.* Dissentio civium, quòd seorsim alii ab aliis eunt, seditio dicitur. Cic. Malus civis, improbus consul, seditiosus homo. Id.—TURBULENTUS, (*from* turba) *turbulent, factious.* Seditiosus et turbulentus civis. Cic. Conciones turbulentæ. Id. Annus turbulentior. Id.—TURBIDUS, *muddy, thick, foggy, is better said of things.* Aqua turbida. Cic. *Figuratively:* Esse in turbidis rebus. Cic. Mores turbidi, Plaut., *A troublesome temper.* Animi turbidus, Tac., *Not sound in his mind.* Si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, tranquilliora lætè feras. Cic.—TUMULTUOSUS; *tumultuous, confused, alarming.* Tumultuosum genus pugnæ. Liv. Seditiosa et tumultuosa vita. Cic. In otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes. Liv. Ex Syriâ nobis tumultuosa quædam nunciata sunt. Cic.—TUMULTUARIUS, *done in haste, or in a hurry, disorderly.* Tumultuaria pugna. Liv. Delectus tumultuarius. Id. Tumultuarius dux. Id.

2210. *Seducere. Sevocare.*

SEDUCERE, (seorsim ducere) *to lead aside or apart.* Blanda manu seduxit eum. Cic. Singulos deinde separatim, Lælium ac Massinissam seductos obtestatur. Liv. *Figuratively:* Cùm mors animâ seduxerit artus, Virg., *When death shall have separated the soul from the body.*—SEVOCARE, (seorsim vocare) *to call apart or aside from another.* Sevocat hunc genitor. Ter. *Figuratively:* Sevocare animum ab omni negotio. Cic.

2211. *Seducere. Subornare. Apponere.*

SEDUCERE, *figuratively, may be compared with* subornàre, apponere. *It also signifies to seduce, to deceive.* Etiam nunc me seducere istis dictis postulas. Ter.—SUBORNARE *is to send privily and underhand what to do or say, with instructions.* Subornare testes. Cic. Confessus es à te accusatores esse instructos et subornatos. Id. *It also signifies to set forth and honour one.* Tu, quod adhùc fecisti, idem præsta, ut nos subornes. Cic.—APPONERE, (ponere ad) *to set to, nigh, or before.* Apponere signum epistolæ. Cic. Apponere mensam alicui, Id., *synonymous with the two others, means to suborn, to bribe.* Accusator apponitur civis Romanus. Cic. Calumniatores ex sinu suo apposuit, *He appointed false witnesses out of his own servants.*

2212. *Seges. Messis.*

SEGES, *standing corn, a crop.* Luxuries segetum. Cic. Segetes fœcundæ herbas effundunt frugibus inimicissimas. Id. Hìc segetes veniunt, illic feliciùs uvæ. Virg. *It is also said of land tilled and ready to be sown.* Illa seges votis demùm respondet avari agricolæ, bis quæ solem, bis frigora sensit. Virg. *Figuratively:* Seges ac materia gloriæ. Cic. Seges ferrea telorum. Virg.—MESSIS, (*from* metere) *a harvest or crop of ripe corn.* Messis propriè dicitur in iis quæ metuntur, maximè in frumento. Varr. Ruperunt horrea messes. Virg. Gravidis onerati messibus agri. Id. *Figuratively:* Malorum messem metere. Cic. Messem Syllani temporis. Id. Tua messis in herbâ est, Ovid., *Your hopes are but in the bud.*

2213. *Segregare. Seponere. Semovere. Removere. Sejungere.*

Segregare, (seorsim à grege) *to take out of or separate from the flock.* Ovesque segregatas ostendit procul. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Segregare pugnam. Liv. Virtutem segregare à summo bono. Cic. Te obtestatur ne abs te hanc segreges, neu deseras. Ter. Segrega sermonem, Plaut., *Prate to yourself.*—Seponere, (seorsim ponere) *to lay apart, to reserve.* Captivam pecuniam in ædificationem ejus templi seposuit. Liv. *Figuratively:* Seponere sibi tempus ad rem aliquam. Cic. Seponendum extra certamen alterum consulatum, ad quem plebi sit aditus. Liv.—Semovere, (seorsim movere) *to remove or put aside.* Discipulum semidoctum abs te semoves. Plaut. Qui anteà voce præconis à liberis semovebantur. Cic. *Figuratively:* Semovenda est voluptas. Cic.—Removere, (retrò movere) *to remove, to displace.* Mensæque remotæ. Virg. Removeat præsidia ex iis locis quæ occupavit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Supplicium à se removere. Cic. Se à publicis negotiis removere. Id. Tempore semotum fuerit longèque remotum. Lucret.—Sejungere, (seorsim jungere) *to disjoin, to separate, to part or put asunder.* Sejungere tabulas. Col. *Figuratively:* Dummodò tua calamitas à Reipublicæ periculo sejungatur. Cic. Fortunam nemo ab inconstantiâ sejunget. Id.

2214. *Semen. Sementis. Seminarium.*

Semen, *seed, corn or grain.* Committere semina sulcis. Virg. Pars autem posito surgunt de semine, ut altæ castaneæ. Id. *Figuratively:* Semen urbanitatis. Cic. Semina virtutum et igniculi. Id. Flammæ semina. Virg. Naturæ sequitur semina quisque suæ. Propert.—Sementis, *seed- or sowing-time.* Ut sementem feceris, ita et metes. Cic. *Figuratively:* Malorum facere sementim. Cic.—Seminarium, (*from* semen) *a nursery.* Qui vineam vel arbustum constituere volet, seminaria priùs facere debebit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Principium urbis, et quasi seminarium Reipublicæ. Cic. Ex illo fonte et seminario triumphorum. Id.

2215. *Semianimis. Seminex. Semivivus.*

Semianimis, *half-dead, in a swoon.* Mediâ procubuit domo semianimis. Ovid. Semianimes volvuntur equi. Virg. Cùm semianimis de templo elatus esset. C. Nep.—Seminex, *half-dead with his wounds, half-slain.* Seminecem eum ad Cannas in acervo cæsorum corporum inventum Annibal domum remiserat. Liv.—Semivivus, *half-alive, that has only half the necessary strength.* Parthi Sibulum semivivum reliquerunt. Cic. Abjecti hominis et semivivi vox. Id. *Figuratively:* Semivivis mercatorum vocibus reclamatum est. Cic. Semineces et semianimes vix agere et moveri possunt; semivivus agit, ambulat, loquitur, sed timidè et imbecilliter. *G. D.*

2216. *Semihomo. Semivir.*

Semihomo, *half a man, who has hardly the external appearance of a man.* Semihomo Cacus. Virg.—Semivir, *effeminate.* Errare qui tam atrocem cædem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent. Liv. En nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu. Virg.

2217. *Senectus. Senecta. Senium.*

SENECTUS, *old age.* Senectus est vitæ occasus. Cic. Temeritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia senectutis. Id. *Figuratively:* Plena litteratæ senectutis oratio, Cic., *A discourse full of maturity and learning.*—SENECTA *is properly an adjective.* Senectum corpus. Sall. Senecta ætas. Plaut. Senectam diem obiit in patriâ, Plin., *He died of old age in his own country. It is generally used as a substantive.* Hoc in senectâ reputo miserrimum, sentire eâ ætate esse odiosum alteri. Cic.—SENIUM *is said of the years of old age, weariness, and wasting of strength.* Curvata senio membra. Tac. Mens senio fluxa. Id. *Terence has made use of* senium *instead of* senem. Ut illum Dii Deæque senium perdant, qui me hodie remoratus est. *Figuratively:* Luget Senatus, mœret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est. Cic. Surge, et inhumanæ senium depone Camœnæ. Hor.

2218. *Senes. Veteres. Antiqui.*

SENES, *old people, those that are advanced in years.* Longævosque senes ac fessas æquore matres. Virg.—VETERES, *those that are past, and existed before us, even if they never attained old age.* Si credendum est veteribus, ut aiunt, viris. Cic. Veteres auctores, Id., *The authors that lived before us.*—ANTIQUI *is said of the two foregoing ones; the ancients.* Plus apud me auctoritas antiquorum valet. Cic. Majores nostri, veteres illi admodùm antiqui. Id. Senes vocantur quantùm ad privatam ipsorum vitam, quod usque ad ætatem senilem vixerunt; veteres quantùm ad publicum tempus, quod aliâ ætate vixerunt, etiamsi ad senium non pervenerint; antiqui utrique dicuntur, sed magis veteres quàm senes. Senibus et antiquis habendus honos, non item veteribus, nam quidam juniores sæpè sunt seniores veteribus. *G. D.*

2219. *Sensìm. Pedetentìm. Paulatìm.*

SENSIM, *leisurely, by little and little, by degrees.* Magis decere censent sapientes sensìm amicitiam dissuere, quàm repentè præcidere. Cic. Sensìm erit pedetentìmque facienda mutatio. Id.—PEDETENTIM, (*from* pes *and* tendere) *step by step, with gentle steps.* Quærendis pedetentìm vadibus. Liv. Pedetentìm ite, et sedato nisu. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sensìm et pedetentìm progrediens extenuatur dolor. Cic. A me omnia cautè pedetentìmque dicentur. Id.—PAULATIM, *by little and little, by degrees.* Paulatìm adnabam terræ. Virg. Cujus amicitia me paulatìm in hanc perditam causam imposuit. Cic.

2220.' *Sensus. Sensum.*

SENSUS, *sense, sentiment, sensation, feeling.* Sensus audiendi, Cic., *The sense of hearing.* Omnis sensus hominum multò antecellit sensibus bestiarum. Id. Affici sensu doloris. Id. Carere sensu communi. Hor. *It is also said of thought, understanding.* Speculari abditos sensus. Liv. Sensibus celebris, verbis rudis. Vel. Paterc. *Figuratively:* Sensus verbi, Ovid., *The meaning of a word.*—SENSUM *is properly an adjective, that which one conceives in his mind.* Quod erat sensu comprehensum, id sensum appellant. Cic. Exprimere dicendo sensa, Id., *To express one's thoughts by words.*

2221. *Sententiam dicere. Sententiam ferre. Sententiam pronunciare.*

Sententiam dicere, *to give one's opinion, either in private, or according to law.* In libris sententiam dicebamus. Cic. Sententiam loco Prætoris dicere. Id.—Sententiam ferre *is always said of the judge.* Judices cùm de te sententiam ferrent. Cic.—Sententiam pronunciare *is only said of the chief magistrate.* Sententiam de tribunali pronuntiat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Æquam sententiam pronunciabit ratio. *A friend, a judge,* sententiam dicunt; *a judge,* sententiam fert; *the chief magistrate,* sententiam pronunciat. *G. D.*

2222. *Separatìm. Seorsùm.*

Separatim, (*from* separare) *separately, in particular.* Separatìm singularum civitatum copias collocaverat. Cæs Nihil accidit ei separatìm à cæteris civibus. Cic.—Seorsum, *apart, in a separate place.* Seorsùm arma ac tela seponebantur. Cic. Seorsùm à collegâ puto mihi omnia paranda. Id. Separatìm *is opposed to* conjunctìm; *and* seorsùm, *to* unà, similiter, *and they are very properly used the one for the other.*

2223. *Septiès. Septimùm.*

Septies, *seven times.* Septiès milliès sestertiûm. Cic.—Septimum, *the seventh time.* Cur Marius tam feliciter septimùm consul domi suæ senex est mortuus? Cic.

2224. *Septimus. Septenus. Septenarius.*

Septimus, *the seventh.* Septima æstas. Virg. Septimus dies. Cic. —Septenus, *of or belonging to seven.* Septenus numerus. Cic. Ter septenis diebus. Plin.—Septenarius, *that has or contains seven.* Septenarius versus, Cic., *A verse of seven feet.*

2225. *Serenare. Tranquillare.*

Serenare, (*from* serenus) *to make serene or calm.* Vultu quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat. Virg. *Figuratively:* Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat. Virg.—Tranquillare, (quasi tranquillum facere) *to make still or calm.* Mare tranquillare. Plin. *Figuratively:* Quid purè tranquillet honos, an dulce lucellum. Hor. Justitia semper alit aliquid quod tranquillet animos. Cic. Serenare *may be opposed to* obducere; *and* tranquillare, *to* perturbare, agitare. Tranquillum mare, serenum cœlum. *G. D.*

2226. *Serere. Seminare. Plantare. Spargere.*

Serere, *to sow, to plant, is said of corn and plants.* Serite hordea campis. Virg. Serit arbores quæ alteri sæculo prosint. Cic. *Figuratively:* Civiles discordias serere. Liv. Certamina levia serere. Id. Crimina in senatum apud plebem serere. Id.—Seminare, *to sow, or put the seed in the ground.* Seminare hordeum. Col. Seminare agrum. Id.—Plantare, *to plant or set.* Hoc modo plantantur coryli, mali, &c. Plin. Plantantur punicæ. Id. *Pomegranate-trees are planted.*—Spargere, (*from* σπείρω, ἔσπαρκα) *to strew or throw about.* Semen spargere. Cic. Arenam spargere pedibus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Voces ambiguas spargere in vulgus. Virg. Litteræ sparsæ humanitatis sale. Cic. Sparserat nomen vaga fama per urbes. Ovid.

2227. *Sermocinari. Colloqui.*

SERMOCINARI, (*from* sermo) *to talk, to discourse.* In consuetudine scribendi aut sermocinandi. Cic.—COLLOQUI, (loqui cum) *to talk with one, to parley, to speak together.* Colloqui cum aliquo per litteras. Cic. Hoc uno præstamus vel maximè feris, quòd colloquimur inter nos, et quòd exprimere dicendo sensa possumus. Id.

2228. *Serò. Lentè. Tardè.*

SERÒ, *late.* Eloquentia serò prodiit in lucem. Cic. Demùm serò veneram. Id.—LENTE, *slowly, slackly.* Lentè agere. Liv. Lentè ferre injurias, Id., *To bear injuries patiently.*—TARDE, *slowly.* Citò ægrotamus, tardè convalescimus. Cic. Tardè percipere. Id. Serò opem ferimus ægro, cùm nulla spes superest; tardè convalescit qui diù ægrotavit; lentè agere, aut prudentiæ aut ignaviæ indicium est. *G. D.*

2229. *Servare. Asservare. Conservare. Custodire. Salvare.*

SERVARE, *to preserve or save.* Me quidem certò servavit suis consiliis. Cic. Fidem servare. Cæs. Animi rectum servare. Hor. Servare ordinem. Liv.—ASSERVARE, (servare ad) *to observe, to keep, to watch what one does.* Asservabo hìc quid rerum agat. Plaut. Asservari eos jubet privatis custodiis. Cic. Cùm Appii tabulæ negligentiùs asservatæ dicerentur. Id.—CONSERVARE, (servare cum) *to preserve, to keep together.* Si aliquis in mundo est, qui regat, qui gubernet, qui conservet omnia. Cic. Illius conservavit pecuniam et patrimonium. Id. Conservare aliquem ab omni periculo. Id.—CUSTODIRE, *to look to, to observe, to guard safely, to defend.* Multorum te oculi auresque speculabuntur atque custodient. Cic. Juventus tuum corpus domumque custodit. Id. Custodiebatur ut parricida. Id. Custodire memoriæ. Id. Custodire aliquem *is to keep one, lest he should run away, or in order to protect and defend him: but* servare aliquem *signifies to save, to preserve one.*—SALVARE *and* Salvator *are not elegant Latin, and are seldom used by the writers of the Augustan age.*

2230. *Servator. Conservator. Liberator. Soter.*

SERVATOR, *a saviour, a preserver.* Cicero servator urbis. Cic. Cunctis servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus. Liv.—CONSERVATOR, *a defender, a protector.* Custos et conservator imperii. Cic. Mithridatem conservatorem Asiæ nominabant. Id.—LIBERATOR, *a deliverer, a releaser.* Servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus. Liv. SOTER, (*from* σωτὴρ) *says Cicero,* is est nimirùm qui salutem dedit, *He that gives health or safety. Grammarians oppose* perditor *to* servator; *and* desertor *to* conservator.

2231. *Servilis. Famularis.*

SERVILIS, *of or belonging to bondage, slavish, servile.* Indoles servilis. Liv. Supplicio servili animadvertere. Id. Bellum servile. Cic. —FAMULARIS, *of or belonging to a servant.* Se in medios immisit hostes famulari veste. Cic. Famularis illum retinet manus. Ovid. Turba famularis mensas instruit. Stat.

2232. *Serus. Tardus.*

SERUS, *late, tardy, coming late.* Sera gratulatio reprehendi non solet, præsertim si nullâ negligentiâ prætermissa est. Cic. Quid tam sera advenis? Ter. Seri nepotes, Virg., *Our remote posterity.*—TARDUS, *slow, dull, heavy in doing a thing.* Tardior ad discendum, Cic., *A stupid man that makes no progress in learning.* Seri studiorum, Hor., *is said of those who begin their studies very late.* Tardus in cogitando. Cic. Res tardior spe. Liv. Tardus *may be opposed to* velox; *and* serus *to* tempestivus.

2233. *Servum esse. Servire. Deservire. Inservire.*

SERVUM ESSE, *to be of a servile condition.* Non enim ita dicunt eos esse servos, sicut mancipia, quæ sunt dominorum facta nexu. Cic.—SERVIRE, *to serve, to obey, to be under the control of a master.* Uni domino servire. Catul. *He who is in service does not always belong to a servile condition. Figuratively:* Servire existimationi, Cic., *To seek out for esteem.* Matrimonio puellæ servire, Id., *To provide an establishment for one's daughter.* Tempori servire, Id., *To act according to circumstances.*—DESERVIRE *rises above the signification of* servire; *to be assiduous in service, constant in servitude.* Itemque alii qui quidvis perpetiantur, cuivis deserviant, dùm, quod velint, consequantur. Cic. *Likewise in the figurative sense:* Officia mea, operæ, vigiliæ, deserviunt amicis, et præstò sunt omnibus. Cic. Indulge valetudini tuæ, cui quidem tu adhuc, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis. Id.—INSERVIRE, *to do service to one, to mind and take care of a thing.* A quo enim plurimùm sperant, ei potissimùm inserviunt. Cic. Inservire communi commodo. Id. Valetudo tua me valdè sollicitat, sed inservi, et fac omnia. Id. Servi *would be less expressive.* Famulus domino servit; avarus cuivis deservit, dùm ditescat; amicus amico inservit. *G. D.*

2234. *Servus à manu. Servus ad manum.*

SERVUS A MANU, *a secretary.* Thallo à manu, quòd pro epistolâ proditâ denarios quingentos accepisset, crura effregit. Suet.—SERVUS AD MANUM *may be said of a secretary, or of a slave always in readiness to execute his master's commands.* Quem servum sibi ille habuit ad manum. Cic.

2235. *Servus à pedibus. Servus ad pedes.*

SERVUS A PEDIBUS, *a messenger, one who goes on errands for his master.* Pollucem servum à pedibus meum Romam misi. Cic.—SERVUS AD PEDES *was he who waited on his master at table.* Servus qui cœnanti ad pedes steterat. Sen.

2236. *Sestertius. Sestertium.*

SESTERTIUS *was the small sesterce, in value the fourth part of a denier, or two asses and a half,* i. e. *two pounds and a half of brass coin. It has been of a greater or smaller value.*—SESTERTIUM *was the great sesterce, in value a thousand times the sestertius. When the quantity of sesterces is expressed by the simple numerical name, the* sestertium, *or great sesterce, is intended, and* mille *is always understood: thus* mille sestertia *is a thousand times a thousand, or a million of small sesterces.*

But when the quantity is expressed by the numeral adverb, it always denotes a hundred times as much; so decies sestertium *is* decies centena millia, i. e. *a million of small sesterces.* Pro frumento in modios singulos duodenos sestertios exegit. Cic. Capit ille ex suis præsidiis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis. Id.

2237. *Seta. Pilus. Villus.*

SETA, *a bristle, a big, rough and long hair, like that of horses or pigs.* Seta equina. Cic. Setæ leonis. Id.—PILUS, *the hair of the head, beard, or other part of any creature.* Pilus *is the general word.* Vellere pilos caudæ equinæ. Hor. Munitæ sunt palpebræ vallo pilorum. Cic.—VILLUS, *the hair of beasts.* Animantium aliæ villis vestitæ, aliæ coriis tutæ sunt, aliæ spinis hirsutæ. Cic. Ovium villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiuntur. Id. *It is also said of the hair or nap of cloth.* Tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis. Virg.

2238. *Sibilare. Exsibilare.*

SIBILARE, (*from* sibilus) *to hiss.* Serpens sibilat ore. Virg. *Figuratively:* Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse domi. Hor.—EXSIBILARE, *to hiss off the stage.* Histrio si paulùm se movit extrà modum, exsibilatur et exploditur. Cic.

2239. *Siccus. Sobrius.*

SICCUS, *properly, dry.* Siccâque in rupe resedit. Virg. Siccus *is said of one that drinks no wine.* Vinolentorum visa imbecilliora esse dicebas, quàm siccorum. Cic.—SOBRIUS, (sine ebrietate) *sober, that is not drunk.* Quasi inter sobrios bacchari videtur vinolentus. Cic. Tu pol homo non es sobrius, Ter., *You are most assuredly drunk. It also expresses moderate, wise.* Homines satis planè frugi ac sobrii. Cic. *Statius says,* Sobriæ terræ, *Ground that does not grow wine; and Claudian,* Sobria paupertas, *Poverty that makes people sober.* Siccus *is opposed to* madidus; *and* sobrius *to* ebrius.

2240. *Signare. Notare. Designare. Observare.*

SIGNARE, (*from* signum) *to mark, to stamp, to engrave.* Cera signatur figuris. Ovid. Signare argentum, Cic., *To stamp silver coin.* Accepi à te signatum libellum, Id., *I have received of you a book to which you had put your name or seal. Figuratively:* Signare in animis. Cic.—NOTARE, *to note, mark, observe.* Digitis charta notata meis. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Notandam putavi nimiam libidinem. Cic. —DESIGNARE, *to design, to show.* Designare notâ infamiæ. Liv. Notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrûm. Cic.—OBSERVARE, (*synonymous with the rest*) *to observe.* Quomodò hæc infinita observando notare possumus? Cic. Notamus rem, ut memoriæ hæreat; observamus, ut judicium feramus. *G. D.*

2241. *Signatus. Sigillatus.*

SIGNATUS, *marked, stamped, imprinted.* Signata saxo nomina. Ovid. Cicatrix signata in stirpe. Virg. *Figuratively:* Memoriam esse signatarum in mente rerum vestigia. Cic.—SIGILLATUS, *that has little images set in, or wrought on.* Jubet me scyphos sigillatos ad Prætorem statim afferre. Cic.

2242. *Significare. Declarare. Monstrare. Indicare.*

SIGNIFICARE, (signum facere) *to acquaint by signs.* Hoc mihi

significasse atque annuisse visus est. Cic.—DECLARARE, *to declare, to show clearly.* Hoc sæpiùs dicendum, tibique non significandum solùm, sed etiam declarandum arbitror. Cic. Luculentam plagam accepit, ut declarat cicatrix. Id.—MONSTRARE, *to show, to point out.* Digito indice monstrat. Hor. Ut si cæcus iter monstrare velit. Id. —INDICARE, (*from* index) *to indicate, to proclaim.* Rem omnem indicavit puer. Cic. Vultus indicat mores. Id. Indica minimò daturus quî sis, Ter., *Tell me the lowest price.*

2243. *Significatio. Indicium. Vestigium.*

SIGNIFICATIO, (signum facere) *a sign or token.* Ignibus significationem facere. Cæs. Uno nuncio, unâ litterarum significatione. Cic. Gestus sententiam non demonstratione, sed significatione declarans. Id.—INDICIUM, (*from* index) *a sign, a mark.* Monumentum positum, ut esset indicium oppressi Senatûs. Cic. Doloris præsentis indicium. Id.—VESTIGIUM *is properly a footstep.* Vestigium imprimere. Cic. *It is said of the part of the foot that makes an impression or trace.* Vestigia primi alba pedis. Virg. *Figuratively:* Indicia et vestigia veneni. Cic. Memoria est signatarum rerum in mente vestigia. Id.

2244. *Signum. Sigillum.*

SIGNUM (*synonymous with* sigillum) *is a figure in relievo, a statue.* Asperis signis pocula. Virg. Factum de marmore signum.—SIGILLUM, (*diminutive of* signum) *a little image graven or molten.* Apposuit patellam, in quâ sigilla erant egregia. Cic. *In the same sense it is said of a seal, on account of the engraving.* Sigilla annulo impressa. Cic. Signum *is likewise said of a seal.* Non utar meo chirographo, neque signo. Cic.

2245. *Signum. Insigne. Specimen.*

SIGNUM, (*synonymous with the others*) *a sign, a mark.* Ejus color pudoris signum indicat. Ter. Morborum causæ et signa. Virg. Signa doloris vultu ostendere. Cic.—INSIGNE, (*from* in *and* signum) *a particular mark.* Insignia virtutis multi etiam sine virtute assecuti sunt. Cic. Sedebat cum purpurâ et sceptro, et insignibus illis regiis. Id. *Our word Ensign is derived from* insigne.—SPECIMEN, (*from* species) *an image, example, specimen, pattern.* Prudentiæ specimen Scævola. Cic. Popularis judicii specimen. Id. Unicum antiquitatis specimen, Tac., *The only image of antiquity.* Specimen naturæ capi debet ex optimâ quâque naturâ. Cic.

2246. *Signum. Vexillum.*

SIGNUM, *signifying an ensign or standard, was a long pike, at the top of which a small board was fixed, on which was the name of the regiment or legion that followed.* Cohortis primæ, cohortis secundæ, &c. convenire ad signa jubentur. Cæs. Militare sub signis. Liv. Inferre signa. Id.—VEXILLUM, (*diminutive of* velum) *a standard, or flag, was a small banner whereon the image of the Cæsars, and the name of the emperor, were represented in gold or silver.* Nomenque ejus vexillis omnibus sine morâ inscripserunt. Suet. Convellere vexilla. Tac. Vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, cùm ad arma concurri oporteret. Cæs. Inter signa militaria atque vexilla. Suet.

2247. *Silentium. Taciturnitas.*

Silentium, (*from* silere) *silence, secrecy.* Alti atque egregii silentii homo. Hor. Silentio prætermittere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Silentium noctis, Liv., *The dead of the night.* Per amica silentia lunæ. Virg.—Taciturnitas, (*from* tacere) *an inclination to, or obstinacy in, silence, taciturnity.* Nosti hominis taciturnitatem et tarditatem. Cic. Suspicionem mihi majorem tua taciturnitas attulerat. Id. Taciturnitatem interdûm eloquentiâ potiorem esse. Id.

2248. *Silvestris. Silvosus.*

Silvestris, *of a wood or forest, bred in the country, wild, savage.* Agrum silvestrem mitigat flammis. Hor. Homines silvestres. Id. Materia silvestris. Cic. Tecta silvestria. Id. Tumulus silvestris. Id. —Silvosus, *woody, abundant in woods.* Saltus duo alti silvosique sunt, montibus circà se perpetuis juncti. Liv.

2249. *Similis alicujus. Similis alicui.*

Similis (*with a genitive case*) *is more generally used in a moral sense.* Spes tamen una est, aliquandò Populum Romanum Majorum similem fore. Cic. Vitâ iste omnium perditorum ita similis, ut esset facilè teterrimus. *With a dative, it better applies to physical objects.* Os humerosque Deo similis. Virg. Puroque simillimus amni. Hor. *Cicero says* veri-similia; *and Quintilian* vero-similia.

2250. *Simplicitas. Candor.*

Simplicitas (quasi sine plicis) *is said of a thing that is not schemed, simplicity, ingenuity.* Nuda simplicitas. Ovid. Fabularum convivialium simplicitas. Tac.—Candor, *properly, shining whiteness.* Candor niveus. Virg.—Lactea via candore notabilis. Ovid. *Figuratively: candour, uprightness.* Candor animi. Cic. Si vestrum merui candore favorem. Ovid.

2251. *Simùl. Unà.*

Simul, *at the same time.* Duas res simùl agere mihi decretum est. Cic. *It is very well used with a dative case.* Hypœpeni, Trallianique Laodiceniis ac Magnetibus simùl transmissi. Tac. *It also signifies, as soon as.* At simùl inflavit tybicen, à perito carmen agnoscitur. Cic. —Una, *in company with.* Philosophari unà cum aliquo. Cic. *It would be properly said:* Ambos unà necavit, non tamen simùl expirârunt. *G. D. Writers have often used them promiscuously.*

2252. *Simulachrum. Effigies. Imago. Statua.*

Simulachrum, (*from* similis) *a portrait, is only for resemblance and likeness.* Statuæ et imagines non animorum simulachra, sed corporum. Cic. Simulachra libertatis, Tac., *Shadows of liberty.*—Effigies, (*from* effingere) *an effigy, takes the place of the thing itself.* Effigies simulachrumque Mithridatis. Cic. *It is not said of painting.* Effigies Neronis ad informe æs liquefacta. Tac. *Figuratively:* Ad effigiem justi imperii, Cic., *To give an idea of a just government.* Effigies humanitatis et probitatis patris, filius. Id.—Imago, *an image, merely represents the idea of a thing: it is said of painting and of sculpture.* Agesilaus neque fictam neque pictam imaginem passus est. Cic. En vobis, inquit juvenem filium tenens, effigiem atque imaginem ejus.

Id. *Figuratively:* Imagine pacis deceptus, Tac, *Lulled by the appearances of a sincere peace.* Imaginem Reipublicæ nullam relinquunt. Cic.—STATUA, (*from* stare) *a statue, is a figure in relievo representing the figure and body; but* imago *represents only the figure, and is only said of God and man.* Statua equestris. Cic. Imago equestris *would be bad Latin.*

2253. *Simulare. Dissimulare.*

SIMULARE, *to make as if a thing was, which is not.* Simulare ægrum, Cic., *To sham sickness.* Spem vultu simulat, Virg., *He takes the form of confidence.*—DISSIMULARE, *to dissemble, to conceal what is.* Dissimulat metum, Hor., *He conceals his fears.* Nec quidquam simulabit, aut dissimulabit vir bonus. Cic. Catilina cujuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulator. Sall. Simulamus quæ non sunt; dissimulamus quæ sunt. *G. D.*

2254. *Singulatim. Singillatim. Sigillatim. Singulariter.*

SINGULATIM, SINGILLATIM, SIGILLATIM, (*from* singulus) *every thing by itself, one by one, one after another.* Quid ego de cæteris civium Romanorum suppliciis sigillatim potiùs quàm generatim atque universè loquar? Cic. Quid ego nunc commemorem singillatim qualis in istum fuerim? Id. Singulatim unicuique respondere. Id.—SINGULARITER, *singularly, above all others.* De pluribus singulariter. Quint. Quem ego in Præturâ meâ singulariter dilexissem. Cic.

2255. *Singuli. Universi.*

SINGULI, *one by one, one after another.*—UNIVERSI, *all together and in general, all without exception.* Dum singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur, Tac., *Fighting only one after another, they are all conquered in the end.* Quæ si singula vos fortè non movent, universa certe tamen inter se conjuncta atque connexa movere debebunt. Cic. Deus separatim ab universis singulos diligit. Id.

2256. *Singultus. Suspirium.*

SINGULTUS, *a sobbing, frequent sobs accompanied with interrupted utterance of the voice.* Flens cum singultu. Cic. Singultu medios præpediente sonos. Ovid.—SUSPIRIUM, *a sigh, accompanied with short and difficult breathing, caused often by some passion, such as by sadness, &c.* Ducere suspiria ab imo pectore. Ovid. Quem nemo aspicere sine suspirio posset. Cic.

2257. *Sinistrè. Sinistrorsùm.*

SINISTRE, *properly; on the left-hand side. It is only used in the figurative sense; awkwardly, unluckily, unfortunately.* Exceptus sinistrè. Hor. Cædes sinistrè accepta. Tac—SINISTRORSUM *or* SINISTRORSUS, *toward or on the left-hand side. It is only used in the proper sense.* Ille sinistrorsùm, hìc dextrorsùm abit. Hor. Hinc se flectit sinistrorsùs. Cæs.

2258. *Sinus. Gremium.*

SINUS, *the bosom, all within the compass of the breast and arms, all above the girdle.* Fovere dextram sinu. Ovid. *Figuratively:* In sinu gaudere. Cic. Calumniatores de sinu suo apposuit. Id. Cæsar mihi

in sinu est. Id. *It is said of what has many folds.* Nodoque sinus collecta fluentes. Virg. Pandentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem cæruleum in gremium. Id. *It is also said of a gulf or bay.* Ater sinus Adriæ. Hor.—Gremium, (quasi geremium, *from* gerere) *the lap, the space between the girdle to the knees of a person sitting.* Qui se in suo gremio positurum puerum dicebat. Ter. Puer lactens, in gremio matris sedens. Cic. *Figuratively:* E sinu gremioque patriæ abstrahi. Cic. Thessalonicenses positi in gremio imperii nostri. Id. Puer lactens in sinu matris incumbit; sedet in gremio. *G. D.*

2259. *Sitire aliquid. Ardere aliquâ re. Ardere aliquid.*

Sitire *and* Ardere, *used figuratively, present two very different ideas.* Sitire *signifies to covet a thing earnestly, to long for it.* Honores, voluptates sitire. Cic. Sitientem me tuæ virtutis deseruisti. Id. Sitientes aures. Id.—Ardere, *to desire passionately, to be inflamed with.* Ardere studio historiæ. Cic. Ardere invidiâ, Liv., *To be an object of envy to others.* Ardere irâ, dolore. Cic. Sitire *would be improper in the foregoing sentences. Poets use the accusative case with* ardere. Formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin. Virg.

2260. *Situla. Sitella. Cista. Urna.*

Situla *and* Sitella, (*its diminutive*) *a bucket to draw water in.* Situlam hûc tecum afferto cum aquâ. Plaut.—Sitella *is often used for a little pot with or without water, whence lots were drawn, a ballot-box.* Sitella allata est, ut sortirentur ubi Latini suffragia ferrent. Liv.—Cista, *a pannier of wicker, a chest for books, money,* &c. Cista viminea. Plin. Cistam effractam plorat. Hor. *It is also said of the ballot box used for the election of magistrates.* Selecti ad custodiendas cistas suffragiorum. Plin.—Urna, *a water-pitcher.* Tu qui urnam habes, aquam ingere. Plaut. Urna *was also a pot or vessel into which they used to put the ashes and bones of the dead, an urn.* Ossa tamen facito parvâ referantur in urnâ. Ovid. *It was moreover a pot into which the tickets were put when the judges were giving their votes by ballot.* Senatorum eum urna copiosè absolvit. Cic.

2261. *Situs. Positus.*

Situs, *the situation, the standing of a place.* Terræ situs, forma, circumscriptio. Cic. Cognoscere situm castrorum. Cæs. Regalis situs pyramidum. Hor.—Positus, (*from* ponere) *the site, situation, or placing of any thing.* Oppidum positu ipso satis munitum. Hirt. Locorum positus. Tac. Positu variare capillos. Ovid.

2262. *Situs. Squalor. Sordes. Pædor. Illuvies. Fæces.*

Situs, *synonymous with the others, mouldiness of things lying long in a damp place.* Situ corrumpi. Plaut. Per loca senta situ. Virg. Pessimum crocum quod situm redolet. Plin.—Squalor, *filthiness, greasiness, nastiness.* Obsita squalore vestis. Liv. *Figuratively:* Squalor ac lacrimæ Siciliæ. Cic.—Sordes, *filth, ordure.* Collectâ sorde dolentes auriculæ. Hor. *Figuratively: niggardliness, meanness.* Commissum arbitrio sepulchrum sine sordibus extrue. Hor. Sordes *and* squalor *are also said of the sad and rueful state and garb of those that were accused and in danger of the law.* Mater squalore filii et sordibus lætatur. Cic. Aspicite, Judices, squalorem sordesque

sociorum. Id.—PÆDOR (*from παῖς, a child*) *is properly the filth of children: it is used in a more general sense.* Barba pædore horrida. Cic. Obsitus pædore. Sen.—ILLUVIES, (*from* non lavare) *uncleanness: it is opposed to* cultus. Cultus ex illuvie corpora varie movebat. Liv. Ablue corpus illuvie æternisque sordibus squalidum. Q. Curt.—FÆCES, *and sometimes* Fæx, *dregs or lees of wine, the settlement of any liquor.* Diffugiunt cadis cum fæce siccatis amici. Hor. Peruncti fæcibus ora, Id., *as actors did in ancient times. Figuratively:* Fæx populi, Cic., *The mob, the baser sort of a town.* Apud sordem urbis et fæcem. Id.

2263. *Soccus. Cothurnus.*

SOCCUS, *a kind of shoe worn by the Roman women, lower than those of men.* Muliebris soccus. Suet. *Cicero upbraids a consular nobleman for using this sort of shoe.* Consularis homo soccos habuit.—COTHURNUS, (κόθορνος) *a kind of buskin used by hunters, with a high heel to it.* Si cothurni laus illa esset ad pedem aptè convenire. Cic. Soccus *was used by actors in comedies; and* cothurnus *in tragedies.* Nec comœdia in cothurnos assurgit, nec contra tragœdia socco ingreditur. Quint.

2264. *Societas. Sodalitas. Sodalitium.*

SOCIETAS, *society.* Coire societatem salutis et periculi. Cic. Gerere societatem magnâ fide. Id. Tu dissipatos homines in societatem vitæ convocâsti. Id.—SODALITAS, *a fellowship or club, a company of men in a festival, a fraternity, a brotherhood.* Pastoritia et agrestis sodalitas. Cic. Me Quæstore sodalitates constitutæ sunt. Id.—SODALITIUM, *the assembly itself of those people.* Venit in ædes quasdam, in quibus sodalitium erat eo die futurum. Cic. Lex Licinia de sodalitiis. Id.

2265. *Socius. Socialis. Sociabilis.*

SOCIUS, (*an adjective*) *allied, associated.* Urbe sociâ frui. Virg. Socia agmina. Id. *Figuratively:* Nocte sociâ, adhortante libidine. Cic. —SOCIALIS, *of or belonging to allies or confederates.* Sociale bellum. Liv. Socialis equitatus, Id., *The cavalry of the allies.* Beneficium dare, socialis res est; sibi benefacere, socialis res non est. Sen. Sociales anni, Ovid., *The years spent in the marriage-state.*—SOCIABILIS, *sociable.* Sociabilis consortio, Liv., *Union, good understanding.* Gens indomita et insociabilis. Id.

2266. *Sol. Titan. Phœbus. Hyperion.*

SOL, *the sun.* Sol dictus est, vel quia solus ex omnibus sideribus tantus est; vel quia, cum exortus est, obscuratis cæteris sideribus solus apparet. Cic. *It might be as natural to derive* Sol *from* σέλας, *splendour, light, as to derive* luna *from* σελήνη. Sol qui astrorum obtinet principatum. Cic.—TITAN, *the son of Cœlus and Vesta or Tellus, and the elder brother of Saturn. Poets have taken Titan for the Sun himself.* Quem nunc purpureo vestivit lumine Titan. Ovid. Ubi primos crastinus ortus extulerit Titan, radiisque retexerit orbem. Virg.—PHŒBUS, (Φοῖβος, *that enlightens every thing*) *the sun, the light. It is said of the sun only in poetry.* Rediens fugat astra Phœbus. Hor.—HYPERION, (Ὑπερίων) *the father of the Sun, one of Titan's sons.* Placat equo Persis radiis Hyperiona cinctum. Ovid.

2267. *Solere. Suescere. Assuescere. Consuescere. Insuescere.*

SOLERE, *to be accustomed or wont, to use.* Ne faceres quod vulgus servorum solet. Ter.—SUESCERE, *to contract or get the custom of, to be wont.* Suetus latrociniis. Sall. Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiæ. Cic.—ASSUESCERE, (suescere ad) *to habituate one's-self to.* Ego servo, et servabo, sic enim assuevi, Platonis verecundiam. Cic.—CONSUESCERE, (suescere cum) *to be accustomed to, or intimate with.* Qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit. Cic. Consuescamus mori. Id.—INSUESCERE, (suescere in) *to train up, or to inure one's self to.* Insuescere frui partâ victoriâ. Liv. *It is used actively:* Insuevit pater optimus hoc me, ut fugerem. Hor. Insuetus *is also used in the meaning of* non suetus. Insuetum iter. Virg. Insuetus laboris. Cæs. Insuetus vera audire. Liv.

2268. *Solitarius. Solivagus.*

SOLITARIUS, (*from* solus) *solitary, retired.* Solitario homini, atque in agro vitam agenti. Cic. Natura solitarium nihil amat, semperque ad aliquid, tanquam adminiculum annititur. Id.—SOLIVAGUS, (solus vagari) *wandering up and down alone, and fleeing company.* Alias volucres cœlo frui libero, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes, partim solivagas, partim congregatas. Cic. *Figuratively:* Solivaga cognitio, Cic., *An uncertain science.*

2269. *Solium. Tribunal.*

SOLIUM, (*from* solum) *a throne, a royal seat.* Sublime solium. Virg. Regale solium. Id. *It was also a vessel to wash or bathe in.* Lavanti regi dicitur nunciatum hostes adesse; quo nuncio cùm pavidus exiluisset è solio. Liv.—TRIBUNAL, *a tribunal, any judgement-seat.* Prætor de sellâ et tribunali pronunciat. Cic.

2270. *Sollicitare. Inquietare.*

SOLLICITARE, *to disquiet, to trouble, to disturb,* (*both in the proper and figurative sense*). Arcu sollicitare feras. Ovid. Humum ferro sollicitare. Tibul. Sollicitare pretio animos. Cic. Sollicitare pacem, Id., *To sue for peace.* Qui sollicitare solent illas ætates, Quint., *Who generally take care of that age.* Mala copia ægrum sollicitat stomachum, Hor., *Too much food creates sickness in the stomach.*—INQUIETARE, (non quies) *to harass, molest, or disturb.* Umbris inquietari. Suet. Victoriam inquietare, Tac., *To disturb a victory.* Ne quem officii causâ inquietaret. Suet.

2271. *Solvere. Persolvere. Luere. Perluere.*

SOLVERE, *properly, to unloose, to untie.* Omne colligatum solvi potest. Cic. Solvunt à stipite funem. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Solvere aliquem legibus. Cic. Frænum pristinum solvit licentia. Phæd. *As debts are a kind of tie,* solvere *is used to express paying.* Solvere pecuniam. Liv. Paterno funeri justa solvere. Cic.—PERSOLVERE *is only used figuratively, to pay thoroughly.* Stipendium militibus persolutum. Cic. Persolvi gratia non potest nec malo patri, Quint., *It is impossible to prove one's-self grateful enough to a father, even to a bad one.* Tantùm me tibi debere existimo, quantum persolvere difficile est. Cic. Persolvere questionem, Id., *has another sense, To solve a*

question, an argument.—LUERE, (*from* λόω) *to purge or wash away.* Luere maculas sanguine. Cic. Illatum stuprum voluntariâ morte luit Lucretia. Id. *Figuratively:* Coacti luere peccata sua. Liv. Æs alienum luere. Q. Curt. *Debts are a stain.*—PERLUERE, *to wash all over, to make very clean by washing.* Ædem perluunt. Plin. Sudor perluit ora. Petron. Artus perluit fonte. Ovid. Gelidâ cùm perluor undâ. Hor.

2272. *Solus. Unus. Unicus.*

SOLUS, *alone, only, solitary.* T. Gracchus solus ex illo collegio. Cic. Solus errabat in littore Pompeius. Id. Unus *would not be good.* Cùm in locis solis errares. Id.—UNUS, *one only, one alone.* Efficere penè unum ex duobus. Cic. Unâ voce. Id. Ex tot bellatoribus, unus fuit qui rem aggrederetur. Id.—UNICUS, *no more than one, sole.* Unicum solatium in malis. Cic. Quæ tanta vitia fuerint ex unico filio. Id. Solus, sine comite; unus, initium multorum. *G. D. A thing is* unica, *when there is no other of the same kind;* sola, *when not accompanied. What is* unicum *is scarce; it is wearisome to be continually* solus.

2273. *Somniculosus. Somniosus. Sopitus.*

SOMNICULOSUS, (*from* somnus) *sleepy, drowsy.* Quæ vitia sunt non senectutis, sed inertis, ignavæ, somniculosæ senectutis. Cic.—SOMNIOSUS, *full of dreams, troubled with dreams.* Somniosos fieri lepore sumpto in cibis. Plin.—SOPITUS, *brought or laid to sleep, sound asleep.* Sopitos vigiles in cubiculis suis obtruncat. Liv. Perpetuâ ebrietate sopiti. Sen. *Figuratively:* Subito ictu sopitus. Liv. Sopitos suscitat ignes. Virg. Sopitæ manus, Ovid., *Benumbed hands.*

2274. *Somnus. Sopor. Somnium. Insomnium.*

SOMNUS, *sleep.* Perfugium omnium laborum et sollicitudinum somnus. Cic. Mortis imago et simulachrum, somnus. Id. Ferreus somnus, Virg., *Death.* Per Italiam somno et luxu pudendus incesserat. Tac.—SOPOR, *a sound, deep, or dead sleep, like that of a man in liquor or tired.* Gravitate soporis pressus. Ovid. Hujus semine somnum alicui, sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat. Plin. *Figuratively:* Noli nobis languorem et soporem exprobrare. Cic.—SOMNIUM *and* INSOMNIUM, (quasi in somno) *a dream, a vision in one's sleep.* Falsa somnia. Virg. Hæc metuo equidem ne sint insomnia. Cic.

2275. *Sonorus. Sonabilis.*

SONORUS, (*from* sonus) *making a great noise, sonorous.* Flumina sonora. Virg. Ære sonoro. Id.—SONABILIS, *that sounds loud.* Sonabile sistrum. Ovid.

2276. *Sonus. Sonor. Sonitus. Fragor.*

SONUS *is properly said of the sound of the voice, and of instruments.* Sonus vocis. Cic. Elicere sonum nervorum. Id. *It is very well said of sound in general.* Aures cùm sonum recipere debeant, qui naturâ in sublime fertur. Cic.—SONOR *is the same, except that it is used only in poetry.* Sonorem dant silvæ. Virg. Sæva sonoribus arma. Id. —SONITUS, *a sound, a great noise.* Dùm flammas Jovis, et sonitus

imitatur Olympi. Virg. Fracti sonitus tubarum. Id. Clarescit sonitus. Id. Sonus *would not be so expressive.*—FRAGOR, (*from* frangere) *a noise, a crash, as when a thing breaks.* Fragor tectorum quæ diruebantur, audiebatur. Liv. Dat fragorem propulsa silva. Ovid. *It is used in a more general sense.* Cœlum tonat omne fragore. Virg. Ingens fragor intonat. Id. Pelagi cecidit fragor. Id. Civitatis fragor auditus est. Cic.

2277. *Sordidus. Sordidatus.*

SORDIDUS, (*from* sordes) *filthy, slovenly.* Sæpè sub palliolo sordido sapientia. Cic. Villula sordida, et valdè pusilla. Id. *Figuratively:* Sordidus quæstus. Cic. Sordido loco natus, Id., *Of a low extraction. It is said of a miser, of a contemptible man.* Quis non oderit sordidos, varios, leves, futiles? Cic. Judice te, non sordidus auctor naturæ verique. Hor.—SORDIDATUS, *clad in dirty clothes, as arraigned people were wont to be.* Heraclius et Epicrates sordidati maximâ barbâ et capillo. Cic. Nec minùs lætabor, cùm te semper sordidum, quàm si paulisper sordidatum viderem. Id. Sordidatum, *in the foregoing example, signifies a person arraigned.* Sordidus naturâ vel instituto, sordidatus necessitate. *G. D.*

2278. *Sors. Sortes. Sortitio.*

There is this difference between SORS *and* SORTES, *that* sortes *were the billets thrown into a vessel to draw lots.* In hydriam sortes conjiciuntur. Cic. Sors *was the lot or chance itself.* Renunciari extrà sortem, Id, *To be elected a magistrate, without drawing lots.* Et sortes ipsas, et cætera, quæ ad sortem erant parata, disturbavit. Id. —SORTITIO, *a choosing by lots, a casting of lots.* Sortitio provinciarum. Cic. Sortitio judicum. Id. Sortes ad sortem paratæ in urnam conjiciebantur, antequam sortitio fieret. *G. D.*

2279. *Sortiri. Subsortiri.*

SORTIRI, (*from* sors) *to cast or draw lots, to get by lots.* Sic fata Deûm rex sortitur. Virg. Sortiri judices. Cic. Sortiri provinciam. Id.—SUBSORTIRI, *to choose by lot one who is to succeed.* Quos in horum locum subsortitus es. Cic.

2280. *Speciatim. Nominatim.*

SPECIATIM, (*from* species) *especially.* Messenius legem speciatim de salute meâ promulgavit. Cic.—NOMINATIM, (*from* nomen) *by name, namely, expressly.* Possum multos nominatim proferre. Cic. Duo sunt quæ te nominatim rogo. Id. Senatus edixit, ut me excipiat nominatim. Id.

2281. *Species. Pulchritudo. Venustas. Formositas.*

SPECIES, (*from the obsolete word* spicere) *a form, a figure, an object presented to the sight.* Oris species. Liv. Ferre præ se speciem viri boni. Cic. *Figuratively:* Moveri falsâ visione et specie doloris. Cic. Securitas specie blandâ reipsâ repudianda. Id.—PULCHRITUDO, *fairness, beauty, is properly said of what strikes the sight.* Eximia pulchritudinis species. Cic. Pulchritudinis duo genera sunt, quorum in altero venustas, in altero dignitas: Venustatem mulie-

brem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem. Id. Pulchritudo corporis aptâ compositione membrorum movet oculos. Id. *Figuratively:* Quis non miretur splendorem pulchritudinemque virtutis? Cic.—VENUSTAS, *gracefulness, comeliness.* Ex Venere venustas dicta est. Cic. Venustas et pulchritudo corporis secerni non potest à valetudine. Id. *Figuratively:* Festivitas et venustas dicendi. Cic.—FORMOSITAS, (*from* forma) *handsomeness, charming countenance.* Decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto. Cic.

2282. *Spectaculum. Spectatio.*

SPECTACULUM, (*from the obsolete word* spicere) *a thing to be seen and looked on, a spectacle.* Circuitus solis et lunæ hominibus præbent spectaculum. Cic.—Rerum cœlestium spectaculum ad hominem solum pertinet. Id. *It is also said of public sights or shows, and even of the boxes or places where the spectators sat.* Spectacula data sunt. Cic. Ludis et spectaculis teneri. Id. Excitatus est plausus ex omnibus spectaculis. Id. Loca divisa Patribus Equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque faceret, fori appellati. Liv.—SPECTATIO, *a viewing or beholding.* Deductiones fiebant pro spectatione et collybo. Cic. Spectatio pecuniæ, Cic., *Examination of the goodness of money, the trying of a coin.*

2283. *Spectare. Speculari. Contemplari. Considerare.*

SPECTARE, (*frequentative of the obsolete word* spicere) *to look upon, to look for some time, and without interruption.* Spectatum veniunt, spectentur ut ipsæ, Ovid., *speaking of women that go to the play.* Here, ne me spectes, me impulsore hæc non fecit. Ter. *Figuratively:* In judice spectari et fortuna debet et dignitas. Cic. Hoc spectant leges, hoc volunt, incolumem civium conjunctionem. Id. Ad te unum mea spectat oratio. Id. Ad gloriam suam spectare. Id.—SPECULARI, (*from* specula) *to watch, to observe, to descry, to take a view of.* Ex edito quidam speculantur. Plin. Signorum obitus speculamur et ortus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Acriter speculari offensas principum. Tac.—CONTEMPLARI, (*from* templum, *a quarter of the heavens which in auguries was marked out with the* lituus) *to look wistly, to gaze upon.* Oculis contemplari cœli pulchritudinem. Cic. Animo contemplare quod oculis non potes. Id.—CONSIDERARE, (*from* sidus) *properly, to consider the stars.* Ille ait considerare se velle. Cic. *It signifies to view and behold heedfully.* Coràm considerare aliquid. Cic. Considerare quid agendum sit. Id. Videas etiam atque etiam, et considera quid agas. Cic. Est animorum ingeniorumque quoddam quasi pabulum, consideratio contemplatioque naturæ. Id.

2284. *Spectatus. Spectabilis. Spectativus.*

SPECTATUS, *noted, well tried, approved.* Spectatus et cognitus in rebus judicandis. Cic. Fortes et spectati viri. Id. Medicus ignobilis, sed spectatus. Id. Virtus spectata belli domique. Id.—SPECTABILIS, *that may be seen or beholden.* Campus spectabilis undique. Cic. *Figuratively:* Victoria pulchra et spectabilis, Cic., *A brilliant victory.*—SPECTATIVUS, *speculative, contemplative.* Ut illa sit spectativæ partis, hæc activæ. Quint.

2285. *Specula. Speculum. Specularium.*

SPECULA, (*from the obsolete word* spicere) *a prospect from the summit of any place, wherein things are espied afar off and every way.* Ex speculâ prospectare tempestatem futuram. Cic. Ignis è speculâ sublatus. Liv. Ipse in Tisæo (monte) speculam posuit. Liv.—SPECULUM, *a looking-glass.* Consulere speculum. Ovid. Lympharum in speculo. Phæd. Inspicere tanquam in speculum vitas hominum jubeo. Ter.—SPECULARIUM, *a transparency.* Quædam nostrâ demùm memoriâ prodiisse scimus, ut speculariorum usum, permittente testâ, clarum transmittentium lumen. Sen.

2286. *Sperare. Confidere.*

SPERARE, (*from* spes) *to hope.* Grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur, hora. Hor.—CONFIDERE, (*from* cum *and* fides) *to hope with confidence, to put one's trust in.* Ego et speràram prudentiâ tuâ fretus; et ut confiderem fecerunt tuæ gratissimæ mihi litteræ. Cic.

2287. *Spes. Expectatio.*

SPES, *a looking-for any thing good or bad, but more frequently in a good sense.* Si spes est expectatio boni, mali expectationem esse metum necesse est. Cic. Pertenuis spes ostenditur. Id. A spe malorum ad mearum rerum laudem convertissem. Id.—EXPECTATIO, *a more certain expectation of either good or evil.* Expectatio boni. Cic. Expectatio mali. Id. Præteritorum recordatio est acerba, et acerbior expectatio futurorum. Id. Expectatio, *according to Grammarians,* est rerum propinquarum; spes incertarum et longinquarum.

2288. *Spina. Spinus.*

SPINA, *a thorn, a prickle.* Consertum tegmen spinis. Virg. Animantes aliæ villis vestitæ, aliæ spinis hirsutæ. Cic. *It is said of the chine bone of the back.* Lentæ spinæ curvamen. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Peripatetici spinas partiendi et definiendi prætermittunt. Cic. Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor., *What use is it to you, to have conquered one passion, if you are still a slave to many others?* —SPINUS, *a sloe-tree.* Eduramque pirum, et spinos jam pruna ferentes. Virg.

2289. *Spineus. Spinosus.*

SPINEUS, *of or belonging to thorns.* Tæda spinea. Catul. Baculumque capit, quem spinea tortum vincula cingebant. Ovid.—SPINOSUS, *full of thorns or prickles.* Jugum spinosum. Propert. Spinosa loca. Varr. *Figuratively:* Spinosa quædam et exilis oratio, Cic., *A rough and unpolished discourse.* Dialectici spinosiora multa pepererunt. Id.

2290. *Spirabilis. Flabilis.*

SPIRABILIS, (*from* spirare) *that which we breathe or can breathe.* Per superos atque hoc cœli spirabile lumen. Virg. Hæc animalis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est aër. Cic.—FLABILIS, (*from* flare) *that may be blown, easily blown, aërial.* Nihil in animis est ne humidum quidem, aut flabile, aut igneum. Cic.

2291. *Sponsio. Pactio. Fœdus.*

Sponsio, Pactio, Fœdus, *were the three different ways whereby foreign people entered into agreement with the Romans.* Sponsio *did not require the consent either of the senate or the people. The consent of the generals and contracting parties were sufficient. In this manner was concluded the peace of the Furcæ Caudinæ.* Ita, non, ut vulgò credunt, fœdere pax Caudina, sed sponsione facta est. Liv. *That peace was considered as null and void.* Sponsio *signifies also a wager.* Sponsione lacessere, Cic., *To propose to lay a wager.*—Pactio *was a solemn covenant.*—Fœdus, *a public treaty.* Consules profecti ad Pontium in colloquium cùm de fœdere victor agitaret, negârunt injussu populi fœdus fieri posse, nec sine fecialibus cæremoniâque aliâ publicâ. Liv. Fœdus jussu populi, atque Senatûs auctoritate per fecialem sacerdotem solemni ritu feriebatur; Pactio, conventio paciscendæ amicitiæ et societatis causâ certis conditionibus firmata; Sponsio a magistratibus et imperatoribus injussu populi fiebat, atque deditione eorum per quos facta esset. *G. D.*

2292. *Stamen. Subtemen.*

Stamen, (*from* stare) *a weaver's warp.*—Subtemen, (quasi sub stamen) *the thread in weaving called the woof.* Tela jugo juncta est, stamen secernit arundo, inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum percusso feriunt inserti pectine dentes. Ovid. Subtemen stamini insertum. Sen. Stamina *is said of the strings of an instrument.* Sollicitat stamina docto pollice. Ovid.

2293. *Statarius. Stativus.*

Statarius, (*from* stare) *that keeps in his post.* Statarii milites, *Soldiers keeping their ground, garrison soldiers.* Statarius uterque miles ordines servans. Liv. Statarius orator, Cic., *A quiet and calm orator.* Volo enim, ut in scenâ, sic etiam in foro non modò laudari, qui celeri motu et difficili utantur, sed eos etiam, quos statarios appellant, quorum sit simplex in agendo veritas, non molesta. Cic. Statariæ fabulæ, Ter., *Quiet plays, without any passionate part in them.* Adeste animo, mihi statarium agere ut liceat per silentium, ne semper servus currens, iratus senex.... assiduè agendi sint mihi clamore summo, cum labore maximo. Id.—Stativus, *fixed, set, stable.* Stativæ aquæ, Var., *Standing waters.* Stativa castra. Cic. Hæc meâ custodia est, hoc præsidium stativum. Id.

2294. *Statio. Vigilia. Excubiæ.*

Statio, (*from* stare) *a post or station, a guard-house, a sentry.* Disponere stationes. Cæs. Communi portam statione tenebant. Virg. Hi qui in portis castrorum in statione erant. Cæs.—Vigilia, *a watch, or fourth part of the night. The Romans divided the night into four watches, three hours each. 1st, from six to nine o'clock; 2d, from nine to twelve at night; 3d, from twelve at night to three o'clock in the morning; and the 4th, from three to six. Hence we often read in Latin authors,* prima, secunda, tertia, quarta vigilia. Vigilia, *especially in the plural number, is said of the night watch, as* statio *is said of the guard in the day time.* Minùs intentæ in custodiam urbis diurnæ stationes, ac noc-

turnæ vigiliæ. Liv.—EXCUBIÆ (cubare ex) *is generally said of watch and ward by night: it is used in a more general sense.* Vigilum excubiæ. Virg. Non modò excubias et custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus, et corporum pollicemur. Cic. *It is said of the sentries themselves.* Madentes vino excubiæ. Claud.

2295. *Statio. Portus. Navale.*

STATIO, *synonymous with the others, a bay, creek, or road for ships to ride in.* Statio malefida carinis. Virg.—PORTUS, (*from* πείρω, πόρος) *a haven, a port or harbour where ships arrive with their freight, and are sheltered from storms.* Plenissimus navium portus. Cic. In aditu atque ore portûs. Id. *Figuratively: it is said of any place of rest.* Portus otii. Cic. In philosophiæ portum se conjicere, Cic., *To throw one's self into the study of philosophy, as into a safe port.*—NAVALE, (*from* navis) *the dock where a ship is laid up, built, or repaired.* Diripere rates navalibus. Virg. De opere navalium dicere. Cic. In cava ducuntur cassæ navalia puppes. Ovid.

2296. *Stator. Viator.*

STATOR, (*from* stare) *properly, one standing in watch, to execute his master's orders, a courier, a messenger.* Litteras à te mihi stator tuus reddidit. Cic. Ut ad te statores et lictores meos cum litteris mitterem. Cic.—VIATOR, (*from* via) *properly, a traveller.* Non semper viator à latrone occiditur, *is said of a passenger.* A villâ in Senatum accersebantur et Curius et cæteri senes; ex quo qui eos accersebant, viatores nominati sunt. Cic.

2297. *Status. Statura.*

STATUS, (*from* stare) *a posture, the situation of a man standing.* Status erectus et celsus. Cic. Status, incessus, sessio, accubatio, vultus, oculi, manuum motus teneant illud decorum. Id. *Figuratively:* Status Reipublicæ. Cic. Vitæ status. Id. Ego me non putem tueri meum statum sic posse, ut, &c. Id.—STATURA, *stature, height of body.* Velim mihi dicas quâ facie fuerit, quâ staturâ. Cic. Noscere figuram et staturam alicujus. Id. Statura arboris, Col., *The height of a tree.*

2298. *Stercus. Fimus.*

STERCUS, *dung, muck.* Canino stercore fœda atria. Juv. Interfectus in plaustrum à caupone est conjectus, et suprà stercus est injectum. Cic. *Figuratively:* Stercus Curiæ Glaucia. Cic.—FIMUS *and* FIMUM, *dung, or ordure of man, birds, cattle,* &c. Fimum caballinum. Plin. Pronus in ipso concidit immundoque fimo, sacroque cruore. Virg. Faciem ostentabat et udo turpia membra fimo. Id. Columbinus fimus. Col.

2299. *Sterilis. Infœcundus.*

STERILIS, (*from* στέρειν, *to deprive,*) *sterile, that does not bear any thing, fruitless.* Vacca sterilis. Virg. Rubigo sterilis. Hor. Pecunia sterilis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sæculum virtutum sterile. Tac. INFŒCUNDUS, *barren, addle, unfruitful.* Infœcunda fœmina. Virg. Fons infœcundus. Ovid. Terrarum infœcunditas. Ter. Sterilem campum frustrà colueris, nihil prorsùs elicies; ager infœcundus parcè et malignè laboris emolumentum rependet. *G. D.*

2300. *Stipulari. Restipulari.*

Stipulari, (*from* stipula, *stubble, a straw*) *the first stipulations were made by shepherds: he who was stipulating held in his hand a straw to represent the ground he claimed or wanted to mortgage.* Stipulari *signifies to stipulate, to make a bargain by asking or offering.* Stipulatus es, ubi? quo die? quo tempore? quo præsente? quis spopondisse me dicit? Nemo. Cic. Prætoria lex vetat minorem quinque et viginti annis stipulari. Suet.—Restipulari, *to engage mutually, to enter into a mutual covenant.* Valerius sponsione Luctatium provocavit.... nec dubitavit restipulari Luctatius. Liv. Cur igitur decidit, et non restipulatur. Cic.

2301. *Stomachari. Irasci. Succensere.*

Stomachari, (*from* stomachus) *to be in a great fume, to be highly displeased, and vent one's passion by words.* Amariorem me senectus facit, stomachor omnia. Cic. Et pravè sectum stomacheris ob unguem. Hor.—Irasci, *to put one's self in a passion, to be angry.* Si irascamur intempestivè adeuntibus. Cic. Sæpiùs videbam cùm irridentem, tùm irascentem, etiam stomachantem Philippum. Id. Nostram vicem ne irascaris, Liv., *Do not grieve at our case.*—Succensere (censere sub) *expresses less than the above; to be displeased or vexed at, to take ill of.* Dii hominibus irasci, et succensere consueverunt. Cic. Succensere *is properly said of a friend that believes himself injured.* Nec tamen irascor, quis enim succenset amanti? Ovid.

2302. *Stomachosus. Iracundus.*

Stomachosus, *fretful, peevish, stomachful.* Quò tendis? lævâ stomachosus habenâ dicet eques, Hor., *Where are you going? the angry horseman will say, in drawing up the bridle of his horse. It also signifies said or done in a passion.* Stomachosiores litteræ, Cic., *Letters written in rather an angry tone.* Stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula.—Iracundus, *soon angry, irascible, inclined to anger.* Morosi, anxii, iracundi senes. Cic. Quomodò si naturalis esset ira, alius alio magis iracundus esset? Id. Iracundi leones. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Iracunda fulmina. Hor.

2303. *Stramentum. Palea.*

Stramentum, (*from* sternere, stravi, stratum) *wheat straw.* Desectam cum stramento segetem fudere in Tiberim. Liv. Stramentis incubat. Hor. Stramen *is the same: but only used in poetry.* Contexta stramine casa. Ovid. Hìc juvenem agresti sublimem in stramine ponunt. Virg.—Palea, *the chaff.* Surgentem ad zephyrum paleæ jactentur inanes. Virg. Auri navem evertat gubernator, an paleæ, in re aliquantùm, in gubernatoris inscitiâ nihil interest. Cic.

2304. *Strictim. Strictè.*

Stictim, (*from* stringere) *lightly, superficially, by the by.* Quem tu librum strictim attigisti. Cic. Quæ copiosissimè dici possunt, breviter à me strictimque dicuntur. Id.—Stricte, *strictly, severely.* Ditior mihi et affluentior videtur esse vera amicitia, nec observare strictè, ne plus reddat quàm acceperit. Cic.

2305. *Stringere. Adstringere. Constringere. Obstringere.*

STRINGERE, *to tie hard or close.* Stricta ex arboribus folia. Cæs. Cultrum stringere. Liv. *Figuratively:* Atque animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago, Virg., *This image of filial piety made a strong impression on the mind of young Iulus.* Nullum vinculum ad stringendam fidem jurejurando majores arctius esse voluerunt. Cic. *It also signifies, to graze, or touch but slightly.* Metas stringere rotâ. Ovid. Æquor stringitur aurâ. Id.—ADSTRINGERE, (stringere ad) *to bind, to fasten close to.* Quis est hìc qui ad statuam adstrictus est? Cic. Adstringite ad columnam fortiter hunc. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Tibi meam adstringo fidem. Ter. Adstringere beneficiis aliquem. Cic. Tanti officii servitutem astringam testimonio sempiterno. Id.—CONSTRINGERE, (stringere cum) *to bind fast, to tie strait or up, to strain.* Hostibus dedi constrictum. Cic. Constringere catenis. Id. Constringere quadrupedem, Ter. *To bind one hand and foot. Figuratively:* Scelus et fraudem nocentis supplicio constringere. Ter. Vinciri et constringi amicorum propinquorumque custodiis. Cic. Constringendum se tradere libidinibus, Id., *To make one's self a slave to one's passions.* Constringi necessitate. Id.—OBSTRINGERE, (stringere ob) *to tie about hard.* Collum obstringere alicui. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Sibi obstringere aliquem beneficiis. Cic. Adstringere *would be less expressive. It is the same with* obstringi *and* constringi legibus.

2306. *Studere. Discere.*

STUDERE, *properly to care for a thing, to give one's self to it.* Dùm studes verba dare nobis. Ter. *Considered as synonymous with* discere, *it signifies to endeavour and labour to become learned.* Si optimis à pueritiâ disciplinis atque artibus studuisses. Cic.—DISCERE, *to learn, to strive with success to acquire knowledge.* Crassus quod disci potuit de jure, didicit. Cic. Multa discere atque dediscere. Id.

2307. *Studere alicui rei. Studere aliquam rem.*

STUDERE (*with a dative case*) *signifies to have a taste or inclination for a person or thing, to keep close to it.* Studuit Catilinæ, cùm jam aliquot annos esset in foro Cælius. Cic. Studere rebus novis, Liv., *To rebel, to disturb the state.* Studere artibus et litteris. Cic. *With an accusative case, it signifies to search earnestly for a thing, to desire and covet it.* Hoc studet unum. Hor. Unum omnes sentitis, unum omnes studetis. Cic. Litteras studere, Id., *To love the belles-lettres passionately*; *but* litteris studere *is to apply one's-self to them, to acquire them by dint of study.*

2308. *Studium. Propensio.*

STUDIUM, *inclination, fancy, temper, desire.* Studium est animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magnâ cum voluptate occupatio, ut philosophiæ, geometriæ, litterarum. Cic. Ardeo studio historiæ, incensus studio discendi. Id. Molliter austerum studio fallente laborem. Hor.—PROPENSIO, *proneness, propensity, expresses more forcibly than* studium: Studium *induces us to an object, but* propensio *gains over our hearts and approbation. In general* studium *is supposed to have honesty for its object, but* propensio *is said*

of good and bad, virtue and vice. Qui nullâ in re nisi in virtute aut vitio propensionem ne minimi quidem momenti ad summum bonum adipiscendum esse dicunt. Cic.

2309. *Stupor. Stupiditas.*

STUPOR, (*from* stupere) *a state of insensibility, that may be accidental and transitory*; *whereas* STUPIDITAS *is a habitual insensibleness.* Ad stuporem hominis, vel dicam, pecudis, attendite. Cic. Incredibilem stupiditatem hominis cognoscite. Id. *Observe moreover that* stupor *is very well used in a proper sense,* Stupor corporis, Cic., *but* stupiditas *only in a moral one.*

2310. *Subscribere causæ. Subscribere causam.*

SUBSCRIBERE CAUSÆ, *says Cardinal Adrian,* certo modo dicendi id erat, cùm nomen alicujus deferebatur, accusatores apud judices reorum accusationibus subscribebant, ut qui sic subscriberent, ad talionis pœnam tenerentur, si iniquè accusâssent, et nisi intrà spatium triginta dierum causam prosecuti fuissent. Judices verò subscribebant causam propter quam rei accusabantur. Si cui crimen objiciatur, præcedere debet in crimine subscriptio: quæ res adinventa est; ne facilè quis prosiliat ad accusationem, cùm sciat inultam sibi accusationem non futuram. Ulpian. Video animadvertisse censores in judices quosdam illiûs concilii Juniani, cum istam ipsam causam subscriberent. Cic. *Cardinal Adrian ought to have observed that* subscriptor *was not the same man as* accusator: subscriptor *was an* accusator *in a second rank siding with the* accusator, *and supporting the charges made up by him; which can be proved by innumerable examples.* Accusabat M. Aquileium, subscriptore C. Rutilio Rufo. Cic. Omninò nihil accusatore Lentulo, subscriptoribusque ejus infantius. Subscribere causæ *is to subscribe the accusation of one, and to become a sharer in the same*; *and* SUBSCRIBERE CAUSAM *is to subscribe the condemnation of the accused party.*

2311. *Subscriptor. Ascriptor.*

SUBSCRIPTOR, *says Asconius,* qui adjuvare accusatoris causidicum solet. At venit paratus cum subscriptoribus. Cic. Itaque sine ullo subscriptore descendit, et Lucium reum fecit. Id.—ASCRIPTOR *was he who supported the cause of the accused.* Cùm eum in me restituendo auctorem fuisse. ascriptoremque videatis. Cic. Ille novitius Ligur venalis, ascriptor tuus et subscriptor. Id.

2312. *Subducere. Subtrahere.*

SUBDUCERE, (ducere sub *or* super) *to take or draw away.* Colla oneri subducere. Ovid. Aurum terræ subducere. Id. Subduxit copias in collem satis arduum. Liv. *In the like meaning we say* subducere naves, classem; *because the land is above the level of the water. Figuratively: To subtract, to cast an account, to deceive.* Subducere se de aliquâ societate. Cic. Quid fortes viri? Voluptatem-ne calculis subductis prælium ineunt? Id. Me subducere istis verbis postulas? Ter.—SUBTRAHERE, (trahere sub) *to subtract, to take away privily.* Te aspectu ne subtrahe nostro. Virg. Impedimenta fugâ subtrahere. Cæs. Colla jugo subtrahere, Ovid., *denotes more violence than* subducere colla jugo. Subtrahere aliquem judicio. Liv. *Figu-*

ratively: Timor ipse subtrahit vires. Ovid. Materiam furori subtrahere. Cic.

2313. *Subesse. Inesse.*

Subesse, *to be under.* Subierant tecto abiegnæ trabes. Plin. Si quid intrà cutem subest vulneris. Cic. *Figuratively:* Subest cura tacita. Liv. Subest suspicio. Cic.—Inesse, *to be in.* Thesaurum ego hìc inesse reor. Plaut. Inest in verbis fides. Ter. Digni sunt amicitiâ, quibus in ipsis inest causa, cur diligantur. Cic. Tristis severitas inest in vultu. Ter. Inest nobis spes, Plaut., *We entertain some hope. But* subest spes *signifies that there is some latent hope.*

2314. *Subjicere. Subdere.*

Subjicere, (jacere sub *or* super) *to lay, put, or set under.* Ramea costis subjiciunt fragmenta. Virg. Subjicere cervices securi. Cic. Regem in equum subjicit. Liv. *Figuratively:* Subjicere testamentum, Cic., *to forge or falsify a will.* Omnibus legibus subjecti esse debemus. Id. Subjicere aliquid voci præconis, Id., *To sell a thing by public auction.* Cupio mihi ab illo subjici, si quid prætereo. Id. —Subdere, (dare sub) *to put under, to put in the place of another, to substitute.* Neque fundamenta per solidum subdidit, Tac., *He did not lay the foundations deep enough.* Subdere boves jugo. Plin. *Figuratively:* Subdere spiritus, Liv., *To raise the soul.* Subdere stimulos, Id., *to animate, to incite.* Majestatis crimina subdebantur, Tac., *They were falsely accused of high treason.* Fabianus subdidit testamentum, Id., *Fabian forged or counterfeited a will.*

2315. *Subindè. Interdùm. Identidem.*

Subinde, *upon which, whereupon.* Uno atque altero subindè ictu ventrem atque inguina hausit. Liv. Primùm gaudere, subindè præceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento. Hor.—Interdum, *sometimes, now and then.* Interdùm fio Jupiter, quandò lubet. Plaut.—Identidem, *ever and anon, sundry times, pretty often.* Revolvor identidem in Tusculanum. Cic. Adversarii nomen identidem appellandum est. Id. Recitabatur identidem Pompeii testimonium. Id.

2316. *Subire. Succedere.*

Subire, (ire sub) *to go under or into.* Subire aquam. Q. Curt. Tecta subire. Hor. Cùm graviùs dorso subit onus. Id.—Succedere, (cedere sub) *to come under or into.* Tectum quò imbris vitandi causâ succederet, nullum habebat. Cic. Nostris succede Penatibus hospes. *The difference is well pointed out in the figurative sense.* Minùs sermonis subiissem, Cic., *There would not have been so much talk about me.* Conditionem pacis subire, Cæs., *To accept the conditions of peace.* Tædia subeunt animo. Ovid. Ei succedo orationi, Cic., *I speak after him.* Succedere in paternas opes. Liv. Omnia ex sententiâ succedunt. Cic. Subeunt *would not do at all.*

2317. *Subnectere. Subligare.*

Subnectere, (nectere sub) *to bind, to fasten under with a knot.* Aurea subnectens exsertæ cingula mammæ. Virg. Subnectit fibula vestem. *Figuratively:* His adjecerunt quidam sextam partem, ita ut inventioni judicium subnecterent. Quintil.—Subligare, (ligare sub) *to bind under, to tie under.* Subligat ensem lateri. Virg.

2318. *Subsideo. Subsido.*

SUBSIDEO, (sedere sub) *to rest, stay, or remain in a place.* Circa silvas subsident. Liv. Magna multitudo quæ in castris subsederat, sequitur. Cæs.—SUBSIDO, *to sink down, to descend to the bottom.* Jussit subsidere valles. Ovid. Gravissimum quodque turbidissimumque subsidit. *It also signifies to stop, to stay.* Qui sim tibi auctor in Siciliâne subsidas, an proficiscare? Cic. *Figuratively:* Impetus dicendi subsidit. Quint.

2319. *Substituere. Supponere. Subrogare.*

SUBSTITUERE, (statuere sub) *to substitute, to put in the place of another.* Substituere aliquem pro altero. Cic.—SUPPONERE, (ponere sub) *to put under.* Anatum ova gallinis supponere. Colum. Supponere aliquid prælo. Id. *It also signifies, to put after.* In eorum locum, quos domum suam de piratis adduxerat, substituere, et supponere cœpit cives Romanos, quos in carcerem anteà conjecerat. Cic. *Figuratively: to submit, to put a false for a true.* Deæ arbitrio Paridis formam supposuêre. Ovid. Testamenta amicorum non expectas, at ipse supponis. Cic.—SUBROGARE, *to substitute, to put in the place of.* Subrogare Consulem in demortui locum. Liv. Subrogare sibi collegam. Cic.

2320. *Subter. Sub. Infrà.*

SUBTER, *underneath, the nether part.* Cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit. Cic. Subter earum radices. Virg. Subter *is sometives an adverb.* Quæ suprà et subter sunt. Cic.—SUB, *under.* Arma sub adversâ posuit radiantia quercu. Virg. Postesque sub ipsos nituntur gradibus. Id. *Here* sub *is used with an accusative case, because there is motion from one place to another. Figuratively:* Sub sacramento militare. Liv. Sub umbrâ fœderis. Id. Sub *is also used for* circà, post; *in which case it governs an accusative.* Sub vesperum, Cæs., *About the evening.* Sub eas litteras statim recitatæ sunt tuæ, Cic., *After the reading of those letters, yours were read. We find in Virgil,* Sub leges pacis tradere se.—INFRA, *below, under, underneath.* Infrà Saturnum Jovis stella fertur, Cic., *The planet Jupiter is moving below Saturn. Figuratively:* Infrà ingenium alicujus. Hor. Me infrà ætatem filii sui posuit, Liv., *He said I was younger than his son.* Infrà *is also an adverb.* Earum litterarum exemplum infrà scripsi. Cic. Sub arbore frigus captamus; subter radices montium labuntur flumina: in cœnâ alii infrà, alii suprà sedent. *G. D.*

2321. *Suburbium. Suburbanum.*

SUBURBIUM, *the suburbs of the city.* Hisce ego me viis committam, qui nuper in suburbium, ut eodem die reverterer, ire non ausus sim? Cic.—SUBURBANUM *is properly an adjective:* (rus *understood*) *a house or land without the walls of a city.* Suburbanum emere. Cic. Deportare aliquid in suburbana amicorum. Id. In hortis aut suburbanis suis. Id.

2322. *Successor. Vicarius.*

SUCCESSOR, (sub cedere) *he that follows or comes into a place which another has left, a successor.* Cùm successor immutat aliquid

de institutis priorum. Cic.—VICARIUS, (vices gerens) *he that supplies another's room in his absence, a deputy.* Vicarium tibi expediam, cui tu arma equumque trades. Cic. Vicarius alieni juris, Id., *who acts in the right of another.* Vicarias tibi manus polliceor, Quint., *I promise I will do your work for you.*

2323. *Successus. Successio.*

SUCCESSUS, (cedere sub) *properly, an approaching.* Successus hostium, Cæs., *The approach of the enemies. It is generally said of success.* Successus ad perniciem multos provocat. Phæd. Successus prosperos dare. Liv. Exultans successu. Virg.—SUCCESSIO, *the coming into the place of another, the act of succeeding.* In omni re doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis. Cic. Quid hoc mihi prodest, si merces Antonii oppressi ponitur in Antonii locum successio Bruti? Id. Nihil retulit de successione provinciarum. Id.

2324. *Sudare. Exsudare. Desudare.*

SUDARE, *to sweat, to be in a sweat.* Tu pulmentaria quære sudando. Hor. Sudare sanguine. Liv. *Figuratively:* Sudabis pro communibus commodis. Cic.—EXSUDARE, *to sweat out.* Cùm oliva quidquid habuit amurcæ exsudavit. Col. *It is also a neuter verb.* Sive illis omne per ignem excoquitur vitium, atque exsudat inutilis humor. Virg. *Figuratively: to have or take much pains with a thing.* Exsudare causas. Hor. Relinquendane hæc censetis, ut ad æstatem de integro his instituendis exsudetur labor? Liv.—DESUDARE, *to sweat much, to labour earnestly.* In his desudans atque elaborans. Cic. *In damp weather,* sudant parietes; *Under a vine press,* exsudat vinum; *A man who gets the more, the more work he does,* desudat.

2325. *Suere. Insuere.*

SUERE, (*from* sus: *formerly the bristles of hogs were used for sewing, instead of needles, as they are in our days by shoemakers*) *to sew, to stitch.* Tegumenta corporum vel texta, vel suta. Cic. *Figuratively:* Metuo lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, Ter., *I fear this merchant is preparing some disgrace for himself.*—INSUERE, (suere in) *to sew or stitch in.* Quoniam Smyrnæ duos Mysios insuisses in culeum. Cic. Lepidus privatam publicæ rei impensam insuerat, Liv., *Lepidus had joined the private to the public expense.*

2326. *Sufficere. Suppetere.*

SUFFICERE, (facere sub) 1. *To supply or furnish with.* Sufficit hic mons alimentis hominum. Liv. Sufficere paucorum cupiditati. Cic. 2. *To put in the place of another.* Aliam ex aliâ generando suffice prolem. Virg. 3. *To suffice, to be sufficient.* Quanquàm nec scribæ sufficere, nec tabulæ nomina illorum capere potuerunt. Cic. —SUPPETERE, *to be sufficient, to serve the turn.* Ut sumptibus copiæ suppetant. Cic. Non suppetebat lingua libertati. Liv. Pauper enim non est cui rerum suppetit usus. Hor. Ut suppetas doloribus, Id., *that you may be able to bear your pains.* Non suppetit consilium, Virg., *I am at a loss what I shall do.*

2327. *Suffragatio. Suffragium.*

SUFFRAGATIO, (*from* suffrago, *the joint of the hinder leg of a*

beast, from sub frangere) *the giving one's voice at an election, a voting for one: a figurative expression, from the camel, that bends his knees to make the ascent more easy to his rider.* In Consule declarando multùm auctoritatis habet suffragatio militaris. Cic. SUFFRAGIUM, *the vote or suffrage itself.* Privare populum suffragiis. Cic.

2328. *Suffragia eblandita. Suffragia enucleata.*

SUFFRAGIA EBLANDITA, *votes obtained by flattery and fair words.*—SUFFRAGIA ENUCLEATA, *votes granted after a mature deliberation.* Alterum (enucleatum) summo jure, pro personæ virtute et dignitate fertur; alterum (eblanditum) vel gratiâ vél munere eblandimur: in quo primùm illud debes putare, comitiis, præsertim ædilitiis, studium esse populi, non judicium: eblandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia: eos qui suffragia ferant, quid deniquè ipsi debeant considerare sæpiùs, quàm quid cuique à Republicâ videatur deberi. Cic.

2329. *Suffragia ferre. Suffragium ferre.*

SUFFRAGIA FERRE, *to have or get the majority of votes or suffrages.* Te ne gratuita quidem eorum suffragia tulisse. Cic.—SUFFRAGIUM FERRE, *to carry or give one's vote.* Ferre suffragium de salute alicujus. Cic. Qui suffragii ferendi causâ conveniunt. Id. *Should several people give their votes at the same time,* suffragia ferre *is used in the meaning of* suffragium ferre. Suffragia in magistratu mandando palàm ferre meliùs esset. Cic.

2330. *Suffrago. Poples.*

SUFFRAGO, (quod subter frangatur) *the joint of the hinder legs of quadrupeds, called the hough, and sometimes the pastern.* Nullo suffraginum flexu. Plin. Quadrupedes suffragines in posteriora curvant. Id.—POPLES, (*from* plicare) *the ham of a man's leg behind the knee.* Incidit ictus ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus. Virg. Poplite Palmum succiso volvi segnem sinit. Id.

2331. *Suggestum. Pulpitum.*

SUGGESTUM *and* Suggestus, (*from* gerere sub, *because a scaffolding was erected*) *a raised place, from which orations were made.* Idemque cùm in communibus suggestis consistere non auderet, concionari ex turri altâ solebat. Cic. Reus per Tribunos in suggestu ostendebatur. Tac.—PULPITUM, *the higher part of the stage, where the poets recited, or actors performed, the plays.* Ludibria scenâ et pulpito digna. Plin. *It is used in a more general sense.* Remoto pulpito declamare solitum. Suet. Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor. Hor.

2332. *Sumere sibi. Arrogare sibi.*

SUMERE SIBI, *to assume, to take upon one's self.* Sumere sibi imperatorias partes. Cæs. Non mihi sumo, ut te doceam. Cic. Hoc mihi sumpsi, ut à te peterem. Id. Non mihi tantùm sumo, ut credam, Id., *I am not so self-conceited as to believe.*—ARROGARE SIBI, *to arrogate to one's self, to be self-conceited.* Mihi non sumo tantùm, neque arrogo, ut C. Plancium suis ergà me meritis impunitatem consecuturum existimem, Cic., *I am not so presumptuous as to believe that C. Plancius ought to be absolved on account of the many services he has*

conferred upon me. Non tantùm mihi derogo, tamen nihil arrogo, ut te copiosiùs quàm me posse putem dicere, Id., *I do not think so low of myself, without however assuming too much, as to believe that you are more eloquent than I am.*

2333. *Sumere supplicium. Sumere pœnas. Dare supplicium. Dare pœnas.*

Sumere supplicium, *to inflict a public punishment.*—Sumere pœnas, *to punish in any way.* Esse indignum eum, qui ne de damnatâ quidem pœnas sumere potuisset, de eâ supplicium sumpsisse, quæ ne adducta quidem sit in judicium. Cic.—Supplicium dare, *to undergo a public punishment.* De eo conquestio qui supplicium dederit; in ejus autem, qui sumpserit, audaciam et crudelitatem indignatio.—Dare pœnas, *to undergo a punishment.* Dedi satis superque pœnas tibi. Hor.

2334. *Summùm. Summatim.*

Summum, *at most, to the utmost.* Duo millia nummûm aut summùm tria dedisset. Cic.—Summatim, *summarily, briefly.* A me pauca cognosces et summatim. Cic.

2335. *Sumptus. Impensa. Impendium.*

Sumptus, (*from* sumere) *expense in general.* Minuere sumptum. Cic. Nulla luxuries reperitur, nullus sumptus, nullum æs alienum. Id.—Impensa, *charge, expense of money or other things, a disbursement.* Cœnarum impensis venari suffragia. Cic. Major impensa in patriam officii facta est. Id. Impensa funeris. Phæd.—Impendium, *cost, expenses; as also interest, that is above the principal.* Is quæstum sibi instituit sine impendio. Cic. Cogito fœnus et impendium recusare. Id. Impendiis augere largitatem muneris, Id., *To repay with interest a present made with magnificence.* Rationem impendiorum reposcere, Quint., *To ask for the account of what has been paid.*

2336. *Sumptum insumere. Sumptum exercere.*

Sumptum insumere, *to spend, to make expense.* Quæritur in hominem, quibus rationibus vixerit, quid sumptûs in eam rem aut laboris insumpserit. Cic.—Sumptum exercere, *to earn the expenses of one's livelihood by labour.* Corrasi omnia, ancillas, servos, nisi eos qui opere rustico faciendo sumptum exerceant suum, Ter., *But those that are able to work out their livelihood in tilling the ground.*

2337. *Sumptuosus. Sumptuarius.*

Sumptuosus, (*from* sumere) 1. *Sumptuous, that is fond of spending much.* Magnificus et sumptuosus homo. Cic. 2. *Costly.* Hostia sumptuosa. Hor. Ludi sumptuosiores. Cic. Cœna sumptuosissima. Sen.—Sumptuarius, *of or belonging to expense.* Lex sumptuaria, Cic., *A sumptuary law, to restrain excess of charge in diet, habit, &c.* Rationes sumptuariæ. Id.

2338. *Superfluere. Diffluere.*

Superfluere, (fluere super) *to run over, to overflow.* Apolloniæ fons æstate tantùm superfluit. Plin.—Diffluere, (diversim fluere)

to flow every way. In plures partes amnis diffluit, Cæs., *The river is divided into several branches. Figuratively:* Is dedit operam ut nimis redundantes nos et superfluentes juvenili quâdam dicendi impunitate et licentiâ reprimeret, et quasi diffluentes coerceret. Cic. Turpe est luxuriâ diffluere. Id. Diffluere sudore, Plin., *To be all in a sweat.*

2339. *Supervacuus. Supervacaneus.*

Although these two words seem to have been indiscriminately used, they ought for all that to be distinguished. SUPERVACUUS *signifies superfluous, serving to no use or purpose.* Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat. Hor. Descriptio omnium corporis partium, in quâ nihil inane, nihil sine causâ, nihil supervacuum est. Cic.—SUPERVACANEUS, *needless, not fit for use.* Quidquid usum non habet, supervacaneum est. Cic. Supervacaneum est illis pugnare pro, &c. Sall. Quod supervacaneum sit, aut usum non habeat. Id.

2340. *Superus. Supernus.*

SUPERUS, *above, the upper.* Mare superum, Hor., *The Adriatic, in opposition to the Tyrrhenian sea, called* inferum mare. Regnis superis detrudere Jovem. Virg. Homo spectator superarum rerum atque cœlestium. Cic.—SUPERNUS, *from on high.* Superna regio. Plin. Numen supernum. Ovid. Superus *is opposed to* inferus; *and* supernus *to* infernus.

2341. *Supplicatio. Obsecratio.*

SUPPLICATIO, (*from* supplex, *from* sub plicare) *supplication, public prayer.* Supplicatio Diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est. Cic.—OBSECRATIO, *a solemn prayer to the gods to deprecate some misfortune.* Atque ob dira aut in urbe, aut in Capitolio visa obsecratio haberetur. Suet. In quo constituendæ nobis quidem sunt procurationes et obsecrationes. Cic. Supplicatio circa omnia pulvinaria, et obsecratio in unum diem indicta. Liv.

2342. *Suprà. Super.*

SUPRA, *above.* Mare quod suprà terram est. Cic. Super *would signify what is spread over.* Tum mihi cæruleus suprà caput astitit imber. Virg. *Figuratively:* Suprà fidem, Q. Curt., *Beyond credibility.* Suprà tres cyathos, Hor., *More than three glasses.* Suprà ætatem, Cic., *Above his age.* Suprà modum, Id., *Excessively.* Suprà *is sometimes an adverb.* Quæ suprà scripsi, Cic., *What I wrote above.*—SUPER, *on, upon, beyond.* Fronde super viridi. Virg. Demetrius super terræ tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam. Cic. Super Garamantas et Indos proferet imperium. Virg. Super ripas fluminis effusus. Liv. *The accusative case is used when there is a change of place. It is sometimes used for* inter. Super vinum et epulas. Q. Curt. *Sometimes for* præter. Super bellum annonâ premente, Liv., *Besides the war, a prey to scarcity. Sometimes for* de. Hâc super re scribam ad te. Cic. *Sometimes for* suprà. Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infrà. Hor. Animadvertit super gratiam atque pecuniam suam invidiam facti esse, Sall., *He saw that neither his influence nor money could blot out the odium of his crime.* Super, contiguitatem importat; Suprà, spatium quoddam. Sedemus super herbâ; suprà caput nostrum volant aves. *G. D.*

2343. *Supremus. Summus.*

Supremus, (*from* suprà, superior) *highest of all, uppermost.* Supremi montes, Virg., *The highest mountains.* Sole supremo, Hor., *At the sun's going down. Figuratively:* Supremi honores. Ovid. Supremo vitæ die. Cic.—Summus, *the most elevated, the greatest.* Summum, quo nihil sit superius. Cic. Summoque ululârunt vertice Nymphæ. Virg. *It is opposed to* infimus. Facere paria omnia, infima summis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Vixit ad summam senectutem valetudine optimâ. Cic. Amicus summus meus et popularis. Ter. Appensa laqueari catena, supremum annulum si fregeris, tota concidet. Summo nihil est superius. *G. D.*

2344. *Surdus. Surdaster.*

Surdus, *deaf, hard of hearing.* Aures surdæ. Ovid. Vocum varietates aut modos noscere non potest surdus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Surda sit oranti tua janua, laxa ferenti. Ovid. Non erit officii gratia surda tui, Ovid., *I'll publish your kindness every where.* Surdus judex. Cic. Surdus color, Plin., *A dark colour.*—Surdaster, *half or somewhat deaf, deafish.* In surditate verò quidnam est mali? erat surdaster M. Crassus; sed aliud molestius, quòd malè audiebat, ut mihi videbatur, injuriâ. Cic.

2345. *Surgere. Assurgere. Consurgere. Insurgere.*

Surgere, *to rise, to get up, is properly said of a person that was sitting or lying down.* E lecto surgere. Ter. E mensâ surgere. Id. *Figuratively:* Quæ nunc animo sententia surgit? Virg. Queis sine nec potuere seri, nec surgere messes. Id. Prosequitur surgens à puppi ventus euntes. Id.—Assurgere, (surgere ad) *to rise up to one, to do him reverence.* Nemo tibi in Curiam venienti assurrexit. Cic. Hæc ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, consuli, reduci. Id. *Figuratively:* Assurgere ex morbo, Liv., *To recover from a disease.* Tùm verò assurgunt iræ. Virg. Raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint., *Hesiod seldom writes in the sublime.* —Consurgère, (surgere cum) *to rise up together.* Consurrexit Senatus cum clamore. Cic. Consurrexisse omnes dicuntur. Id. *Figuratively:* Hispania ad bellum consurrexit, Liv., *Spain rose in arms.* —Insurgere, (surgere in) *to raise up against, to make head against.* Nunc, nunc insurgite remis. Virg. *Figuratively:* Credensque suis insurgere regnis. Ovid. Prospiciunt Teucri tenebras insurgere campis. Virg.

2346. *Sus. Porcus. Porca.*

Sus *includes the male and the female, and is said of a hog or swine, and of a boar.* Amica luto sus. Hor. Immundi sues. Virg. Sus nemorum cultrix. Phæd.—Porcus, *a hog, is said of the male only, and not of the boar.* Bimestris porcus. Hor. Porcus saginatus. Propert. *Figuratively:* Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor., *A glutton, a disciple of Epicurus.*—Porca, *a sow-pig.* Cæsâ jungebant fœdera porcâ. Virg.

2347. *Suspectus. Suspicax. Suspiciosus.*

Suspectus, *suspected.* Criminum capitalium suspectus. Tac. Cùm filius patri suspectus esset. Cic. Vestalis suspecta propter mundi-

orem justo cultum. Liv.—SUSPICAX, *ready or quick to suspect.* Animus suspicax. Tac.—SUSPICIOSUS, 1. *full of suspicion, suspicious.* Te conscientia timidum suspiciosumque faciebat. Cic. Omnes quibus res minùs secundæ, magis sunt, nescio quomodò, suspiciosi. Ter. Civitas maledica et suspiciosa. Cic. 2. *Suspected, much to be feared.* Quod à vobis hoc pugnari video, suspiciosum est. Cic. Suspiciosissimum tempus, *A very critical time.*

2348. *Suspicio. Conjectura. Conjectio.*

SUSPICIO, *a suspicion, an opinion accompanied with doubt.* Plerumque improborum facta primò suspicio insequitur, deindè sermo atque fama. Cic.—CONJECTURA, *a conjecture, an opinion founded on appearances, a probable judgement. Conjectura has something more positive than* suspicio. Conjecturâ assequi. Cic. Quò me conjectura ducat, habeo; sed expecto tamen. Id. Hæc à me suspicionibus et conjecturâ coarguuntur. Id.—CONJECTIO, *properly a casting, a throwing, or flinging.* Conjectio telorum. Cic. *It is said of conjectural interpretations.* Conjectio somniorum, Cic., *The interpretation of dreams. Cicero has used* conjectura *in this same meaning.*

2349. *Sutorius. Sutilis.*

SUTORIUS, (*from* suere) *of or belonging to a shoemaker.* Sutorium atramentum, Cic., *Vitriol used by shoemakers to blacken the edge of their leather.*—SUTILIS, *that is sewed, stitched, or patched.* Sutilis balteus. Virg. Cymba sutilis, *a boat made of boards joined together, a boat refitted.*

2350. *Synonyma. Homonyma.*

SYNONYMA, (*from* σὺν *and* ὄνομα, *or, according to the Æolian dialect,* ὄνυμα, *a name*) *synonymous, words that have the same signification, or a signification very nearly alike, as* prosternere, affligere; amare, diligere.—HOMONYMA, (*from* ὁμὸς, *similar, and* ὄνομα *or* ὄνυμα, *a name*) *similar words that express things very different; as when we say* radices montium, radices arborum.

2351. *Syrtis. Brevia. Vadum.*

SYRTIS, *a quicksand, or shelf made by the drift of sand or gravel. This name was also given to the arid fields of Libya, where travellers meet with uncommon hardships in their journeying, and are often buried under the sands. They place in the Syrtes the temple of Jupiter Ammon, which was very distant from the sea.* Inhospita syrtis. Virg. Æstuosæ syrtes. Hor. *Figuratively:* Syrtis patrimonii. Cic.—BREVIA, (quod ibi brevis sit aqua) *shelves or shallow places, or flats where there is little water, and a ship may run aground.* In brevia et syrtes urget. Virg.—VADUM, *a ford, a shallow place in a river, where one may go over on foot.* Pontem, quia vado nusquàm transitus erat, facere instituit. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Omnis res in vado est, Ter., *The business is safe, or out of danger.*

T.

2352. *Tabula. Pictura.*

TABULA *is properly a board or plank.* Et laceras nuper tabulas in littore vidi. Ovid. *It also signifies a picture, because pictures anciently were painted on wood.* Pictæ tabulæ. Cic.—PICTURA, *a painting, the art of painting.* Nego ullam picturam neque in tabulis, neque textilem fuisse, quin quæsierit. Cic. Ut pictura poesis erit. Hor.

2353. *Tabula. Tabularium.*

TABULA, *synonymous with* tabularium, *a register or record.* Tabulæ accepti et expensi. Cic.—TABULARIUM, *a place wherein public registers or records are kept.* Signatis tabulis publicis, clausoque tabulario. Liv.

2354. *Tabulatum. Tabulatio. Contignatio.*

TABULATUM, (*from* tabula) *a floor, the inner roof of a room.* Turris tabulatorum quatuor. Cæs. *It is poetically that Virgil said, speaking of the vine-tree,* Summasque sequi tabulata per ulmos.—TABULATIO, *a boarding, a flooring.* Centonesque insuper injecerunt, ne tela tormentis missa tabulationem perfringerent. Cic.—CONTIGNATIO, (*from* cum *and* tignum) *the raftering or rearing up of a house, either in the roof or floors.* Quibus suspenderent eam contignationem, quæ turri tegumento esset futura. Cic. Facere contignationem, Id., *To make timber work.*

2355. *Tacitus. Taciturnus.*

TACITUS, *properly, not spoken of, not mentioned.* Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat? Virg. *More commonly it signifies not speaking, saying nothing.* Tu abi tacitus viam tuam, Plaut., *Go on your way without saying a word.* Pro sollicitis non tacitus reis, Hor., *His eloquence is the protection of the unfortunate. Figuratively:* Occulta et tacita assensio. Cic. Mœstitia tacita. Liv. Tacitis senescimus annis. Ovid.—TACITURNUS, *silent, of few words.* Taciturnior statuâ. Hor. *Figuratively:* Taciturnum ostium. Plaut. Ripa taciturna, Hor., *A calm shore, sheltered from the wind.*

2356. *Talaris. Talarius.*

TALARIS, *of or belonging to the ankles.* Vestis talaris, Cic., *A gown that comes down to the ankles.*—TALARIUS, (*from* talus) *of or belonging to dice, or huckle-bones.* Talarius ludus. Cic. Talaria lex. Id.

2357. *Talentum. Talentum magnum.*

TALENTUM, *the small talent: it was worth sixty pounds, or twenty-four thousand small sesterces.* Argenti aurique talenta. Virg.—TALENTUM MAGNUM, *the great talent, was worth eighty minæ or Roman pounds, or thirty-two thousand small sesterces.* Duo magna talenta auri. Virg. Nam promisimus carnufici aut talentum magnum, aut istum hodie sistere. Plaut. Patrimonii mille talenta. Hor.

2358. *Talus. Calx.*

TALUS, *the pastern.* Purpura usque ad talos demissa. Cic.—CALX,

(*masculine*) *the heel.* Ibi cum pugnis et calcibus concisus esset. Cic. *Figuratively:* A calce ad carceres, Cic., *From the beginning to the end.* Calx (*feminine*) *signifies lime.* Calx viva, Plin., *Quick-lime.*

2359. *Talus. Tessera. Alea. Scrupus.*

Talus, *synonymous with the others, a cockal, a bone for children to play with.*—Tessera, *a die to play with.* Conferre se ad talos aut tesseras. Cic. Tessera *is used by Livy to express the watch-word, which was impressed on a piece of metal or wood. Those that carried it were called* Tesserarii milites.—Alea, *gaming of all sorts, any play of hazard or chance.* Vetita legibus alea. Hor. *Figuratively:* Ire in dubiam servitii imperiique aleam. Liv. Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ. Hor. Extrà omnem ingenii aleam positus. Cic.—Scrupus, *a chess-man, a table-man, a draught-man.* Scruporum ludus. Quint. Pilâ benè et duodecim scrupis ludere. Cic. *Hence comes* scrupulus, *a scruple.* Injeci scrupulum. Ter.

2360. *Tangere. Tractare.*

Tangere, *to touch.* Tangere aras. Virg. Baculo tetigit juvenem. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Hæc modicè me tangunt. Cic. Non omnia dicere, et leviter unumquodque tangere. Id. Quo pacto illum tetigerim in convivio, numquid tibi dixi? Ter., *Did I tell you how I played upon him at a feast?* Patrem talento tetigi, Id., *I have cleverly cheated my father of a talent.*—Tractare, (*frequentative of* trahere) *to handle.* Tractare calicem manibus unctis. Hor. *Figuratively:* Aliquem minùs asperè tractare. Cic. Aliquam artem tractare, Ter., *To exercise an art.* Tractant fabrilia fabri. Hor. Aliquid animo tractare, Cic., *To revolve a thing in one's mind.* In munere aliquo rectè se tractare, Id., *To behave wisely in an employ.* Gubernacula Reipublicæ tractare, Id., *To govern the Republic.* Tangimus *in a light manner.* Tractamus *with the whole hand.* Rem tangimus *to know whether it is wood or stone.* Tractamus *a stuff or cloth, to try the goodness of it.*

2361. *Tantidem. Tantisper.*

Tantidem, *as much, quite as much, speaking of quantity.* Emere aliquid tantidem. Cic. Ab aliquo tantidem accipere. Id. Tantisper *is only said of time, a little while, for a little while.* Cogitare tantisper de aliquo reo. Cic. Totos dies scribo, non quò proficiam, sed tantisper impedior. Id.

2362. *Tantulus. Tantillus.*

Tantulus, (*diminutive of* tantus) *so little, so small, never so little.* Ex tantulo fici grano. Cic. Tantula epistola. Id. Statura tantula. Cæs.—Tantillus (*diminutive of* tantulus) *expresses something still smaller.* Quem ego modò puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis. Ter.

2363. *Taurus. Juvencus.*

Taurus, *a bull, an ox not gelded: it is used by poets to express a vigorous ox.* Pingue solum fortes invertant tauri. Virg. Fumans sub vomere taurus. Id.—Juvencus, *a bullock or steer, a young ox.* Rudes operum juvenci. Ovid. Est in juvencis, est in equis patrum virtus. Hor.

2364. *Tegere. Operire. Cooperire.*

TEGERE, *to cover, to hide.* Fronde teguntur aves. Ovid. Tegunt se latebris feræ. Cic. *Figuratively:* Innocentiâ tectus. Cic. Triumphi nomine tegere et velare cupiditatem suam. Id.—OPERIRE, *to shut up or close, to wrap about in.* Pellis operit latos humeros. Virg. Operire ostium, Ter., *To shut the door. Figuratively:* Opertus dedecore et infamiâ. Cic. Tectus *would not do in the foregoing example.*—COOPERIRE, (operire cum) *to cover all over, to envelop, to overwhelm.* Cooperire aliquem lapidibus. Liv. Cujus quadrigam cum agitatore cooperuit alis musca. Plin. *Figuratively:* Coopertus sceleribus. Cic. Coopertus miseriis. Sall. Coopertus famosis versibus, Hor., *Dishonoured by satirical verses.* Opertus *would express less.*

2365. *Tegula. Imbrex.*

TEGULA, (*from* tegere) *a tile.* Strataque erat tepido tegula quassa solo. Ovid. Promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italiâ nullam relicturum. Cic.—IMBREX, (*from* imber) *a gutter-tile, a roof-tile.* Quòd meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas. Plaut. Hunc (locum) angustique imbrice tecti, parietibusque premunt arctis, Virg., *They surround that place with four walls, and cover it with tiles. Figuratively:* Imbrex porci, Mart., *A pig's ear, or the chine of a hog.*

2366. *Tegumentum. Operculum. Tectorium.*

TEGUMENTUM, *from* tegumen, *or* tegmen, (*from* tego) *any sort of covering.* Tegumenta corporis, vel texta vel suta. Cic. Mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen. Id. Tegmen cœli. Id. Est super tunicam æneum corpori tegumen. Liv. *Figuratively:* Quærere flagitiorum tegumenta. Cic. Quod tegumen modò omnis exercitûs fuerat. Liv. —OPERCULUM, *a cover, a lid.* Aspera arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo. Cic.—TECTORIUM, (*from* tegere) *any kind of plastering, &c. over walls.* Tectorium vetus delere, et novum inducere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Pictæ tectoria linguæ, Pers., *A disguised language.*

2367. *Tela. Arma.*

TELA, (*from* τῆλε, *afar off*) *arrows, weapons to fight with, offensive arms.* Tela conjicere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Tela linguæ. Ovid. De corpore Reipublicæ tuorum scelerum tela revellentur. Cic.—ARMA *is said of offensive and defensive weapons.* Arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum. Cic. Arma telaque parant. Liv. *It is said of all tools, utensils, and also of the rigging of a ship.* Cerealiaque arma expediunt. Virg. Armis spoliata navis. Id. *Figuratively:* Arma prudentiæ. Cic. Arma senectutis, artes exercitationesque virtutum. Id.

2368. *Telum. Hasta. Hastile. Gesum. Sarissa. Sparus. Lancea. Pilum. Spiculum. Sagitta. Jaculum. Falarica.*

TELUM *is a generic word for any offensive weapon.* Versari incolumem inter hostium tela. Cic. *Figuratively:* Nec verò negligenda est fama: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium. Cic.—HASTA, *a pike.* Eminùs hastâ, cominùs gladio uti. Cic. *Figuratively:* Hastam abjicere, Cic., *To give up all hopes.*—HASTILE, *the staff of a halbert.* Debilis hastili nixus. Cic.—GESUM, *a kind of javelin proper to the Gauls, and used by the*

Romans. Falcibus gesisque binis armati. Liv.—Sarissa, *a long spear or pike used by the Macedonians.* Impeditus intercursu suorum usus prælongarum hastarum, sarissas Macedones vocant, intulêre signa Romanæ legiones. Liv.—Sparus, *or* Sparum, (*from* σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, spargere) *a kind of dart used by the country people.* Agrestisque manus armat sparus. Virg. Sparo eminùs percussus. C. Nep.—Lancea, (*from* λάγχη) *a lance, a kind of long javelin.* Disjectam fluitantemque testudinem lanceis contisque tutantur. Tac.—Pilum, *the javelin of the Romans, the staff of which was long, and the dart of a triangular form, with hooks.* Agmina horrentia pilis. Hor. Cervicibus caput abscidit, idque fixum gestari jussit in pilo. Cic. *Figuratively:* Primum pilum, Cæs., *The first company of a regiment.*—Spiculum, (*from* spica, *an ear of corn*) *a dart.* Lenta spicula contorquent lacertis. Virg. Hastarum spicula. Ovid. Spiculum *was of a triangular form. It is said of the head of a javelin or arrow.* Alexander sagittâ ictus est, quæ in medio crure reliquerat spiculum. Q. Curt.—Sagitta, *an arrow.* Aptare nervo sagittas. Virg. Sagittæ pendebant ab humero. Cic.—Jaculum, (*from* jacĕre) *a dart, a javelin, any thing that may be shot off.* Missa jaculorum turba. Ovid. Solum præ jaculorum multitudine, et sagittarum umbrâ non videbitis. Cic.—Falarica, (*from* falæ, *wooden towers*) *a kind of dart used to fight from an eminence, and shot out of an engine.* Falarica erat Saguntinis missile telum, hastili oblongo, et cætera tereti, præterquàm ad extremum, unde ferrum extabat. Liv. Magnum stridens contorta falarica venit. Virg.

2369. *Temerè. Fortuitò.*

Temere, *inconsiderately, rashly.* Temerè et nullo consilio. Cic. Audacter hoc dico, non temerè confirmo. Id. Non hàc temerè transiri potest. Plaut. *It also signifies likely.* Illud ingeniorum velut præcox genus haud temerè unquàm pervenit ad frugem. Quint.—Fortuitò, *by mere chance, accidentally.* Incidere fortuitò in aliquem sermonem. Cic. Non temerè, nec fortuitò sati, et creati sumus. Id.

2370. *Temeritas. Inconsiderantia.*

Temeritas, *temerity, inconsiderateness, fool-hardiness.* Multi faciunt multa temeritate quâdam, sine judicio vel modo. Cic. Temeritas est florentis ætatis; sapientia, senectutis. Id. Nunquàm temeritas cum sapientiâ commiscetur. Id.—Inconsiderantia, (non considerare) *want of consideration, imprudence, indiscretion.* Cujus in hoc uno inconsiderantiam ego sustinebo, ut potero. Cic. Temeritas *may be opposed to* sapientia, *and* inconsiderantia *to* prudentia.

2371. *Temperamentum. Temperantia.*

Temperamentum, (*from* temperare) *a tempering, a moderation, a means.* Inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari se putarent. Cic. Linguæ temperamentum. Liv.—Temperantia, *temperance, a moral virtue that regulates and keeps the passions in subjection.* Temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio. Cic.

2372. *Temperatio. Temperies.*

Temperatio, *the act of tempering.* Temperatio caloris. Cic. Æris

temperatio, Id., *The tempering of brass.* Corporis temperatio, cùm ea congruunt inter se è quibus constamus. Id. Temperatio Reipublicæ, Id., *The constitution of the Republic.*—Temperies, *temperature.* Cœli temperies. Ovid. Temperie blandarum captus aquarum. Id. Temperatio est rerum; temperies est aëris, ventorum, aquarum. *G. D.*

2373. *Tempestas. Procella.*

Tempestas, *a tempest, a hurricane, either on land or the sea.* Fœda tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cœlo dejecta. Liv. *Figuratively:* Maximæ et turbulentissimæ molestiarum tempestates. Cic. Tempestas invidiæ, Id., *The persecution raised by envy.* Tempestates alicujus subire, Id., *To endure other people's misfortunes.*—Procella, (*from* pro, *and the obsolete word* cellere, *to agitate*) *a great storm of wind and rain, especially on the sea.* Imbres, nimbi, procellæ, turbines, reliquæque tempestates. Cic. Inæquales procellæ vexant mare. Hor. *Figuratively:* Tu procella patriæ, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii. Cic.

2374. *Tempestas. Tempestivitas.*

Tempestas, *synonymous with* Tempestivitas, *time, season.* Tempestatum moderatio. Cic. Idonea tempestas. Id. Quâ tempestate Pœnus in Italiam venit. Id.—Tempestivitas, *the season or time convenient for doing a thing, seasonableness, opportunity.* Sua cuique parti ætatis tempestivitas est data; ut enim infirmitas est puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, et gravitas jam constantis ætatis, sic senectutis maturitas naturale quiddam habet, quod suo tempore percipi debeat. Cic.

2375. *Tenacitas. Tenor.*

Tenacitas, (*from* tenere) *holding fast, tenacity, tenaciousness.* Unguium tenacitas. Cic. *Figuratively: niggardliness, avarice.* Injusta quidem, sed aliqua tamen causa tenacitatis. Liv.—Tenor, *a tenour, continuance or constant course of acting.* Pugnæ tenor. Liv. Tenore uno rem peragere. Id. Hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem. Ovid.

2376. *Tentatio. Tentamentum.*

Tentatio, (*from* tentare) *an attack.* Valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse, et à vetere morbo, et à novis tentationibus gaudeo. Cic. *It also signifies an assaying, a temptation.* Ægrè Hortensius pati, tentationem eam credens esse perseverantiæ. Liv.—Tentamentum *and* Tentamen, *a proof, a trial, an attempt.* Nec prima per artem tentamenta tui pepigi, Virg., *I made no use of art to know your disposition.* Tentamen *is only used in poetry.* Prima vocis datæ tentamina sumpsit. Ovid.

2377. *Tentorium. Tabernaculum.*

Tentorium, (*from* tendere) *a tent, a pavilion.* Niveis tentoria velis. Virg. Ponere tentoria. Ovid. Tentorium ex pellibus habere. Val. Max.—Tabernaculum, (*from* taberna) *a small lodging, a tent, a military pavilion.* Militare tabernaculum. Cic. Collocare tabernaculum in aliquo loco. Id.

2378. *Tepidus. Calidus.*

Tepidus, *lukewarm, neither hot nor cold.* Lac tepidum. Virg. *Figuratively:* Hic homo factus est tepidior, Plaut., *This man has lost all his energy.*—Calidus, *hot, scalding.* Frigida pugnabant calidis. Ovid. Sol calidus *is a scorching sun.* Sol tepidus, *a moderate sun. Figuratively:* Calida concilia. Cic. Lenit albescens animos capillus; non ego hoc ferrem calidus juventâ. Hor.

2379. *Ter. Tertiò. Tertiùm.*

Ter, *thrice, three times.* Mutianus ter consul. Plin.—Tertiò, *thirdly, in the third place or time,* (loco *or* tempore *implied*). Tertiò consul factus est, Liv., *He has been named consul the third.*—Tertiùm, *for the third time.* Tertiùm factus est consul, *He has been created consul for the third time.* Tertiò *is sometimes used for* tertiùm. Ille iterùm, ille tertiò cautionibus factis, pecuniam dedit. Cic.

2380. *Tergere. Verrere.*

Tergere, *to make clean, to wipe.* Vasa aspera tergeat alter. Juv. Manu veluti lacrymantia lumina tersit. Ovid.—Verrere, *to sweep.* Verrere pavimentum. Juv. In familiâ qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Certatim feriunt mare, et æquora verrunt. Virg.

2381. *Tactio. Tactus.*

Tactio, (*from* tangere) *the act of touching.* Voluptates oculorum, tactionum, odorationum. Cic.—Tactus, *the touching itself, the sense of touching or feeling.* Qui non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur. Cic. Tactus toto corpore æquabiliter fusus est, ut omnes ictus, omnesque nimios et frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire possimus. Id.

2382. *Tangit. Spectat. Pertinet.*

We promiscuously may say: Illud me tangit, *that concerns me;* Illud me spectat, *that is my business;* Illud ad me pertinet, *that belongs to me. There is, however, a nice difference between the above expressions. Although we take but a small concern in any thing, we may use* spectat *to express that concern. But* pertinet *requires a greater degree of concern. And* tangit *denotes that the thing moves and concerns us greatly.* Beneficia quæ ad singulos spectant, et quæ ad universos pertinent. Cic. Vestri cura nulla vos tangit. Liv.

2383. *Tenebrosus. Tenebricosus.*

Tenebrosus, *dark, gloomy, cloudy.* Sedes tenebrosa. Ovid. Palus tenebrosa. Virg. Tenebroso in carcere. Sen.—Tenebricosus, *very dark, fond of darkness.* Tu ex tenebricosâ popinâ consul extractus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Lateant libidines ejus illæ tenebricosæ. Cic.

2384. *Tergum. Tergus. Dorsum.*

Tergum, *the back, the back part of a thing.* Boum terga non sunt ad accipiendum onus figurata. Cic. Manibus post terga revinctus. Virg. *Figuratively:* Tergum collis, Liv., *The back part of the hill.*—Tergus, *the skin or hide of any beast.* Tergora diripiunt costis, et viscera nudant. Virg. Durissimum (elephantis) dorso tergus, ventri

molle. Plin.—Dorsum, *the round part of the back of a man or beast.* Auxilium petiit hominis (equus) quem dorso levans, &c. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Montis prærupti dorsum, Hor., *The bottom part of a mountain.* Dorsum in mari, Virg., *A quicksand or shelf.* Dorsum *is opposed to* venter, *especially in beasts: and* tergum *to* frons. A tergo, à fronte, à lateribus teneri. Cic.

2385. *Ternus. Trinus. Tertius. Triplex. Tripartitus.*

Ternus, *three and three.* Velut acies terni juvenes, Liv., *speaking of the Horatii and Curiatii.* Terno consurgunt ordine remi. Virg. *It is used to express three.* Immane est vitium dare millia terna macello. Hor.—Trinus, *three, three together.* Trinis hybernis hyemare, Cæs., *To take winter quarters in three places.* Reddidit trinas litteras. Cic.—Tertius, *the third.* Tertio quoque die. Cic. Tertio loco. Plin.—Triplex, (*from* tres *and* plicare) *triple, threefold.* Illi robur et æs triplex circà pectus erat. Hor. Triumphus triplex. Virg. Plato triplicem finxit animam. Cic.—Tripartitus, (*from* tres *and* partiri) *divided into three parts.* Tripartita bonorum ratio. Cic. Tripartita oratio. Id.

2386. *Terrestris. Terrenus. Terreus.*

Although Terrestris *and* Terrenus *may sometimes be promiscuously used, it must be observed that the former is said of things having a more distant relation to the earth.* Præsidium terrestre. Cic. Archipirata terrestris. Id.—Terrenus *is said of things belonging more particularly to the earth.* Humor marinus vel terrenus. Cic. Contagio terrena. Id. Abstinere terrenis operibus. Col.—Terreus, *of or belonging to the earth, earthen.* In ea planitie erat tumulus terreus satis grandis, Cæs., *In that plain there was a great rising ground.* Vas terreum. Col.

2387. *Testa. Cadus.*

Testa, 1. *A brick, a tile.* Mensæ pes dissidet impar, testa parem fecit. Ovid. 2. *An earthen vessel or jar for wine or any other liquor, a cask.* Apta mero testa. Ovid. Fundit testa merum. Tibul. 3. *An earthen lamp.* Testâ cùm ardente viderent scintillare oleum. Virg. 4. *A shell-fish.* Sed non omne mare generosæ est fertile testæ. Hor. 5. *The shell of a fish.* Testarum suffragiis absolutus. C. Nep. *At Athens they voted by inscribing their opinion on oyster-shells. Juvenal has used* testa *to express a light ship.* Et brevibus pictæ remis insurgere testæ. Juv.—Cadus, *a wine-cask.* Diffugiunt cadis cum fæce siccatis amici. Hor. Apotheca plena cadis. Phæd. *It is used in a more general sense.* Ossaque lecta cado texit Chorineus aheno. Virg.

2388. *Testari. Testificari.*

Testari, (*from* testis) 1. *To call or take to witness.* Testor omnes Deos me hâc unâ voce à morte esse revocatum. Cic. 2. *To show or manifest, to evidence.* Venæ et arteriæ crebræ, multæque toto corpore diffusæ vim quamdam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur. Cic. 3. *To make a will or testament.* Possit-ne quisquam de filii pupilli re testari. Cic. Immemor in testando nepotis pueri decessit. Liv.—Testificari, (testem facere) *to bear witness, to call*

to witness. Testificor me belli expertem fuisse. Cic. Deos, homines amicitiamque nostram testificor. Id.

2389. *Testimonium. Testificatio.*

Testimonium, *testimony, proof, evidence by witnesses.* Sunt in eam rem testimonia. Cic. Elevare testimonia, Id., *To invalidate the depositions of witnesses.*—Testificatio, *a testifying or attesting, a certificate, a declaration.* Si ejus rei testificatio tolleretur. Cic. Cum summâ testificatione suorum in me officiorum. Id. Ut contrà hoc crimen, si quandò opus esset, hâc videlicet testificatione uteretur. *G. D.*

2390. *Testimonium dicere. Testimonium dare. Pro testimonio dicere.*

Testimonium dicere, *to swear to the truth of a thing, to bear witness before a tribunal.* Testimonium secundùm fidem et religionem gravissimè dixit. Cic. Testimonium dicere de conjuratione. Id.—Testimonium dare, *to give a testimony, a proof.* Senatus mihi testimonium hujus urbis conservatæ dedit. Cic. Dabit nobis jàm tacitè vita acta in alterutram partem firmum et grave testimonium. Id.—Pro testimonio dicere, *to declare in bearing witness.* Neque dixi quicquam pro testimonio, nisi quod erat notum atque testatum. Cic. Posteàquam Cordius pro testimonio dixit te sibi reddidisse, finem reddendi fecisti. Id.

2391. *Texere. Intexere.*

Texere, *to weave, is properly said of the weaver.* Texentem telam studiosè ipsam invenimus. Ter. *It is said also of a house, of a ship, and of works of genius.* Basilicam texere. Cic. Carina texitur suis costis. Ovid. Epistolas quotidianis verbis texere solemus. Cic. —Intexere, *to interlace, to interweave.* Purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Læta tristibus, incredibilia probabilibus inteximus. Cic. Intexunt fabulas. Id.

2392. *Theca. Vagina.*

Theca, (*from* θηκίον, thesaurus) *is said of any thing used to shut things in.* Theca nummaria. Cic. Thecæ vasorum, Id., *Cases to put vessels in.*—Vagina, (*from* vacuus) *a sheath.* Gladius in vaginâ reconditus. Cic.

2393. *Tibia. Sura.*

Tibia, *the shank, or shin-bone.* Alterum (os) à priore parte positum, cui tibiæ nomen est. Plin. Tibia cum femoris inferiore capite committitur. Cels.—Sura, *the calf of the leg.* Suram ubi aspicias, scias eum posse gerere crassas compedes. Plaut. Teretes suras integer laudo. Hor. *Poets use it to express the whole leg, from the knee to the ankle.* Purpureoque altè suras vincire cothurno. Virg.

2394. *Tibia. Fistula.*

Tibia (*synonymous with* fistula) *is an instrument of music made of reeds pierced through, with intervals between the holes; a pipe, a flageolet. It was called* tibia, *because that instrument was anciently made of legs of cranes.* Si tibiæ inflatæ non referant sonum. Cic.—Fistula, *properly, a pipe to carry water.* Fistulas, quibus aqua suppe-

ditabatur, præcidi imperat. Cic. *It is said of a musical instrument composed of seven pipes of an unequal length, to create diversity in the sounds.* Est mihi disparibus septem compacta cicutis fistula. Virg. Dispar septenis fistula cannis. Ovid.

2395. *Tignum. Trabs.*

TIGNUM, *the rafter of a house, a joist, a tressel, stakes rammed into the earth to build upon.* Ignes celeri flammâ degustant tigna. Lucret. Sordida terga suis nigro pendentia tigno. Ovid. Modicis instravit pulpita tignis. Hor. Tigna bina sesquipedalia ab imo præacuta, dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis. Cæs.—TRABS, *a beam, any great piece of timber.* Nexæ trabes ære. Virg. Trabes abiegnæ. Cic. *Poets have used* trabs *for a ship.* Ut trabe Cypriâ Mirtoum pavidus nauta secet mare. Hor. Trabs, *according to Festus, was made of two beams joined together, and* tignum *is one beam only.*

2396. *Timiditas. Timor.*

TIMIDITAS, *timidity, an habitual disposition to fear.* Timiditas est angustus et parvus animus. Cic. Tu pudore aliquo à dicendo, et timiditate ingenuâ quâdam refugisti. Id.—TIMOR *is an actual fear.* Timor est metus mali appropinquantis. Cic. Te bonum timor faciebat, non diuturni magister officii. Id. Degeneres animos timor arguit. Virg.

2397. *Timidus. Timens.*

TIMIDUS *is said of one naturally fearful.* Timidum atque ignavum judicari. Cic. Nimiùm me timidum, nulliûs animi, nulliûs consilii fuisse confiteor. Id.—TIMENS *is one actually in fear.* Mortem timens. Ovid. Comiti timens. Virg. Timidus semper timet; timens, ex causâ. *G. D.*

2398. *Tirocinium. Rudimentum. Elementum.*

TIROCINIUM, (*from* tiro) *an apprenticeship, a noviciate.* Ponere tirocinium, Liv., *To serve one's time or apprenticeship. Figuratively:* Tirocinio ætatis lapsus, Cic., *That failed for want of experience.* Propter exercitûs paucitatem et tirocinium, Hirt., *Because of the fewness and rawness of his soldiers.*—RUDIMENTUM, (*from* rudis) *a beginning.* Rudimentum puerilis regni. Liv. Rudimenta tirocinii. Justin. Rudimenta et incunabula virtutis. Cic.—ELEMENTUM, (*from* alere) *an element, the first elements.* Ab elementis res omnes sumunt incrementum, et in ea resolvuntur. Plin. Elementa puerorum. Cic. Elementa velint ut discere prima (pueri). Hor.

2399. *Titulus. Index.*

TITULUS, *a title, an inscription.* Titulus libelli. Ovid. Legum latarum tituli. Tac. Titulo signatur imago. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Sustinere titulum consulatûs. Cic. Navalis victoriæ vanum titulum appetivêre. Liv. Titulum prætendere, Id., *To allege a pretence.*—INDEX, *a mark or token.* Hujus rei neque index neque vestigium est. Cic. Imago animi vultus est, indices oculi. Id. Index libri, Id., *The title of a book. Also the forefinger used to show things.* Index digitus, Hor., *The finger next to the thumb.*

2400. *Toga. Stola. Peplum. Palla. Trabea. Pallium. Sagum. Paludamentum. Chlamys.*

TOGA, (*from* tegere) *a gown worn by the ancient Romans in time of peace. It was a large cloak worn above the tunic.* Toga pacis et insigne otii. *It was the gown used by the ladies when they appeared in public. Noble women afterwards adopted the gown called* stola, *and gave up the* toga *to women of the town, and servants.* Quid refert in matronâ, ancillâ peccesve togatâ? Hor.—STOLA *was the usual garment of married women, of noble ladies: Cicero gives it to the Goddess Diana.* Dianæ erat admodùm amplum signum cum stolâ. Sumpsisti virilem togam, quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti. Cic.—PEPLUM, (*from* πέπλος, *a veil of the finest sort*) *a long robe worn by the ladies; the statues of the goddesses were adorned with it. Servius says it was particularly consecrated to Minerva.* Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant. Virg.—PALLA, *a large upper robe hanging down upon the ground, worn chiefly by women of honest fame.* Verrit humum Tyrio saturata murice palla. Virg. *It was also a kind of short jerkin worn by the Gauls.* Ille cum pallâ et cothurnis nummos populo de rostris spargere solebat. Cic. Gallica palla. Martial.—TRABEA, (*from* trabs, *on account of the bands of different colours*) *a gown worn by kings at Rome.* Decorus trabeâ Romulus. Ovid. *And after their expulsion, worn by the consuls, augurs, and the knights.* Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvâque sedebat succinctus trabeâ. Virg. Trabeati Equites. Tac.—PALLIUM, *a cloak, a sort of upper garment worn by Greeks of all descriptions, and above all by the philosophers.* Conjiciam in collum pallium. Plaut. Sæpè etiam sub sordido pallio sapientia. Cic.—SAGUM, *a soldier's coarse cloak or frock; it was the dress for war.* Cùm est in sagis civitas. Cic. Ad saga ire; et redire ad togas. Id.—PALUDAMENTUM, *a coat of arms, a military garment worn over the cuirass; it was the dress of generals.* Imperatoria paludamenta. *Livy gives it to the Curiatii.* Cognitoque super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat. Liv.—CHLAMYS, (χλαμύς) *a soldier's coat, the military tunic in time of war.* Ipse agmine Pallas in medio chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis. Virg. *It was also a child's garment.* Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem fert. Virg.

2401. *Toga prætexta. Toga virilis. Toga pura. Toga candida.*

TOGA PRÆTEXTA, *a white robe reaching down to the ankles, bordered with purple, and worn by the chief magistrates as a mark of honour; also by senators on solemn festivals, and by ladies of high rank. It was likewise worn by the children of Rome, till they were seventeen years of age.* Eripies igitur pupillæ togam prætextam, detrahes ornamenta non solùm fortunæ, sed etiam ingenuitatis? Cic. Ædilis cum togâ prætextâ. Id. Consules cum togâ prætextâ. Id.—TOGA VIRILIS, *a robe worn at seventeen years of age.* Ego autem à patre ita eram deductus ad Scævolam, sumptâ virili togâ, ut quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere nunquam discederem. Cic.—TOGA PURA, *a robe without any ornament; the same with* toga virilis. Habemus concionem Antonii, in quâ erat accusatio Pompeii usque à togâ purâ. Cic.—TOGA CANDIDA *was a white robe worn by candidates, by those who put up for places or high offices.* Cicero in candidâ togâ orationem habuit in Catilinam et Antonium competitores. Plin.

2402. *Toga pulla. Toga sordida.*

TOGA PULLA *was the robe worn by people in mourning, which is generally thought to have been of a black colour. Vossius thinks it was of an iron-gray colour.* In funere familiari cœnare cum togâ pullâ. Cic. —TOGA SORDIDA *was the robe of those who were arraigned: it was dirty, full of rags, greasy and slovenly. They wore it to raise pity and compassion. They were called* sordidati. Diodorus Romæ sordidatus circùm patronos atque hospites cursare. Cic. Postquam sordidatum reum viderunt. Cic.

2403. *Togatus. Palliatus.*

TOGATUS, *one drest in a robe after the fashion of the Romans.* Romanos rerum dominos gentemque togatam. Virg. *Plays, the subjects of which were taken from the Romans, were called* togatæ comœdiæ. Togatis excelluit Afranius. Quint.—PALLIATUS, *one clothed in the upper garment used by the Greeks.* Græculus judex modò palliatus, modò togatus. Cic. Itaque objicias licet quàm voles sæpè palliatum fuisse. Id. *Plays, the subjects of which were taken from the Greeks, were called* palliatæ comœdiæ.

2404. *Torquere. Angere. Cruciare.*

TORQUERE, *properly, to writhe, to twist.* Capillos torquere ferro. Ovid. Os torquere. Cic. *Figuratively: to rack, torment, or torture.* Qui in dolore est, torquetur. Cic. Metu doloris torqueri. Id. Equuleo torquere aliquem. Id. *It is also said of flinging or throwing, on account of the motion of the arms.* Hastas torquere. Cic. Spicula torquere cornu. Virg.—ANGERE, (*from* ἄγχω, *to press tight*) *to strangle, throttle, to strain.* Et angit inhærens elisos oculos, et siccum sanguine guttur. Virg. *Figuratively: to vex, to grieve.* Angi animo. Cic. Angebatur regis animus ad impensas. Liv.—CRUCIARE, (*from* crux) *properly, to crucify. Figuratively: To torment with excessive cruelty.* Cruciari dolore, fame, vigiliis. Cic. Scelerum suorum conscientiâ cruciari. Id. Torquere *is said of a rending pain;* angere *of an oppressing pain;* cruciare *of a smarting or excruciating pain.*

2405. *Tortilis. Tortuosus. Tortus. Sinuosus.*

TORTILIS, (*from* torquere, tortum) *wrested, winding, writhing.* Buccina tortilis in latum, quæ turbine crescit ab imo. Ovid. Tortilis piscis. Id. Tortilis à digitis decidit ansa meis. Id.—TORTUOSUS, *tortuous, winding.* Tortuosi amnis sinus flexusque. Liv. Soni ex tortuosis locis et inclusis referuntur ampliores. Cic. *Figuratively:* Ingenium multiplex et tortuosum, Cic., *A deceitful and dissembling mind.* Tortuosum disputandi genus, Id., *An intricate way of arguing.*—TORTUS, *wrested, twisted.* Capillus tortus. Ovid. Funes torti. Virg. *Figuratively:* Conditiones tortæ, Plaut., *Conditions either more or less unjust.*—SINUOSUS, (*from* sinus) *that has many turnings, windings, or bendings.* Flexu sinuoso elabitur anguis. Virg. Vestis sinuosa. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Sinuosa oratio, Quint., *A perplexing discourse.*

2406. *Tractatus. Tractatio.*

TRACTATUS, *the handling, or touching. It is only used in the abla-*

tive case. Aspera tractatu. Plin. *Figuratively:* Artium tractatu delectati. Cic. Consilia calida et audacia primâ specie læta, tractatu dura. Liv.—Tractatio, *the act of handling or touching.* Armorum tractatio. Cic. Belluarum tractatio. Id. *Figuratively:* Orator tractationem orationis sibi assumet. Cic. Ipsa mihi tractatio litterarum salutaris fuit. Id. Materia est in verbis, tractatio in verborum collocatione. Id.

2407. *Tragicus. Tragœdus.*

Tragicus, (*from* τράγος, *a he-goat, because a he-goat was given as a prize to the best singer*) *a maker or writer of tragedies.* Tragici poëtæ. Cic. *It is also said of the style.* Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum. Hor.—Tragœdus (*from* τράγος *and* ᾠδή) *is an actor of tragedies, a tragedian.* Tragœdorum vox. Cic. Tragœdum comœdiis admotum placere vidimus. Id.

2408. *Trahere. Raptare.*

Trahere, *to draw, to drag.* Equi trahunt currum. Suet. De medio trahere. Liv. Magnes ferrum ad se allicit et trahit. Cic. *Figuratively:* In eandem calamitatem trahere alterum. Cic. In diversum trahunt auctores, Liv., *Authors are divided.*—Raptare, (*frequentative of* rapere) *to drag about, to take by violence, to hurry away.* Ter circùm Iliacos (Achilles) raptaverat Hectora muros. Virg.

2409. *Transenna. Fenestra. Cancelli.*

Transenna, (*from* transire) *a long window or casement, any grate work, a lattice before a window.* Quasi per transennam prætereuntes furtim, sensim aspeximus. Cic. *We cannot say* Quasi per transennam aliquid dicere, *to signify to say something going along; That would signify, to speak through the lattice. Plautus has used* transenna *for a net, on account of its resemblance to a lattice.* In transennam pisces inducere. Plaut.—Fenestra, (*from* φαίνειν, lucere) *a window, an entry into.* Ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram. Virg. *Figuratively:* Partes quæ quasi fenestræ sunt animi. Cic. Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! Ter.—Cancelli, *a chancel, a balustrade.* Tantus ex fori cancellis plausus excitatus est. Cic. *Figuratively:* Scientia cancellis circumscripta, Cic., *A small share of knowledge. From* Cancelli *originated our word Chancellor, because in former times they were separated from the crowd by a balustrade.*

2410. *Transfuga. Perfuga.*

Transfuga, *a deserter from us to our enemies.* Deindè metuens, ne si consulum injussu, et ignaris omnibus, iret, deprehensus fortè à custodibus Romanis retraheretur ut transfuga, senatum adiit. Liv. *Figuratively:* Transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio. Hor.—Perfuga, *a deserter from our enemies to us.* Cumque de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente; perfuga ab eo venit in castra Fabricii. Cic. *Authors sometimes use them promiscuously.* De perfugis nostris copias comparant contra nos. Cic. Transfuga, *says Popma,* suos relinquit et ad aliós venit; perfuga supplex est; ergò transfuga, ut adjuvetur fit perfuga. *And Festus,* Perfuga qui ob spem commodorum ad quempiam perfugit.

2411. *Transgredi. Transire. Trajicere. Prætergredi.*

TRANSGREDI, *properly, to pass or go over.* Taurum transgressus est. Cic. *It is improperly said of a river.* Rhenum transgressus. Cic. *Figuratively:* Transgredi aliquem, Plin., *To exceed somebody.* Fama transgressa est. Tac.—TRANSIRE, *to pass or go beyond.* Cursu transire equum. Virg. Flumen, montem transire. Cic. *Figuratively:* Aliquid silentio transire. Cic. Transire mala, Id., *To support evils with ease.* Transire modum, Id., *To exceed the limits.*—TRAJICERE, (trans jacere) 1. *To fling or cast over, to traverse or cross.* Pugnanti latus dexterum lanceâ trajicitur. Liv. 2. *To transfer.* Trajicere exercitum ex Italiâ. Cic. 3. *To pass over.* Trajicere flumen vado. Liv. Trajicere Alpes. Cic. *Figuratively:* Trajicere culpam in alium, Cic., *To lay a fault upon one.* Trajicere negotium ad novos magistratus, Id., *To refer a business to the new magistrates.* Arbitrium litis trajecit ad omnes, Ovid., *He has given up the decision of the cause to the whole assembly.*—PRÆTERGREDI, *to sail along a coast, or close to the shore, to pass beyond.* Prætergredi promontorium, Cæs., *To pass beyond a cape.* Mihi nunciavit te jam castra prætergressum esse. Cic.

2412. *Transitus. Trajectus. Transitio. Trajectio.*

TRANSITUS, *a passage, a place through which we can pass.* Fossæ transitum ponticulo ligneo conjunxit. Cic. Adimere transitum. Id. *Figuratively:* Transitus in alias figuras. Plin.—TRAJECTUS, *a passage over.* Trajectus Albulæ amnis. Liv. Brevissimus indè erat in Britanniam trajectus. Cæs.—TRANSITIO, *the act of passing over from one place to another.* Transitio ad hostes. Liv. *Figuratively: A transition from one matter to another.* Transitionibus nullis utimur. Cic. —TRAJECTIO, *the act of passing or ferrying over.* Trajectio Acherontis. Cic. Trajectus *would present another sense.* Trajectio stellarum, Id., *The shooting of the stars.* Verborum trajectio, Cic., *A transposing of words.*

2413. *Transmittere. Traducere.*

TRANSMITTERE, *to send over, to transmit.* Transmittere exercitum. Liv. In Africam velis transmisit. Id. (naves *understood*). *It also signifies to pass over.* Tot maria transmisit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Transmittere bellum alicui, Cic., *To make over to another the management of a war.* Omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi. Id. Transmittere vitam per obscurum, Tac., *To live without fame and glory.*—TRADUCERE, (trans ducere) *to lead over, to convey over.* Populum Albanum Romam traducere in animo est. Liv. Traducere copias flumen. Cæs. Traduc et matrem, et familiam omnem ad nos. Ter. *Figuratively:* Traducere alicujus animum à metu ad spem. Cic. Traducere vitam otiosam. Id. Traducere aliquem ad plebem, Id., *To expose one to public shame.* Traducere aliquem per ora hominum, Liv., *To make one lose his reputation.*

2414. *Transvehere. Transferre. Prætervehere.*

TRANSVEHERE, *to carry over.* Navibus transvecti in Africam proximos nostro mari locos occupavêre. Sall. Trabeatos Equites Idibus Julii Q. Fabius transvehi instituit, Liv., *Q. Fabius instituted a cavalcade or muster of the Roman Knights for the Ides of July. Figu-*

ratively: Abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, Tac., *The time is past and quite over.*—Transferre, *to transfer, to carry from one place to another.* Ultrà eum locum castra transtulit. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Amorem suum in alterum (*or* alteri) transferre. Ter. Animum ad aliquid transferre. Cic. Transferre judicia, Id., *To refer the judging of a cause to another person.* Transferre volumina Græca in linguam Latinam, Plin., *To translate Greek books into Latin.* Transferre verbum aliquod, Cic., *To give a word a metaphorical signification.*—Prætervehere, *to pass, ride, or sail by.* Sirenes varietate cantandi revocare eos solitæ qui prætervehebantur. Cic. Insulam totam prætervectus est. Id. *Figuratively:* Prætervecta est oratio mea vestras aures, Cic., *You have listened with attention to my discourse.* Scopulos prætervecta est oratio mea, Id., *I have successfully treated difficult matters.*

2415. *Transversus. Obliquus.*

Transversus, *put across or crosswise.* Transversa itinera. Liv. Incomptis allinet atrum transverso calamo signum versibus. Hor. Aciem transversam invadunt. Liv. *Figuratively:* Transversa incurrit misera fortuna Reipublicæ. Cic.—Obliquus, *oblique, sideways, awry.* Dente obliquo timendus aper. Ovid. Sectus in obliquum limes. Id. Obliquo itinere. Cæs. Obliquo oculo limare commoda alicujus. Hor. *Figuratively:* Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus. Flor.

2416. *Trepidatio. Terror.*

Trepidatio, *trembling, agitation, motion accompanied with fear.* Injecta trepidatio est. Liv. Nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit. Liv. Trepidatio nervorum. Sen.—Terror, *terror, consternation.* Terror, metus concutiens. Cic. Terrore coactus juravit. Id. Terrorem pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus consequitur. Id.

2417. *Tributarius. Stipendiarius. Vectigalis.*

Tributarius, *tributary, that pays tribute.* Tributarium solum. Plin. Civitates quæ Medorum tributariæ fuerunt. Justin. *It also signifies what relates to tribute.* Res tributaria. Cic.—Stipendiarius, *that pays a determinate tax, a fixed sum.* Inter Siciliam cæterasque provincias in agrorum vectigalium rationibus hoc interest, quod cæteris aut impositum est vectigal certum, quod stipendiarium dicitur, ut Hispanis, &c. Cic.—Vectigalis, *that pays duty for exported or imported goods.* Naves ex vectigali pecuniâ fecerat. Cic. *It is taken in a more general sense.* Vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit. Cic. Agri vectigales. Id. Tradidit illi equos vectigales, Id., *He gave him horses for which a tax is paid,* (*like our post-horses.*) *Generally* tributariæ civitates *are cities that pay a tribute;* stipendiariæ, *those that pay a fixed and determinate tax;* vectigales, *those that pay for imports and exports.* Tributarius, (*from* tribus) *because imposts were paid by tribes or wards.* Stipendiarius, (*from* stips, *a piece of money.*) Vectigalis, (*from* vehere).

2418. *Tributum. Vectigal. Census. Exactio.*

Tributum (*from* tribus, *because imposts were levied upon the people by tribes*) *was the money which every citizen paid according to his wealth.* Unius imperatoris præda finem attulit tributis. Cic. *They were of two sorts: the one was paid by so much a-head, and the other*

according to every one's income. When the tribute was extraordinary, it was called temerarium tributum.—Vectigal (*from* vehere) *included all the duties paid on imports or exports.* Mensa publica numerat aut ex vectigali, aut ex tributo. Cic. Itaque neque ex portu, neque ex decumis, neque ex scripturâ vectigal conservari potest. Id. Vectigal *is said of all sorts of taxes.* Cæteris provinciis impositum est vectigal certum. Cic. Vectigalia populi Romani sunt diminuta. Id. *Figuratively:* Non intelligunt homines quàm magnum vectigal sit parsimonia, Cic., *Men do not think what profit there is in œconomy.* —Census, 1. *The valuation of every man's estate.* Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt. Cic. 2. *A numbering of every family, and of their wealth.* Germanicus agendo Galliarum censui intentus. Tac. Census qui isto Prætore sunt habiti. Cic.—Exactio, *a levying or gathering of public money.* Acerbissima exactio capitum atque ostiorum, Cic., *That cruel exaction of money for every head or chimney.* Exactio nominum, Id., *The recovery of debts.* Magno pondere coacto de publicis exactionibus. Id.

2419. *Tribulis. Tribuarius.*

Tribulis, *one of the same tribe or ward.* Qui apud tribules suos plurimâ gratiâ possunt. Cic. Est-ne hic Hegio tribulis noster? Ter. —Tribuarius, *of or belonging to a tribe or ward.* Tribuarium crimen. Cic. Nullâ in re nisi hâc tribuariâ. Id.

2420. *Triumphare. Ovare.*

Triumphare, (*from* θρίαμβος, *a triumph*) *to triumph after a conquest or great victory obtained by arms.* Sedere in equis triumphantium prætextati potissimùm solent. Cic. Curius cum de Samnitibus triumphâsset. Id. *Figuratively:* Quod evenisse nobis gaudeo et triumpho. Cæs. Inque animis hominum pompâ meliore triumphat. Claudian.—Ovare, *to triumph in the lesser triumph.* Heri me ovantem et propè triumphantem Populus Romanus in Capitolium domo tulit, domum indè reduxit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Cædis successu ovans. Ovid. Romani ovantes et gratulantes Horatium accipiunt eò majori cum gaudio, quò propè metum res fuerat. Liv.

2421. *Triumphus. Ovatio. Trophæum.*

Triumphus, *a triumph, a solemn pomp or show, granted by the Senate, at the return of a general from the wars, for a considerable victory gained over an enemy not before conquered.* Quid habet iste currus? Quid vincti ante currum duces? Quid legati in equis, et tribuni? Quid clamor militum? Quid tota illa pompa? Quid vehi per urbem? Cic.—Ovatio (*from* ovis) *was an inferior kind of triumph, in which the general entered the city on foot or on horseback, crowned with myrtle, not with laurel, and instead of a bullock, a sheep was sacrificed; whence its name.* Ascendit ovans in Capitolium Marcus Aquilius. Cic.—Trophæum *and* Tropæum, (*from* τρέπω, converto) *a trophy, spoils taken from the enemy, and fixed upon the trunk of a tree as a sign and monument of victory, erected usually in the place where it was gained, and consecrated to some divinity, with an inscription.* Mezentî ducis exuvias, tibi, magne, trophæum, Bellipotens, aptat. Virg. Nova cantemus Augusti trophæa. Hor. *It is said of a heap of arms raised and disposed with art, to serve as the monument of*

a victory. Hic in Macedoniâ trophæa posuit, eaque quæ bellicæ laudis victoriæque omnes gentes insignia et monumenta esse voluerunt. Cic. Urbs trophæis ornata, triumphis ditata. Id.

2422. *Trudere. Detrudere. Extrudere. Abstrudere.*

TRUDERE, *to thrust or push with violence.* Trudi ad mortem. Cic. Trudi foràs. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Truditur dies die. Hor. Fallacia alia aliam trudit. Ter.—DETRUDERE, (trudere de) *to detrude or thrust down, to dislodge from.* Superisque Jovem detrudere regnis. Virg. Ex arce me nives, frigora, imbres detruserunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Detrudere aliquem de sententiâ. Cic.—EXTRUDERE, *to thrust or drive out.* Me miserum extrudit ædibus. Plaut. Extrudere domo suâ aliquem. Cic. Extrudere aliquem in viam, Cic., *To compel one to set out. Figuratively:* Extrudere merces, Hor., *speaking of hawkers crying their goods, in order to sell them the sooner.*—ABSTRUDERE, *to cast away from the sight.* Cùmque manè me in silvam abstrusi densam et asperam. Cic. *Figuratively:* Penitùs abstrusus animi dolor. Cic. Natura veritatem in profundo penitùs abstrusit. Id. Abstrudere tristitiam. Tac.

2423. *Tueri. Intueri. Aspicere.*

TUERI, *to behold;* INTUERI, *to look upon, to behold very near, to view attentively.* Rectores navium profectione læti piscium lasciviam intuebantur, nec tuendi satietas capere poterat. Cic. Intueri solem nequimus adversum. Id. Aliquid intueri in eoque defixum esse. Id.—ASPICERE, (*from the obsolete word* spicere, *and* ad) *to look towards a thing.* Atque etiam aspicis me et quidem iratus. Cic. Jupiter, aspice nos, Virg., *O Jupiter, be propitious to us.*

2424. *Tueri. Tutari. Propugnare. Protegere. Defendere.*

TUERI, (*synonymous with the others*) *to preserve, to defend.* Ædem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam. Cic. Non legum præsidio, sed parietum, vitam suam tueri. Id. *Figuratively:* Concordiam tueri. Id. Tueri suam dignitatem, Id., *To maintain one's dignity, to make it respected.*—TUTARI, (*its frequentative*) *to defend and keep safe, denotes more action.* Ut potui accuratissimè te tuamque causam tutatus sum. Cic. Alacrior ad tutandam Rempublicam. Id. Tuendam *would express less energy.*—PROPUGNARE, (pugnare pro) *to fight in defence of.* Propugnare pro æquitate. Cic. Propugnare commoda patriæ, *quoted in dictionaries, as used by Cicero, is bad Latin: Good editions have,* Non oppugnare commoda patriæ, verùm pro his pugnare. Cic.—PROTEGERE, (tegere pro) *to protect, to cover from.* Africanus in acie M. Halienum scuto protexit. Cic. A vento naves protegere, Cæs., *To shelter ships from the wind. Figuratively:* Ego jacentem et spoliatum defendo et protego. Cic.—DEFENDERE, (*from* de *and the obsolete word* fendere) *properly, to keep off, out, or away.* Defendebat hostes ab oppido. Aul. Gel. Æstatem capellis defendere. Hor. Hunc, oro, defende furorem. Virg. Defendere pericula civium. Cic. A quo periculo defendite civem fortem atque innocentem. Id. *In this sense it signifies to defend.* Fugæ præsidio vitam defendere. Cic.

2425. *Tumere. Tumescere. Turgere. Turgescere.*

TUMERE, *to swell, to grow big.* Corpus tumet omne veneno. Ovid.

Figuratively: Laudis amore tumes. Hor. Galliæ tument, Tac., *The Gauls are prepared for revolt.* Tument negotia, Cic., *The affairs are ready to break out; which is a metaphor taken from a woman big with child.*—TUMESCERE, (*inchoative of* tumere) *to get swollen or puffed up.* Inflata colla tumescunt. Ovid. Maria alta tumescunt. Virg. *Figuratively:* Bella operta tumescunt. Virg. Altè tumescunt serviles animi. Claud.—TURGERE, *to be swollen.* Jam læto turgent in palmite gemmæ. Virg. Frumenta in viridi stipulâ lactentia turgent. Id. Tument *would not do so well. Figuratively:* Oratio quæ turget. Cic. Tota turget mihi nunc uxor domi, Plaut., *My wife at home is continually scolding me.*—TURGESCERE, (*inchoative of* turgere) *to begin to swell up, to burgeon and wax big.* Semen turgescit in agris. Ovid. Turgescit in arbore ramus. Id. *Figuratively:* Sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic., *The wise man is always master of himself, and never puffed up with pride. Besides the idea of swelling,* turgere *and* turgescere *include that of a thing ready to break out.* Membrum tumidum ac turgidum vitiosè se habet. Cic. *We say very properly:* Frons turget cornibus. Tumet cornibus *would not be elegant.*

2426. *Tumor. Tuber.*

TUMOR, *a tumour, a swelling.* Repentinus oculorum tumor. Cic. Crurum levis tumor. Plin. *Figuratively:* Cum tumor animi resedisset. Cic. Tumor rerum, Id., *when affairs begin to have the appearance of approaching disturbance.* Intempestivos compescere tumores, Ovid., *To abate an ill-founded pride.*—TUBER, *properly a mushroom.* Fumat aper, post hunc raduntur tubera. Juv. *It is said of any kind of excrescence.* Colaphis tuber est totum caput. Ter. Immodico prodibant tubere tali. *Figuratively: great defects. It is well said of a man that has a great deal of high and low in his temper.* Qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum. Hor.

2427. *Tunc. Nunc. Mox.*

TUNC, *then, at that time, is said of any time.* Tunc ad eam accede, cùm potes. Plaut. Tunc decuit, cùm sceptra dabas. Virg. Ego tunc adero, cùm tui videndi mihi copia erit. Plaut.—NUNC, *now, at present, at this time.* Sed erat tunc excusatio oppressis, misera illa quidem, sed tamen ista: nunc nulla est. Cic. Nunc nunc insurgite remis. Virg. Nunc ipsum, Cic., *At this very time.*—MOX, *by and by, presently, is said of the future only.* De summo bono mox, ut dixi, videbimus. Cic. Verùm illa mox, nunc de ipsâ exercitatione quid sentias quærimus. Id.

2428. *Tundere. Contundere. Obtundere. Obterere.*

TUNDERE, *to beat in a mortar, to give repeated blows.* Tundere in mortario. Plin. Jacenti latera tundere. Ter. Rostro vultur jecur tundens. Cic. *Figuratively:* Tundere aures alicujus, Cic., *to stun one, to tease him with noise.* Assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros tunditur. Virg.—CONTUNDERE, (tundere cum) *to beat, batter, or bruise together.* Manus contudit, digitos confregit. Cic. Hic homo me pugnis contudit. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Contudi et fregi exultantis latronis audaciam. Cic. Contudi animum, et fortasse vici. Id.—OBTUNDERE, (tundere ob) *to buffet all over, to blunt the edge or point of a thing.* Durum procudit arator vomeris obtusi dentem. Virg. Obtun-

dere os alicui. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Obtundere ægritudinem, Cic., *To weaken sorrow.* Obtundere aures, Id., *To stun one.*—Obterere, *to crush, to trample upon.* Quos cum humare vellent sui, neque possent obtritos internoscere ullo modo. Cic. *Figuratively:* Prosternere et obterere obtrectationes malevolorum. Cic. Calumniam stultitiamque obterere et contundere. Id.

2429. *Tunica. Subucula.*

Tunica *is the upper tunic; the under one was called* Subucula. Subucula pexæ trita subest tunicæ. Hor. *It was a long habit, and without sleeves.* Demissis tunicis ambulare. Hor. *The Trojans are reproached for using tunics with sleeves.* Et tunicæ manicas habent. Virg.

2430. *Tunica recta. Tunica clavata. Tunica laticlavia. Tunica angusticlavia.*

There were two sorts of tunics; one quite plain, and without any purple borders, which was called Tunica recta. *It was worn by the common people. The other was a kind of waistcoat with an oblong broad stripe of purple, like a ribbon, cut in the form of nails, sewed to it on the fore part: it was called* Clavata: *it was broad, to distinguish it from the band worn by the Equites, which having the form of small nails was called* Angusticlavia, *or* angustus clavus: *the tunic with broad stripes of purple, and imitating the heads of large nails, was proper to senators, and called* Laticlavia.

2431. *Turba. Tumultus.*

Turba, *trouble, denotes confusion.* Quid intùs turbæ audio? Ter. Turbam facere. Id.—Tumultus, *tumult.* Quid est tumultus, nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major tumor oriatur; undè etiam nomen ductum est tumultus. Cic. Tumultus *expresses more than* turba. Qui turbæ ac tumultûs concitatores fuerunt. Liv.

2432. *Turba. Multitudo.*

Turba *is also said of a crowd, a multitude in disorder, on account of the trouble attending it.* Turba prædonum. Hor. Stultorum turba. Cic. *In this sense it is synonymous with* multitudo.—Multitudo, (*from* multus) *a multitude, a great company or number.* Alii multitudinis judicio feruntur, quæque majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maximè exoptant. Cic. Multitudo hominum. Id. Multitudo aut servit humiliter, aut superbè dominatur. Liv.

2433. *Turbulentè. Turbulenter. Turbidè.*

Turbulente *and* Turbulenter *may sometimes be promiscuously used.* Agere rem raptim et turbulentè. Cic. Nos nihil turbulenter, nihil temerè faciamus. Id. *It must however be observed that* turbulentè *is better used passively, and* turbulenter *is never used but actively.* Eorum gravitatem constantiamque laudamus, qui non turbulentè humana patiantur. Cic. *I doubt whether* turbulenter pati *might be made use of.*—Turbide *relates to things.* Jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbidè. Cic.

2434. *Turpis. Deformis. Fœdus. Turpiculus. Turpificatus.*

Turpis, *ugly, shameful, dishonourable, is said of both the body and*

soul. Túrpe caput sine crine, Ovid., *An ugly head.* Fuga turpis. Cic. Quocum inire convivium nemo unquam nisi turpis, impurusque voluisset. Id. Non turpis ad te, sed miser confugit. Id.—Deformis, (*from* de *and* forma) *deformed, disfigured, disgraced.* Ut eum pœniteat deformem esse natum. Cic. Deformis ager. Id. Partes corporis quæ aspectum essent deformem habituræ, atque turpem. Id. *Figuratively:* Deforme est de se ipso prædicare. Cic. Nihil nimio dolore deformius. Id.—Fœdus, *loathsome, filthy, hideous.* Caput fœdum impexâ porrigine. Hor. Fœdus *relates to cruelty.* Fœda cicatrix. Hor. Fœdum in modum laceratus verberibus. Liv. *Figuratively:* Fœdum consilium. Liv. Fœdum bellum. Ter. Fœda tempestas, Virg., *A destructive tempest.* Carmine fœdo splendida facta linunt, Hor., *Poets soil the purest and most honourable actions by licentious verses.*—Turpiculus, (*from* turpis) *somewhat foul or filthy.* Jocus in turpiculis et quasi deformibus rebus ponitur. Cic.—Turpificatus, (*from* turpis *and* facere) *made filthy, soiled.* Quanta depravatio et fœditas turpificati animi debet videri. Cic.

2435. *Tutus. Securus.*

Tutus. (*from* tueri) *safe, secure from danger.* Ad omnes ictus tutus. Liv. Qui locus tam firmum habuit præsidium, ut tutus esset. Cic. *Figuratively:* Malè tutæ mentis Orestes, Hor., *Orestes distracted in his mind.*—Securus, (sine cura) *fearless, unconcerned.* Qui modò securus nostra irridebas mala. Phæd. Animi securi esse de re aliquâ. Cic. Tuta scelera esse possunt, secura non possunt. Sen.

V.

2436. *Vacatio. Vacuitas. Immunitas.*

Vacatio, (*from* vacare) *dispensation, exemption, discharge.* Vacatio ætatis, Cic., *An exemption given by age.* Delectum habere sublatis vacationibus. Id. Militiæ vacatio. Id. Vacatio affectuum. Id.—Vacuitas, *emptiness, vacancy.* Propter vacuitatem loci. Vitruv. *Figuratively:* Ipsâ liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiæ gaudemus. Cic. Vacuitas ab angoribus. Id. Dolorum omnium vacuitas. Id.—Immunitas, (sine munere) *immunity, exemption from public burthens or offices, privilege.* Immunitas et libertas provinciæ. Cic. Dare immunitatem. Id.

2437. *Vacca. Juvenca. Forda.*

Vacca, *a cow.* Fœta vacca. Virg. Ubera vaccæ lactea demittunt. Id.—Juvenca, *a heifer, a young cow.* Formosa juvenca. Virg.—Forda, *a cow with calf.* Forda ferens bos est, fœcundaque dicta ferendo. Ovid.

2438. *Vadimonium deserere. Vadimonium missum facere.*

Vadimonium deserere, *to make a default, not to appear in court on the appointed day.* Decoctores qui vadimonia deserere, quàm illum exercitum maluerunt. Cic. Ad vadimonium non venerat, et vadimonium sibi ait esse desertum, Id. *He had not appeared in court, and said that the others had not appeared neither.*—Vadimonium

MISSUM FACERE, *to dispense with, or excuse from the obligation of ap- pearing in court.* Qui quo tempore primùm agere cœpit, in vadimoniis differendis tempus omne consumpsit, qui posteà vadimonium missum fecerit. Cic.

2439. *Vadimonium obire. Vadimonium facere. Vadari.*

VADIMONIUM OBIRE, *to appear before a tribunal, to obey the sum- mons.* Vadimonium mihi non obiit quidam socius et affinis. Cic.—VADIMONIUM FACERE, *to summon one, in order to oblige him to make his appearance before a judge, to subpœna him.* Quo die vadimonium istud factum esse dicis? Cic. *It was the obligation of the plaintiff to send the subpœna. Plautus says* Vadimonium facere *in another sense.* Vadimonium ultrò mihi hic facit, Plaut., *He begs to appear first be- fore the judge.*—VADARI, 1. *To put in sureties for appearance, to give bail.* Debere tibi dicis Quintium; procurator negat; vadaris; promittit. Cic. 2. *To force one to give bail for appearance.* Tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Cic., *The plaintiff has demand- ed so many sureties of the defendant.*

2440. *Valens. Validus. Vegetus. Vigens.*

VALENS, (*from* valere) *in a good state of health.* Medicus plane confirmat propè diem te valentem fore. Cic. *It also signifies of great strength, vigorous.* Lictores valentissimi. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sensus sani et valentes. Cic. Postulatio opinione valentior. Id.—VALIDUS, *sturdy, stout, strong.* In brevem impetum validus, Tac., *Who loses his impetuosity at the first onset.* Mente minùs validus quàm corpore toto. Hor. Ex morbo validus, Liv., *Perfectly recovered from illness.* Valens *would be less expressive.*—VEGETUS, (*from* vigere) *that is perfectly strong and healthy: it is said of the body and soul.* Ubi curata sopori membra dedit, vegetus præscripta ad munia surgit. Hor. Vegeta mens. Cic. Vegetum ingenium. Liv.—VIGENS, *full of vigour, is said of both the body and soul.* Corpore vegeto et vigenti. Gell. Mens acris et vigens. Cic. Valens *may be opposed to* ægrotus; validus *to* infirmus; vigens *to* languidus; vegetus *to* defessus.

2441. *Valgus. Varus. Scaurus.*

VALGUS, *bow-legged, having his legs bowed outward.*—VARUS, *having crooked legs bent inward.* Aut varum aut valgum. Plaut.—SCAURUS, *he that has great ankles bunching out.* Hunc varum distortis cruribus, illum balbutit scaurum pravis fultum malè talis. Hor.

2422. *Vallare. Sepire.*

VALLARE, (*from* vallus, *a stake sharpened at one end*) *to trench about, to inclose with a rampart, to intrench.* Castra Punica vallata. Liv. *Figuratively:* Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, vallatus sicariis. Cic.—SEPIRE, (*from* sepes) *to hedge in, to fence with a hedge. It is taken in a more general sense.* Sepire muris urbem. C. Nep. Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, et sepsit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Animus comitatu virtutis septus. Cic. Præsidiis philosophorum septus. Id.

2443. *Vallis. Convallis.*

Vallis, *a valley or dale.* Cava vallis. Virg. Supina vallis. Liv. Saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles. Virg.—Convallis, *a valley inclosed on both sides with hills.* In mediâ convalle duorum montium. Liv. Interjectæ collibus convalles. Id. *Authors use sometimes these two words promiscuously.* Vicus positus in valle altissimis montibus undique continetur. Cæs.

2444. *Vallus. Vallum.*

Vallus, *a stake for making palisadoes, a stake whereunto vines are bound.* Fert vallum et arma miles. Hor. Exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornes. Virg.—Vallum, *a rampart with palisadoes.* Cingere oppidum vallo. Cic. Ferro quis scindere vallum apparat? Virg.

2445. *Vanum. Falsum. Fictum.*

Vanum, *a vain and foolish appearance.* Vana quædam miser tibi pollicebar. Cic. Ut vidit fulgentem armis, ac vana tumentem. Virg. —Falsum, *false, untrue.* Veris addere falsa. Ovid. Nisi falsum, et imitatione simulatum, nihil est in eo. Cic. Acclinis falsis animus. Hor.—Fictum, *feigned, invented.* Tenax (fama) ficti pravique. Virg. Quæ vera audivi teneo, et contineo optimè; sin falsum aut vanum aut fictum est, continuò palàm est. Ter. Falsis decipimur; fictis delectamur; vana contemnimus. *G. D.* Falsum loqui, mendacis est; fictum, callidi; vanum, stulti. *G. D.* *They are properly three adjectives.*

2446. *Vapor. Exhalatio.*

Vapor, *a vapour; a steam rising from what is damp.* Terra semen tepefactum vapore et complexu suo diffundit. Cic. Stellæ, terræ maris aquarum vaporibus aluntur. Id.—Exhalatio, (halare ex) *an exhalation, a kind of smoke more or less visible, which is evaporated out of bodies.* Terræ exhalationes. Cic. Vapor *expresses something sharper and fuller of fumes than* exhalatio. *In chemistry* vapor *is only said of the aqueous particles rarefied; and* exhalatio *of any kind of subtle emanations.*

2447. *Vappa. Nebulo. Verbero.*

Vappa *is properly said of palled wine that has lost its strength; flat or dead drink.* Multâ prolutus vappâ nauta atque viator. Hor. *Figuratively: a senseless fellow, a spendthrift, a man undone by debauchery.* Vinum musto quibusdam in locis iterùm spontè fervere: quâ calamitate deperit sapor, vappæque accipit nomen, probrosum etiam homini, cùm degeneraverit animus. Plin.—Nebulo, (*from* nebula, *because clouds have no consistence, or because the man so called is fond of being in the dark*) *a heedless fellow, a hare-brained man, an extravagant and prodigal man.* Fufidius vappæ famam timet, ac nebulonis. Hor. Hærebat nebulo, quò se verteret non habebat. Cic. —Verbero, (verbere dignus) *a person worthy to be beaten, or that is often beaten, a rascal, a rogue.* Tun', verbero, audes herum ludificare? Plaut. *The same author says* verbereum caput *in the same meaning.*

2448. *Variatio. Varietas.*

VARIATIO, *a variation, a changing.* Cæteræ Centuriæ sine variatione ullâ Consules eosdem dixerunt. Liv.—VARIETAS, *variety, diversity.* Varietas Latinum verbum est, idque propriè in disparibus coloribus dicitur, sed transfertur in multa disparia. Cic. In tantâ animalium varietate. Id. Florum omnium varietas. Id. Surdus varietates vocum noscere non potest. Id.

2449. *Vas, vadis. Præs. Sponsor. Obses.*

VAS, vadis, *a surety, or bail that undertakes for another man in a criminal case, and binds himself that the man impeached shall appear on a certain day.* Vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset ad diem, moriendum esset sibi ipsi. Cic. Tribuni omissâ certatione mulctæ, rei capitalis diem Posthumio dixerunt, ac nisi vadem daret, in carcerem duci jusserunt, Posthumius vadibus datis non affuit. Liv.—PRÆS, *a surety in a money matter, one who engages for another, especially to the public, and upon his default is to make it good.* Si aut prædes dedisset Gabinius, aut tantùm ex ejus bonis, quantùm litium summa fuisset, populus recepisset. Cic. Quis subit in pœnam capitalis judicii? Vas. Quis cùm lis fuerit nummaria, quis dabitur? Præs. Auson. *Figuratively:* Præsertim cùm sex libris tanquàm prædibus me obstrinxerim. Cic. *In the plural it is said of the property of the bondsmen, of the property given up as a security.* Ne Lucius Plancus prædes tuos venderet. Cic.—SPONSOR, (*from* spondere) *a guarantee, who is answerable for the deed of another, or his own.* Sponsor promissorum. Cic. Pompeius idem mihi testis de voluntate Cæsaris, et sponsor omnium rerum. C. Nep.—OBSES, (*from* obsidere, sedere ob) *a hostage given as a security for the performance of a covenant in war or peace.* Obsides nobilissimi cujusque liberos poscere. Cæs. Pompeius spem deditionis non ademit, obsidesque imperavit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Sui animi obsidem vestram libertatem reliquit. Cic.

2450. *Vas, vasis. Vasarium.*

VAS, vasis, *a vessel or any utensil to hold liquor.* Vas vinarium. Cic. Vasa argentea. Hor.—VASARIUM, *a cupboard of plote or other vessels; also that provision of furniture or money,* &c., *which was allowed to a magistrate when he went into a province.* Nonne sextertiûm centies et octogies, quod quasi vasarii nomine, in venditione mei capitis ascripseras, ex ærario tibi attributum Romæ in quæstu reliquisti? Cic.

2451. *Vastatio. Vastitas.*

VASTATIO, *a laying waste, a desolating, a pillaging.* Defendere urbem à vastatione. Cic. Accessit ad eam cladem et vastatio Romani agri. Liv.—VASTITAS, 1. *Hugeness, bigness, or vast extent.* Vastitas trunci, Col., *The large size of the trunk of a tree.* 2. *The ravage, or total ruin of a country laid waste.* Italiam totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas. Cic. Audistis quæ solitudo esset in agris, quæ vastitas, quæ fuga aratorum, &c. Cic. *Figuratively:* Deflere judiciorum vastitatem. Cic. Vastitas misera quædam et luctuosa rerum facies, quæ vastationem direptionemque sequitur. *G. D.*

2452. *Vastus. Desertus.*

Vastus, (quasi vastatus) *synonymous with* desertus, *signifies empty, desolate, barren.* Mons vastus à naturâ et humano cultu. Sall. Solitudo vasta. Cic. *Figuratively: clumsy, unpleasant, gross in his manners.* Ita vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, ut etiamsi ingeniis atque arte valeant, tamen in oratorum numerum venire non possint. Cic.—Desertus, (deserere) *deserted, abandoned.* Desertæ solitudines. Cic. Domus deserta. Ovid. Loci celebres et deserti. Cic. Via deserta et inculta. Id.

2453. *Ubique. Ubivis. Ubi ubi. Ubicunque.*

Ubique, *every where, in every place.* Grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostræ, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est Gentis Dardaniæ. Virg.—Ubivis, *any where, wheresoever you please.* Nemo est quin ubivis, quàm ubi est esse malit. Cic.—Ubi ubi, *and* Ubicunque, *in what place soever, wherever.* Ubi ubi erit inventa, mater redimet. Plaut. Nihil est virtute amabilius; quam qui adeptus erit, ubicunque sit gentium, à nobis diligetur. Cic.

2454. *Vector. Vehens.*

Vector (*from* vehere) *is said of him who carries, and of him who is carried.* Sileni vector asellus. Ovid. Summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus à vectoribus admoneri solent. Cic.—Vehens (*an adjective*) *is used passively.* Triton natantibus invehens belluis. Cic. Cùm prætervehens equo sedentem in saxo cruore oppletum Consulem vidisset. Liv.

2455. *Vehiculum. Vectura. Vectio.*

Vehiculum, (*from* vehere) *a car, waggon, or chariot.* Comparare furtorum vehiculum. Cic. Vehiculum triumphale. Id. Vehiculum quo purgamenta hortorum eripiuntur. Tac.—Vectura, *carriage, porterage, money for carriage.* Misimus qui pro vecturâ solveret. Cic. Tres minas pro istis duobus, præter vecturam, dedi. Plaut.—Vectio, *the carrying or porterage.* Efficimus domitu nostro quadrupedum vectiones. Cic.

2456. *Vel. Ve. Aut.*

Vel, *or, even.* Vel adest, vel non. Plaut. Multorum vel honori, vel periculo servire. Cic. Hæc sunt omnia ingenii vel mediocris. Id. Ut vel perire maluerit quàm perdere omnia. Cic. Vel *is elegantly used with a superlative.* Vel maximè, vel minimùm. Cic.—Ve, *or, either, is placed only after a word.* Bis, terve. Cic. Cùm eam ætas, tempestasve consumpserit. Id.—Aut, *or, or else, either. It is often disjunctive.* Res ipsa aut Reipublicæ tempus, aut meipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quemquam aut invitabit, aut dehortabitur. Cic. Aut *is sometimes used interrogatively.* Aut ego nesciebam quorsùm tu ires? Ter.

2457. *Velare. Amicire. Obnubere.*

Velare, (*from* velum) *to veil, to cover over.* Caput velare. Cic. Fronde velamus templa Deûm. Virg. Croceo velantur amictu. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Scelus scelere velare, Sen., *To hide one crime*

with another.—AMICIRE, *to cover, to wrap up.* Velis amictos, non togis. Cic. Amicta ossa luridâ pelle. Hor. *Figuratively:* Amicitur vitibus ulmus. Ovid.—OBNUBERE, (*from* ob *and* nubes) *properly, to cover with a cloud.* Mare obnubit terras, ut nubes cœlum. Var. *It is generally used to express covering with a veil.* Caput obnube liberatoris patriæ. Liv.

2458. *Vellere. Pervellere.*

VELLERE, *to pull, to pluck, to tear away.* Barbam tibi vellunt lascivi puelli. Hor. Ex patellis vellere emblemata. Cic. Pisces vellere ex æquore. Hor. Postes è cardine vellere. Virg.—PERVELLERE *adds to the meaning of* vellere, *to pluck out in a violent manner, to pull off.* Pervellere aurem porcello. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Pervellere jus civile, Cic., *To decry civil law.* Qualia lassum pervellunt stomachum, Hor., *Capable of exciting an appetite.* Si te dolor aliquis pervellerit, Cic., *If you lie under any affliction.* Fortuna te pervellere potuit, Id., *Fortune may have been unkind to you.*

2459. *Velum. Dolon.*

VELUM, *used for a sail, is said of the main-sail; and* DOLON *of the topmast-sail.* Posteaquam Prætoriam navem relictis sociis vela dantem vidêre, sublatis raptim dolonibus capessunt fugam. Liv.

2460. *Velum. Velamentum. Velamen.*

VELUM, *a veil, any piece of stuff or linen hiding a thing.* Velis amicti, non togis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Obtendere velis rem aliquam, Cic., *To dissemble, to disguise a thing.*—VELAMENTUM, *and in poetry* VELAMEN, *a veil, a covering of any thing.* Velamenta et infulæ. Tac. Ramos oleæ et velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes, orare, ut reciperent sese. Liv. Circumtextum croceo velamen acantho. Virg. Cærulea velamina induitur. Ovid.

2461. *Velut. Sicut.*

VELUT, *like, like as, does not always imply a comparison.* Bestiæ quæ gignuntur in terrâ, velut crocodili. Cic.—SICUT *always denotes a comparison.* Si me, sicut soles, amas. Cic. Me sicut alterum parentem observat. Id. *So if I say,* incedit velut rex, *it signifies, he walks as if he were a king; but* incedit sicut rex, *signifies, he walks as the king does,* sicut rex incedit.

2462. *Venalis. Vendibilis.*

VENALIS, *to be sold, set to sale.* Venales horti. Cic. Venales merces. Hor. *Figuratively:* Venalis scriptor. Cic.—VENDIBILIS, *saleable, easy to be sold.* Vino vendibili suspensâ hederâ nihil opus est. Col. Vendibilis oratio, Cic., *A good discourse.* Orator vendibilis, Id., *A passable counsel.* Via vendibilis, Id., *A good road, or, according to Doletus, a public road.*

2463. *Veneficus. Venenatus.*

VENEFICUS, (venenum faciens) *a poisoner.* Veneficum audes appellare eum virum qui tuis veneficiis remedia inveniat? Cic.—VENENATUS, *venomous, envenomed.* Vipera venenata. Cic. Telum venenatum. Id. *Figuratively:* Munera venenata.

2464. *Venenum. Virus. Veneficium.*

VENENUM, *any medicine, good or bad, but more frequently the latter.* Omnia vestigia veneni in illius mortuæ corpore erant. Cic. Cum positis sua collinat ora venenis. Ovid. *It is also said of dyeing drugs.* Alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno. Virg. *It is used to express witchcraft, sorcery.* Cùm sibi venenis ereptam memoriam diceret. Cic. *Figuratively:* Crudele venenum nostræ vitæ. Catul. Tincta libido ferventi veneno. Pers.—VIRUS, (*from* vis) *poison, venom.* Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris. Virg. Virus edax superabat opem. Ovid. *It also signifies a stinking smell.* Virus alarum. Plin. Virus paludis. Col. *Figuratively:* Acerbitatis virus in aliquem evomere. Cic.—VENEFICIUM, *an empoisoning.* Damnatus veneficii. Tac. *It also signifies witchcraft.* Veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniæ tactum. Cic.

2465. *Venerabilis. Venerabundus.*

VENERABILIS, *venerable, worshipful.* Vir ætate venerabilis. Liv. VENERABUNDUS, *in a reverent posture, full of veneration.* Delecti juvenes purè lautis corporibus, candidâ veste, quibus deportanda Romam regina Juno assignata erat, venerabundi templum inière. Liv. Viros venerabiles venerabundi alloquamur. *G. D.*

2466. *Venia. Impunitas.*

VENIA, *pardon when one is, or acknowledges himself, guilty.* Orantes veniam. Virg. Hoc argumentum veniam magis dari docet, qui casu peccat, quàm qui consilio est nocens. Phæd. *It is said of leave, permission.* Venia proficiscendi. Cic.—IMPUNITAS, (non pœna) *impunity, pardon of punishment. One may forgive punishment without pardoning.* Spes impunitatis maxima est illecebra peccandi. Cic.

2467. *Venire. Ventitare.*

VENIRE, *to come, to go to a place.* Supplex ad te venio. Cic. Omnes qui istùc veniunt. Id. Utile est me illùc venire. Id.—VENTITARE, (*frequentative of* venire) *to come often, to haunt, to go often to a place.* Dies ferè nullus est, quin hic Satyrus domum meam ventitet. Cic. Cùm ad Scævolam ventitarem. Id. Sæpiùs in agrum ventitare. Plin.

2468. *Venire. Venum ire.*

VENIRE, (*from* veneo) *to be sold.* Venit vilissima rerum hìc aqua. Hor.—VENUM IRE, (quasi ad venum ire) *to be set to sale.* Familia ad ædem Cereris, Liberi Liberæque venum iret. Liv. *All that is put to sale is not sold.*

2469. *Venter. Ventriculus. Alvus. Abdomen.*

VENTER, *the belly, all the cavity that contains the bowels.* Fabâ venter inflatur. Cic. Si ventri benè, si lateri est. Hor. Bellum ventri indicere. Id.—VENTRICULUS, *the ventricle of the heart.* Pars animæ quæ spiritù in pulmones ducitur, concipitur cordis parte quâdam, quam ventriculum cordis appellant. Cic. Ventriculus in quem sanguis à jecore per venam illam cavam influit. Id.—ALVUS, *the paunch, the interior cavity of the belly.* Æsculapius tertius, primus purgationem alvi, dentisque evulsionem, ut ferunt, invenit. Cic.—

ABDOMEN, *the flat of the lower part of the belly.* Montani quoque venter adest abdomine tardus. Juv. Abdomen insaturabile manebat. Cic.

2470. *Verber. Scutica. Flagrum. Flagellum. Virga. Ferula. Fustis. Lorum.*

VERBER, (*not used in the nominative singular*) *a long and thin instrument to beat with, a whip ; it is the general word.* Ictu verberis increpuit equos. Ovid. *It is said of the blows themselves.* Necare aliquem verberibus. Cic. *Figuratively :* Metuentes patruæ verbera linguæ, Hor., *Dreading the severe reproaches of an uncle.*—SCUTICA, (*from σκύτος, leather*) *a scourge or whip made of leather thongs. It is understood of a slight punishment.* Ne scuticâ dignum horribili sectere flagello. Hor.—FLAGRUM, *and its diminutive* FLAGELLUM, *a whip, a scourge, a lash, used to scourge slaves and criminals.* Flagris cædere. Liv. Cæsus flagellis ad mortem. Cic.—VIRGA, *a twig, a rod. This punishment was less disgraceful than being flogged with* flagrum. Portia lex virgas ab omnium civium Romanorum corpore amovit : hìc misericors flagella retulit. Cic. Misericors *here is in irony.*—FERULA, *a herb like big fennel, the stalk of which was used to chastise children.* Ferulæ tristes, sceptra pædagogorum, cessent. Juv. *Old people used it as a walking-staff.* Senex ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus sustinet. Ovid.—FUSTIS, *a club, a staff, a cudgel.* Caput lumbosque saligno fuste dolat. Hor.—LORUM, *a thong of leather, a strap.* Cædere loris. Cic. Uri loris. Hor. Operière loris usque ad necem. Ter.

2471. *Verbum. Vox.*

VERBUM, *a word, a saying.* Verbum non ampliùs addam. Hor. Verba voluptatis dignitatem non habent. Cic.—VOX, *a voice, a noise or sound coming out of the mouth.* Fractasque ad littora voces. Virg. Ad vocis sonitum vestigia torsit. Id. Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis. Hor. *It is also used to signify a word.* Addere voces lacrymis. Ovid. Atque hæc una vox omnium est. Cic. *It is also said of a vowel.* Crebra vocum concursio, Cic., *The concourse or shock of vowels.*

2472. *Verè. Verò. Verùm.*

VERE, *indeed, verily, in truth.* Honestum quod propriè, verèque dicitur, in sapientibus solis. Cic. *Justly.* Pompeius verè judicat. Cic. Si verè cogitare volumus. Id.—VERÒ *sometimes signifies yea, truly.* Non verò tàm isti mortui sunt, quàm tu nugator. Cic. Quod enim is qui divinat, prædicit, Id verò futurum est. *Sometimes it signifies but.* Quod reprehendendum fortassè minùs, quærendum verò magis etiam videtur. Cic.—VERUM, *but, but yet.* Verùm hoc, ut dixi, nihil ad me. Cic. Fortassè non rectè, verùm præterita omittamus. Id. *It must be observed, that before* verò, *signifying but, some word ought to be placed. It would not be right to say* Fortassè non rectè, verò præterita omittamus ; *but* præterita verò omittamus.

2473. *Vernaculus. Domesticus.*

VERNACULUS, *that belongs to the country where one lives, or where one is born ; proper and particular to the country.* Res quotidianæ et

vernaculæ. Cic. Vernaculi artifices. Liv. Vernacula festivitas, Cic., *Gaiety, the witticism of our country.* Vernacula lingua. Id.—Domesticus, (*from* domus) *domestic, of the same house.* Externa libentiùs in tali re, quàm domestica recordor. Cic. Tabellarii domestici. Id. Crimen domesticum et vernaculum. Id. Domesticus nativusque sensùs. Id.

2474. *Versura. Versuram facere. Versurâ solvere.*

Versura, (*from* vertere) *properly, the turning of oxen or horses in the plough at the land's end.* Versura summa, Col., *The end of the furrow. It is often used figuratively.*—Versuram facere, Cic., *To take up money of one at great interest, in order to pay a debt to another.* —Versura solvere, *to pay by changing creditors, which is the same meaning expressed differently.* In eodem luto hæsitas: versurâ solvis, Ter., *You are still in the same case; you stop one hole by opening another.*

2475. *Vertere. Versare.*

Vertere, *to turn.* Vertere terga. Liv. Terram vertere ferro. Virg. *Figuratively:* Jam verterat fortuna. Liv. Id crimini vertitur quod gloriæ esse debet. Cic. In voluntate tuâ totum id vertitur, Id., *All that is entirely depending on you.*—Versare, (*frequentative of* vertere) *to turn often.* Cylindrum volvi, et turbinem versari putes. Cic. *Figuratively:* Animum versat cupido regni, vel pavor. Liv. Eandem rem multis modis sæpè versare. Cic. Ad omnem fraudem et malitiam versare mentem suam. Id. Vertere *would be less expressive.* Hunc versat amentia, Hor., *He is out of his senses.*

2476. *Veru. Verutum.*

Veru, *a spit or broach, a kind of long dart used in war.* Prunas subjiciunt verubus. Virg. Et tereti pugnant mucrone, veruque Sabello. Id.—Verutum, *a short and narrow dart, headed with iron, like a narrow spit.* Verutum in balteo defigitur. Liv. Verutis in corpora ipsa fixis. Id.

2477. *Verus. Verax. Veridicus.*

Verus, *true.* Ridendo dicere verum quid vetat? Hor. Inter hunc et illum verum et germanum Metellum multùm interest. Cic. *Just.* Non veriùs est à singulis repetere officii fructum, quàm ab omnibus. Cic. Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est. Hor. —Verax, *that loves the truth, true of speech.* Vates verax. Ovid. Oraculum verax. Cic. Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Id.—Veridicus, (verum dicens) *speaking the truth.* Veridicæ voces ex occulto missæ. Cic. *It is also used instead of* verus. Veridicas adjungis causas inimicitiarum. Cic.

2478. *Vetare. Impedire.*

Vetare, *to forbid, to command a thing not to be done.* Lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere. Cic. Aruspex vetuit ante brumam aliquid novi negotiî accipere. Ter.—Impedire, (*synonymous with* vetare) *to obstruct, to impede.* Quod si corporis gravioribus morbis vitæ jucunditas impeditur, quantò magis animi morbis impediri necesse est? Cic.

2479. *Veteranus. Emeritus.*

VETERANUS, *a veteran, one long practised or experienced in a trade or profession.* Veteranus hostis. Liv. Veteranus latro. Propert. Veteranus miles, Cic., *A veteran, a soldier who had served twenty years in infantry, or ten in cavalry, and was discharged from military duty.* —EMERITUS, *who has served his time in an employment.* Miles emeritus. Lucan. Boves emeriti. Virg. Emeritum aratrum. Ovid.

2480. *Vexare. Fatigare.*

VEXARE, (*frequentative of* vehere) *to vex, to torment.* Qui fertur et rapitur, atque hùc atque illùc distrahitur, is vexari propriè dicitur. Gell. Vexare provinciam. Cic. Sollicitudo vexat impios. Id. Qui omnia divina et humana violarint, vexarint, perturbarint, everterint. Id. Vexare pecuniam. Sen.—FATIGARE, (fatim agitare) *to fatigue, to weary, to harass.* Fatigari æstu. Cæs. Qui aliquandiù pugnâ atroci cùm et semetipsi fatigassent. Liv. Qui non verbis sunt, sed carceribus fatigandi. Cic. Quæ mare nunc, terrasque metu, cœlumque fatigat. Virg.

2481. *Viarius. Viaticus. Viatorius.*

VIARIUS, (*from* via) *of or belonging to ways or streets.* Viaria lex, Cic., *The law about the roads and streets, and the repairing of them.* VIATICUS, *pertaining to a journey, relating to a traveller.* Viatica cœna, Plaut., *A welcome home.*—VIATORIUS, *of or pertaining to travellers.* Cubilia viatoria, Plin., *Hammocks.* Horologium viatorium pensile, Vitruv., *A portable dial.*

2482. *Vicinia. Vicinitas. Confinium.*

VICINIA, (*from* vicus) *neighbourhood or vicinage of places or things.* Notitiam vicinia fecit. Ovid. Manu, tanta est vicinia, tango. Id. *Figuratively:* Diversarum rerum quasi vicinia. Cic.—VICINITAS, *the relation or union between neighbours.* Cum eo mihi vicinitas et magnus usus est. Cic. *It is used in the sense of* vicinia. Cantu nervorum vicinitas tota personat. Cic. *Figuratively:* Artium studiorumque quasi finitima vicinitas. Cic.—CONFINIUM, (*from* cum *and* finis) *limit, bound, confines.* In omni re contrahendâ, in confiniis æquum et facilem essè convenit. Cic. *Figuratively:* Confinia lucis et noctis, Ovid., *Twilight.* Patuit confinium artis et falsi. Tac.

2483. *Vicis. Vicissitudo.*

VICIS (*used only in the genitive, accusative, and ablative singular; but in almost all its cases in the plural) is a very general word*; *stead, office, place, part, case, fate.* Ita duo deinceps reges, alius aliâ vice, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt. Liv. Per speciem fungendæ alienæ vicis. Id. Spatium diei excipiunt noctis vices. Phæd. Mutat terra vices. Hor. Plus simplici vice, Id., *Twice the value or quantity.* Fungar vice cotis. Id. Dolere vicem Reipublicæ. Cic. Testor in occásu vestro nec tela, nec ullas vitavisse vices. Virg.—VICISSITUDO, (*from* vicis) *an alternative, the succeeding of one thing to another, in its course, vicissitude, revolution.* Dierum ac noctium vicissitudo. Cic. Tædium aufert vicissitudo. Id. Omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter., *All things are continually changing in this world.*

2484. *Vicissim. Invicem. Mutuò.*

Vicissim, (vice mutuâ) *by turns, one after another, interchangeably, in like manner.* Expecto quid ille tecum quid tu vicissim. Cic. Fari vicissim. Virg. Mutuari ab aliquo, et ei vicissim reddere aliud quidpiam. Cic. Vos ab illo irridemini, et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis. Id.—Invicem, (quasi in vices) *reciprocally.* Salutantes dein invicem. Phæd. Qui se amore ardentissimo invicem dilexerunt. Quint. *Two friends meet,* invicem salutant ; *a friend returns a salute to his friend,* vicissim salutat.—Mutuò, *mutually, one another.* Amamus mutuò, Cic., *You love me, I love you. It is used in the sense of* vicissim. Fac me mutuò diligas. Cic.

2485. *Videlicet. Scilicet. Nimirùm. Nempè.*

Videlicet, (videre licet) *to wit, that is to say.* Videlicet illum fuisse nequam adolescentem. Plaut. *Undoubtedly.* Hæc cùm loqueris, nos Barones stupemus, tu videlicet tecum ipse rides. Cic. Castè jubet lex adire Deum, animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia ; nec tollit castimoniam corporis. Id. *It denotes irony.* Tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus. Cic.—Scilicet, (scire licet) *that is to say, truly, I warrant you.* Quid tu in eo potes ? Nihil scilicet. Cic. Suspenso animo expecto primùm te scilicet, deinde Marionem. Id. Scilicet facturum esse me, Ter., *That is to say that I am to do it. It is used ironically.* Id populus curat scilicet. Id. *We do not, properly, say* Quatuor sunt virtutes, scilicet, *or* videlicet, Prudentia, Justitia, Fortitudo, Temperantia.—Nimirum, (non mirum) *doubtless, surely, certainly.* Uter melior dicitur orator ? Nimirùm qui homo quòque melior. Quint. *It is used for* scilicet. Hoc nimirùm est illud quod de Socrate accepimus. Cic.—Nempe, *that is to say, to wit, namely, yea, surely.* Nempè de tuo, Plaut., *That is to say, at your expense.* Nempè negas. Cic. In quibus actis consistit ? Nempè in legibus. Id. Nempè studium meum non defuit. Id. Nempè hoc scio esse dicturum patrem, Ter., *For I think my father will say that, &c.*

2486. *Videre. Cernere.*

Videre, *to see.* Aut videt, aut vidisse putat per nubila lumen. Ovid. Certum, hisce oculis egomet vidi. Ter.—Cernere, *to separate, to discern or understand clearly, to distinguish.* Quæ in diuturnâ obscuritate latuerunt, sic aperiam, ut ea cernere oculis videamini. Cic. Nos enim ne nunc quidem cernimus ea quæ videmus. Id.

2487. *Videre. Visere: Invisere. Revisere. Intervisere. Visitare.*

Videre (*synonymous with the others*) *relates to the eyes* ; *and* Visere, *to politeness or curiosity.* Constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te ; et viserem, et cœnarem etiam. Cic. Undique visendi studio Trojana juventus circumfusa ruit. Virg.—Invisere, *to go or come, to visit.* Ut invisas nos non solùm rogo, sed etiam suadeo. Cic.—Revisere, *to revisit, or repay a visit.* Velim jam desinas nostris litteris uti, et nos aliquando revisas. Cic. Reviso quid agant, Ter., *I come again to see what they are about.*—Intervisere, *to visit now and then, or between whiles.* Quòd nos minùs intervisis, fero animo

æquiore. Cic.—VISITARE, (*frequentative of* visere) *to come often to see or to visit.* Cùm visitasset hominem Carneades. Cic.

2488. *Vietus. Decrepitus.*

VIETUS, (*from* viere, *to bend*) *wrinkled, withered, destitute of strength.* Hic est vetus, vietus, veternosus senex. Ter. Vietum et caducum. Cic. Bovis cor vietum fuit, Id., *The heart of that ox was completely decayed.* Vieta membra. Hor.—DECREPITUS, *very old, decrepit, crazy.* Decrepitus senex. Cic. Ætas decrepita. Id. Anus decrepita. Ter.

2489. *Vigere. Vigescere.*

VIGERE, (quasi vim agere) *to be in strength or vigour, both in the natural and moral sense.* Vigere corporibus. Liv. Vigere animo. Cic. Leges vigent. Id. Apud eos venandi et equitandi laus viget. Id.—VIGESCERE, *to grow lively, brisk, or active.* Jam læti studio pedes vigescunt. Tibul.

2490. *Vigilantia. Diligentia.*

VIGILANTIA, (*from* vigil) *vigilance. It leaves nothing neglected.* Ut vos tutam tranquillamque fortunam traheretis, meâ perfeci vigilantiâ. Cic. Vigilantiam tuam tu mihi narras. Id.—DILIGENTIA, *says Popma,* est in deligendo singula, et discernendo. *It signifies diligence, that carefulness which does not omit the least thing. This word includes many meanings.* Ars demonstrat, ubi quæras, atque ubi sit illud quod studeas invenire: reliqua sunt in curâ, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantiâ, assiduitate, labore; complectar uno verbo, quo sæpè jam usi sumus, diligentiâ, quâ unâ virtute omnes virtutes reliquæ continentur. Cic.

2491. *Vigilare. Excubare.*

VIGILARE, *to watch, to sit up all night, to awake from sleep.* Vigilare ad multam noctem. Cic. Si quis ad frumenti acervum vigilat cum longo fuste. Hor. *Figuratively:* Vigilare pro re alterius. Cic.—EXCUBARE, *to lie out, to stand or keep sentry.* Excubare pro portis. Liv. Excubare in muris. Cæs. *Figuratively:* Ex quo intelligi potest curam Reipublicæ summè defendendæ jampridem apud nos excubare. Cic. Semper animo sic excubat, ut si nihil improvisum possit accidere. Id. In lecto vigilare possumus, non excubare.

2492. *Vindicare. Asserere.*

☞ VINDICARE, *to maintain the rights, to warrant.* Ita vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis. Liv. Vindicare se existimationi hominum, Cic., *To secure to one's-self the esteem of men.* In servitutem vindicari. Id. Vindicari in posterum diem, Liv., *To have the provisional possession granted till the next day.*—ASSERERE (*as we consider it in this place*) *is to secure a situation by claiming it.* Asserere se, Ovid., *To set one's-self at liberty.* Asserere aliquem manu, Ter., *To set one free.* Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem assereret, Liv., *He ordered Claudius, his client, to claim Virginia as his slave.*

2493. *Vindicare. Ulcisci.*

VINDICARE *does not always signify to avenge, because punishment is sometimes necessary to maintain the rights.* Vindicare *is especially said of the laws and magistrates.* Dolus malus legibus erat vindicatus. Cic. Maleficia vindicare. Id. Te valdè vindicavi, Id., *I have completely revenged the injury done to you.*—ULCISCI, *to revenge, to punish, is said of any person whatever.* Ultus est crudelitatem hujus victoriæ Sylla. Cic. Odi hominem et odero; utinam ulcisci possem; sed illum ulciscentur mores sui. Id. Ulcisci aliquem *also signifies to revenge the injury done to anybody.* Fratres cæsos ulcisci. Ovid. *So that* ulcisci aliquem *may signify to take revenge of, or in favour of one.*

2494. *Vindicta. Vindicatio. Vindiciæ.*

VINDICTA (*from Vindicius, the slave of Vitellius, who was publicly made free, for having discovered a conspiracy against the liberty of the Roman people in favour of Tarquinius their last king*) *is, properly, a rod which was laid on the head of a servant when he was made free.* Ille primùm dicitur vindictâ liberatus. Quidam vindictæ quoque nomen tractum ab illo putant: Vindicio ipsi nomen fuisse. Post illum observatum, ut qui ita liberati essent, in civitatem accepti viderentur. Liv. *Livy does not take this etymology upon himself. The magistrate struck gently, with a rod called* vindicta, *the man that was made free, turned him round in a circle, and, giving him a blow on the cheek, let him go, signifying that leave was granted him to go where he pleased.* Neque censu, neque vindictâ, neque testamento, liber factus est. Cic. *It also signifies vengeance.* Suscipere vindictam legis. Cic.—VINDICATIO, *an avenging.* Vindicatio est per quam vis et injuria, et omninò quod obfuturum est, defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsatur, et per quam peccata punimus. Cic.—VINDICIÆ, *the asserting or clearing a thing from controversy, a rejoinder at law, an enfranchisement.* Abjudicare vindicias. Liv. Vindicias postulare, Id., *To demand the provisional possession of a thing contested.* Vindicias secundùm libertatem dare, Id., *To decree in favour of freedom.*

2495. *Vinea. Vitis. Viticula. Vinetum.*

VINEA, *a vine-tree, a vineyard.* Vulpes altâ in vineâ appetebat uvam. Phæd. Imputata vinea. Hor. Pratis et vineis res rusticæ lætæ sunt. Id. Vinea pubescit. Virg.—VITIS, *a vine.* Propagatio vitium. Cic. Amicta vitibus ulmus. Hor. In censum referatur vinea quot vites habeat. Ulp.—VITICULA, *a little vine, a small vineyard.* At enim minora Dii negligunt, neque agellos singulorum, neque viticulas persequuntur. Cic.—VINETUM, *a soil full of vineyards.* Vineta et oliveta. Cic. Ad escam non expedit instituere vineta. Col. Vinetum *is a country planted with vines*; *and* vinea *is the vineyard of an individual.*

2496. *Vineæ. Pluteus. Crates. Testudo.*

VINEÆ, *says Livy,* instrumentum bellicum, lignis compactum, latum pedibus octo, altum septem, longum sexdecim, tectum duplici ligno, cratibusque contexitur; latera quoque vimine sepiuntur, ne saxorum ac telorum impetu perfringantur; extrinsecùs ne crementur, crudis ac recentibus coriis integuntur. Cùm plures fuerint, jun-

guntur ordine, sub quibus oppugnantes tutiùs ad muros subruendos pugnant. Vineæ, *says Justus Lipsius,* machinæ lignis et cratibus contextæ, ac terrâ adopertæ, quæ subjectis rotis impellebantur. Harum tecto muniti obsidentes vel murorum fundamenta subruebant ferro, vel arietem mœnibus incutiebant. Conductæ vineæ sunt, pugnatur acerrimè. Cic.—PLUTEUS, *or* Pluteum, *the cover or top of the gallery in which soldiers made their approaches, a shelter in the form of a turret over the heads of those who played the battering engines. There is this difference, according to some authors, that* Plutei erant similes illis appendiculis, quas ædificiis applicamus, et tectum in unam partem devexum habebant; Vineæ in utramque partem devexitatem tecti habebant. Semper hostibus spes victoriæ redintegrabatur, eò magis quòd deustos pluteos turrium videbant, nec facilè adire opertos ad auxiliandùm animadvertebant. Cæs. Adeòque (nix) pluteos ac vineas Romanorum operuerat, ut ea sola ignibus aliquotiès conjectis ab hoste etiam tutamentum fuerit. Liv.—CRATES, *a hurdle, a bundle of rods wattled together. which was covered with earth, to make a hiding-place for soldiers.* Ibi mediis ferè castris locus est conseptus cratibus, pluteisque et linteis contextus. Liv. Pluteos, cratesque et vineas suffodiendis muris expedire. Tac.—TESTUDO, *a shell-crab, or tortoise.* Scutis, *says Livy,* super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, tertiis magis et quartis, postremis etiam genu nixis, fastigiatam, sicut tecta ædificiorum sunt, testudinem faciebant. *And in another place,* Sublatis super capita scutis, continuatisque inter se testudine factâ subibant. Testudo *was also a warlike engine or fence, made of boards covered over with raw hides, to cover the pioneers and besiegers.* Reliquisque diebus turres ad altitudinem valli, falces, testudinesque parari ac facere cœperunt. Cæs.

2497. *Vinosus. Vinolentus. Vinarius. Potus. Temulentus.*

VINOSUS, *given to drinking, fond of wine.* Vini vinosus laudes cantabat Homerùs. Hor. Convivia vinosa, Ovid., *Repasts wherein a great deal of wine is drunk.*—VINOLENTUS, *that is drunk.* Inter sobrios bacchari vinolentus videtur. Cic. Medicamina vinolenta, Id., *Medicines made with wine.*—VINARIUS, *of or belonging to wine.* Vas vinarium. Cic. Crimen vinarium, Id., *A lawsuit begun on account of the tax on wine.*—POTUS, (*as we consider it in this place,*) *that is in drink, drunken.* Domum benè potus redierat. Cic. Adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis. Id.—TEMULENTUS, (*from* temetum, *strong wine*) *fuddled, cupshot.* Temulenta es. Ter. Medio diei temulentus. Tac. *Figuratively:* Gravibus oculis .... pressâ voce et temulentâ. Cic.

2498. *Vinum fugiens. Vinum evanescens.*

VINUM FUGIENS, *flat, dead wine, beginning to grow sour.* Qui vinum fugiens vendat sciens, debeatne dicere. Cic.—VINUM EVANESCENS, *decayed wine.* De vino aut salsamento putes loqui, quæ evanescunt vetustate. Cic.

2499. *Violentus. Vehemens.*

VIOLENTUS, *violent, fierce.* Quamvìs sis violentus et furens. Cic. Aper violentus. Ovid. Opes violentæ, Cic., *A power gotten by violence.* Tempestas violentissima. Id.—VEHEMENS (quasi vis men-

tis) *is taken in a good or bad sense; vehement, immoderate, impetuous, unruly.* Exordium dicendi vehemens, Cic., *A brisk exordium of a speech.* Litteræ isti à patre mittuntur vehementes. Id. Homo vehemens ac violentus. Id. Lupus vehemens. Hor. Vehemens in utramque partem es nimis, Ter., *You carry every thing to an extreme.* Violentus *goes as far as acts of violence*; vehemens *does not always do it.*

2500. *Virere. Virescere. Viridari. Vernare. Revirescere.*

VIRERE, *to be green.* Stagna virentia musco. Virg. Pectora felle virent. Ovid. Perpetuòque virens buxus. Id. *Figuratively:* Genua virent, Hor., *The knees are vigorous.* Adolescentia, quâ maximè viruit. Flor.—VIRESCERE, (*inchoative of* virere) *to wax green.* Injussa virescunt gramina. Virg. Ne de nihilo renata virescat copia rerum. Lucret. *Figuratively:* Virescit animi virtus. Gell.—VIRIDARI, *to be made green.* Nunc vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis. Ovid. Toro viridante consederat. Virg.—VERNARE, (*from* ver) *to grow, to be verdant at the approach of spring.* Vernat humus. Ovid. Indocili gutture vernat avis. Id. Cùm tibi vernarent dubiâ lanugine malæ. Mart. Bis floribus vernat Campania. Hor.—REVIRESCERE, (rursùm virescere) *to become or grow green again.* Silvæ læsæ revirescunt. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Res efferent sese, et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic., *One day matters will burst out again into a renewal of the war.*

2501. *Virgineus. Virginalis.*

VIRGINEUS, *virgin-like, of or belonging to a virgin.* Chorus virgineus. Ovid. Rubor virgineus. Virg.—VIRGINALIS, *maidenly, virginal.* Virginalis modestia. Cic. Virginalis habitus atque vestitus. Id. Homo virginali verecundiâ. Id.

2502. *Virgo. Puella.*

VIRGO, *an undefiled virgin.* Ego mihi sororem virginem ascisco, Cic., *I maintain that my sister is a virgin, without any defilement. Poets have used* virgo *in speaking of a young married woman.* At virgo infelix, tu nunc in montibus erras, Virg., *speaking of Pasiphäe, that was married and had already borne several children.*—PUELLA, *a wench, a girl, a young woman*; *it relates to the age.* Verba puellarum foliis leviora caducis. Ovid. Certè ego quæ fueram, te discedente, puella, protinùs, ut redeas, facta videbor anus. Id. *It is said in poetry of a young married woman.* Experta virum puella. Hor.

2503. *Viriliter. Viritim.*

VIRILITER, (*from* vir) *manly, manfully, courageously.* Fortuna ferenda viriliter. Ovid. Quod viriliter animoque magno fit, id dignum viro et decorum videtur. Cic.—VIRITIM, *man by man, from man to man.* Legem de agro Gallico et Piceno viritim dividendo tulit. Cic. Si quis viritim dimicare vellet, provocavit ad pugnam. Q. Curt. Rumor viritim percrebuit. Id.

2504. *Virtus. Fortitudo.*

VIRTUS *is a general word for expressing the strength of the soul to*

attain all that is good, whether any thing is to be undertaken or endured. Appellata est ex viro virtus. Cic. Virtus est affectio animi constans, conveniensque, laudabiles efficiens eos in quibus est. Id. Virtus in tempestate quieta est, et lucet in tenebris, et pulsa loco manet tamen, atque hæret in patriâ, splendetque per sese semper, nec alienis unquam, sordibus obsolescit. Id.—FORTITUDO *is the greatness of the soul, especially in bearing or enduring troubles or hardships.* Fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio, et laborum perpessio. Cic. Fortitudo est dolorum laborumque contemptio. Id. Fortitudo est animi affectio in adeundo periculo, et in labore ac dolore patiens. Id.

2505. *Vis. Vires.*

VIS *is said of strength in general.* Nostra omnis vis in animo et corpore sita est. Sall. Ingenii vis. Id. Defendere vim vi. Id. Vis consilii expers mole ruit suâ. Hor. *It expresses abundance.* Maxima vis auri et argenti. Cic. Vis *often expresses, in good authors, what modern philosophers express by the barbarous word* essentia, *the essence, or characteristic of a thing.* Vis rerum. Cic. Materia habet vim et naturam suam. Id.—VIRES *is only said of the strength of the body.* Cùm me deficere vires cœpissent. Cic. Vir maximis viribus. Id.

2506. *Viscera. Intestina. Ilia. Exta. Præcordia.*

VISCERA, *entrails in general, all the inward parts of any animal.* Heu quantum scelus est in viscera viscera condi, congestoque avidum pinguescere corpore corpus! Ovid. *Figuratively:* Ærarii viscera. Cic. Ex ipsis causæ visceribus. Id. Viscera montis. Virg. Viscera terræ, Lucret., *The depths of the earth.*—INTESTINA, (*from* intùs) *intestines, bowels, guts.* Reliquiæ cibi depelluntur tùm astringentibus se intestinis, tùm relaxantibus. Cic. Cùm graviter ex intestinis laborarem. Id. Mihi inanitate intestina murmurant, Plaut., *My belly cries Cupboard.*—ILIA *are properly the flanks, the part between the end of the ribs and the hips.* Ima ilia longo singultu tendunt. Virg. Ut aliquando ista ilia, quæ sunt inflata, rumpantur. Cic. Ilia ducere, Hor., *To be out of breath, to puff and blow*—EXTA, (*from* extare, *because they are in the upper part of the body*) *the chief entrails, as the heart, liver, lungs.* Puerorum extis Deos manes mactare. Cic. Pecudum extis moveri. Id.—PRÆCORDIA, (*from* præ *and* cor) *the midriff, or skin that parts the heart and lungs from the other entrails.* Exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membranis, quæ præcordia appellant, quia cordi prætenduntur. Plin. Cùm jam in præcordiis conceptam mortem contineret. Cic. *Figuratively:* Victis redit in præcordia virtus. Virg. Stolidæ præcordia mentis. Ovid. Aperit præcordia Liber, Hor., *Wine makes our thoughts and affections manifest.*

2507. *Visio. Visus. Visum.*

VISIO, *the act or faculty of seeing.* Falsâ visione ac specie moveri. Cic. Cui est visio falsi verique communis. Id. *Also a vision, a phantom.* Quas phantasias Græci vocant; nos sanè visiones. Quint.—VISUS, *the sense of sight.* Effugere visus alicujus. Ovid. Multa probabilia visum quemdam habent insignem et illustrem. Cic. *It is also said of a vision.* Nocturnus visus. Tac.—VISUM *is pro-*

perly an adjective; a vision, any thing set before one to behold. Visa somniantium. Cic. Visum imprimit et quasi signat in animo suam speciem. Id. Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori. Virg.

2508. *Vita. Victus.*

VITA, *life.* Vita brevis est. Cic. Vita corpore et spiritu continetur. Id. Tolerare vitam pomis agrestibus et profluente aquâ. Id. Vitæ *in Virgil is said of souls or ghosts.* Et ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas admoneat volitare cavâ sub imagine formæ. Virg.—VICTUS, *sustenance, things necessary to life.* Victum intelligimus consuetam degendi et vescendi rationem. Cic. Nunc planè nec victum, nec vitam ullam colere possum. Id. Vita victusque communis in amicis vigent maximè. Id. Victus tenuis, *living at a small expense, a frugal life.* Hominum vita multùm distat à cultu et victu bestiarum. Id.

2509. *Vitium. Vitiositas.*

VITIUM, *a blameable action proceeding from mental depravity, vice.* Quod per se ipsum vituperabile est, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto. Cic. Vitium *is opposed to* virtus. Præmia proposita sunt virtutibus, et supplicia vitiis. Cic. *Figuratively:* Vitium in oratione. Cic. Qui valetudinis vitio furunt. Id. Si nihil est in parietibus aut tecto vitii. Id.—VITIOSITAS, *viciousness, faultiness, habitual defect.* Vitiositas est habitus, aut affectio in totâ vitâ inconstans, et à se ipsâ dissentiens. Cic. Malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium. Id. Nihil in se vitii patitur religiosus, bonæque famæ cupidus adolescens; corrupti et perditi, vitiositas, et semper cupiditati servientis est. *G. D.*

2510. *Vitricus. Socer.*

VITRICUS, *a step-father, a name given by children to their mother's second husband.* Ad sepulturam corpus vitrici sui negat à me datum. Cic.—SOCER, *a father-in-law, a name given by a husband to his wife's father, or by a wife to her husband's father.* Ademit Albino soceri nomen mors filiæ. Cic.

2511. *Vivere. Vitam degere.*

VIVERE, *to live, to be alive.* Nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere. Cic. Ita vivere, ut non sit vivendum, miserrimum est. Id. Non spiritu, sed virtutis laude vivimus. Id. Vitam et arborem etiam dicimus vivere. Id.—VITAM DEGERE *is said of the course of one's life.* Quod reliquum est vitæ, in otio Rhodi degam. Cic. In egestate degere vitam. Id. Non verè vivit nisi qui cum virtute vitam degit. *G. D.*

2512. *Vivus. Vivax. Vividus. Vitalis.*

VIVUS, *living, that is alive.* Exturbari è numero vivorum. Cic. *It is also said of inanimate things.* Vivoque sedilia saxo. Virg. Flumen vivum. Liv. Dat de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivis, Cic., *He gives out of his own profits, without injuring the principal.*—VIVAX, *long-lived, vivacious.* Silva vivacis olivæ. Virg. Vivax cervus. Id. Vivacior hæres. Hor. Gratia sermonum vivax. Id.—VIVIDUS, *lively, quick, vigorous.* Bello vivida virtus. Virg. Vividum inge-

nium, Liv., *A noble mind.*—VITALIS, *belonging to life, that preserves life.* Ros vitalis, Cic., *speaking of the milk of wet-nurses.* Viæ vitales, Ovid., *The organs of respiration.* Aura vitalis, Virg., *The air which we breathe and live by. It is also said of a man who preserves life.* Ut sis vitalis metuo, Hor., *I fear you will not live long.* Tam immaturè magnum ingenium non est vitale. Sen.

2513. *Vix. Vixdum. Ægrè.*

VIX, *scarcely.* Ea lex vix, aut omninò non potest abrogari. Cic. —VIXDUM, *hardly, speaking of time.* Hæc omnia, vixdum jam cœtu nostro dimisso, comperi.—ÆGRE, (*from* æger) *with much ado, with difficulty, grievously.* Ut si quis ægrè ferat se pauperem esse. Cic. Ægrè rastris terram rimantur. Virg. Inveterata vitia ægriùs depelluntur. Cic. Eum propè esse vident, quò etiam carent ægriùs. Id.

2514. *Ultimùm. Ultimò.*

ULTIMUM, *for the last time.* Errabundi domos suas ultimùm illas visuri pervagantur. Liv.—ULTIMO, *at the last, lastly.* Ultimò templis compluribus dona detraxit. Suet. (loco *or* tempore *being understood.*)

2515. *Ultrò. Spontè.*

ULTRO *and* SPONTE, *of one's own accord, without being asked for it; with this difference, that* ultrò *is said of animate things only, and always of an action or thing happening beyond or against our expectation; whereas* spontè *is also said of inanimate things.* Beneficiis provocatus ultrò in contumelias erupit. Cic. Omnia ei ultrò pollicitus sum. Id. Nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultrò mihi Cæsar detulerit. Id. Ubi te aspexerit, narrabit ultrò quid velit. Plaut. Ignis consumptus suâ sponte extinguitur. Cic. Dulcemque spontè præstat benevolentiam. Phæd. Spontè *is properly the ablative of the obsolete word* spons (*from* spondeo). Nec spontè Antonii properatum. Tac.

2516. *Umbra. Umbraculum.*

UMBRA, *shade, darkness.* Sublustri noctis in umbrâ. Virg. Apta umbra pastoribus. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Umbras falsæ gloriæ sectari. Cic. Sub umbrâ Tribunitiâ delitescere. Id. Umbra veritatis, Plin., *The appearance of truth.*—UMBRACULUM, *a place to shade one in, a bower.* Lentæ texunt umbracula vites. Virg. *Ovid has used* umbraculum *to signify a parasol. Figuratively:* Doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum otioque non modò in solem et pulverem, sed in ipsum discrimen aciemque producere. Cic.

2517. *Umbræ. Manes. Lemures. Larvæ. Spectrum. Simulachra.*

UMBRÆ, *the shades or souls clothed with an aërial body, with a perfect likeness of the person whom they had belonged to when living, bearing even the marks of scars, &c. Æneas saw in the Elysian fields the* umbræ *sitting on the grass, eating and singing. Anchises knew Æneas again; embraces, sheds tears over him, and speaks to him. These souls did also inhabit the tombs. How they could be in two different places at the same time, it is hardly possible to explain.* At cantu commotæ Erebi de sedibus imis umbræ ibant tenues.... defunc-

taque corpora vitâ. Virg.—Manes, (*from the obsolete word* manus, *good*) *is properly an adjective.* Animæ manes. Hor. Manes *is sometime said of the infernal Gods.* Puerorum extis Deos manes mactare, Cic.: *sometimes the souls themselves and shades of the dead, who were supposed to have something divine.* Manes Acheronte remissos. Virg.—Lemures (quasi Remures, *from* Remus, *whose shade was said to appear to, and torment, Romulus during the night,*) *were restless and mischievous spirits that disturbed the repose of men during the night.* Nocturni lemures. Hor.—Larvæ, (quasi lar vagans) *walking mischievous ghosts, avenging phantoms sent from hell.* Larvæ hunc agitant senem. Plaut.—Spectrum, (*from the obsolete verb* spicere) *a spectre, a frightful phantom.* Spectris oculi feriuntur. Cic.—Simulachra, (*from* similis) *an image, figure, resemblance, or representation.* Falsaque sævarum ululare simulachra ferarum. Ovid. Simulachraque luce carentum. Virg. *These* simulacha *inhabited the vestibule of hell.*

2518. *Uncus. Aduncus. Reduncus. Curvus. Incurvus. Recurvus. Pandus.*

Uncus, (*from* uncus, *a hook*) *crooked or hooked at the end.* Unco non alligat anchora morsu. Virg. Retinaculum uncum, Stat., *An anchor.*—Aduncus, (quasi uncus ad nos, versùs nos) *properly, hooked towards us: it is taken in a more general sense.* Baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt. Liv. Nasus aduncus. Hor.—Reduncus, (retrò uncus) *crooked back or inwards.* Aliis adunca, aliis redunca. Plin. *It is used in a more general sense.* Rostrumque reduncum. Ovid.—Curvus, *bent into a round form, or like a wheel.* Curvæ falces. Virg. Curva littora. Id. *An old decrepit man is* curvus, *but not* uncus.—Incurvus, *properly, bowed down. It is used more generally.* Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis. Ter. Incurvum et leniter à summo inflexum bacillum. Cic.—Recurvus, *bowed or bent back.* Cornuque recurvum. Ovid. Pedes recurvi. Id.—Pandus, (*from* pandere) *bowed or bent inward or downward, in the middle.* Juga panda boum. Ovid. Pandus asellus, Id., *An ass whose back bends under the burthen.* Pandæ carinæ. Virg. Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta. Id. *A hooked nose is* nasus aduncus; *and a turned up nose is* nasus reduncus.

2519. *Undique. Undecunquè.*

Undique, *on every side, from all places or parts.* Concurritur undiquè ad istum Syracusas. Cic. Locus septus undiquè. Id.—Undecunque *expresses more, from what place or part soever.* Bellum undecunquè cum Annibale consulibus mandatum est. Liv.

2520. *Ungere. Linere. Linire.*

Ungere, *to smear, to anoint, to bedaub.* Ungi olivo. Hor. Unctus est, et accubuit. Cic.—Linere *and* Linire, *to besmear with something thick.* Linibant pice. Liv. Linit ora luto. Ovid. Auro sublimia tecta linuntur. Id. Cerâ spiramenta linunt. (apes.) Virg.

2521. *Unguentum. Nardus.*

Unguentum, (*from* ungere) *an essence, a liquid perfume.* Perfricare caput suum unguento. Cic. Nitere unguentis. Id. Funde

capacibus unguenta de conchis. Hor.—NARDUS, *nard, an Indian shrub.* Casias et nardi lenis aristas. Ovid. *It is often said of the ointment or perfume made of the nard.* Assyrioque nardo potamus uncti. Hor.

2522. *Unguis. Ungula.*

UNGUIS, *a nail of the fingers or toes in man; in birds or other flying animals, a claw or talon; in oxen, horses, cows, &c., a hoof.* Purgare ungues cultello. Hor. Prædamque unguibus ales projecit. Ovid. Si sanguis in interiore parte ungulæ est, extrema pars ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur. Col. *Figuratively:* De tenero ungui, Hor., *From his most tender years.* Carmen castigat ad unguem, Id., *He corrects his verses with all imaginable care; a metaphor taken from the marble-polishers, that try with passing their nails on their work, whether it is properly polished.*—UNGULA *is said of all animals with hoofs.* Cornu solido graviter sonat ungula. Virg. Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum. Id. *Plautus however says,* An tu invenire postulas quemquam coquum, nisi sit milvinis aut aquilinis ungulis? *Figuratively:* Toto corpore, atque omnibus ungulis, (*tooth and nail*) ut dicitur, contentioni vocis asserviunt. Cic. Injicere ungulas argento, Plaut., *To lay hands upon money.*

2523. *Vocare. Appellare. Nominare. Citare. Compellare.*

VOCARE, (*from* VOX) *to call to one, or for a thing.* Vocare ad arma. Cic. Vocare ad cœnam. Id. Vocare in judicium. Id. *It also signifies to name in calling.* Qui sapientes et haberentur et vocarentur. Cic. Quo nos vocabis nomine? Plaut. *Figuratively:* Italiam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas. Cic.—APPELLARE, *to name.* Appellare unamquamque rem suo nomine. Cic. Siderum nomen appellare. Id. *It also signifies to speak to.* Comiter unumquemque appellare. Cic. Quid agendum? Quis Deus appellandus est? Id.—NOMINARE, *to name, or mention the name for the sake of distinction.* Suo certo ac proprio vocabulo rem aliquam nominare. Cic. Nefas habent Mercurium nominare Ægyptii. Id.—CITARE, *to call or summon to appear, to cite.* Citare Senatum in forum. Cic. Testem in aliquâ re citare. Id. Auctores citare, Liv., *To quote authors.* Citavêre leges nefas; sed abstulit virtus parricidam, et facinus intrà gloriam stetit, Flor., *The laws called to trial the author of the crime; but his virtue saved him, and his parricide was as it were buried under the glory of his name.*—COMPELLARE, *to speak to or address one.* Ultrò verbis compellat amicis. Virg. Blandè compellare virum. Plaut. Sæpiùs nomine compellatum. Q. Curt.

2524. *Volare. Volitare. Convolare.*

VOLARE, *to fly, is said of all that have wings.* Sine pennis volare haud facile est. Plaut. Volat ille per aëra magnum remigio alarum. Virg. *Figuratively:* Volat ætas. Cic. Volat telorum vis. Liv. Jamque faces et saxa volant. Virg. Volare linteo, Catull., *To sail.*—VOLITARE, (*frequentative of* volare) *to fly about or up and down, to flutter.* Aves passim et liberè volitant. Cic. *Figuratively:* Volitare per ora virûm, Virg., *To have a great name.* Animus vacuus curâ atque labore volitat. Cic. Valebis apud hominem volitantem gloriæ cupiditate vir moderatus et constans. Id. Nec cessant variæ voces

volitare per aures. Lucret.—Convolare, (volare cum) *to fly together.* Convolant grues. Col. *Figuratively:* Convolârunt ex cunctâ Italiâ ad me revocandum. Cic. Tanquàm ad funus Reipublicæ convolant. Id.

2525. *Volens. Voluntarius. Ultroneus. Spontaneus.*

Volens, *willing, favourable.* Volenti animo aliquid agere. Sall. Pacem precibus exposcunt, uti volens, propitius suam semper sospitet progeniem. Liv.—Voluntarius, *that is of one's own accord, that is voluntary.* Multi ad te eunt voluntarii. Cic. Illa fuit oratio necessaria, hæc erit voluntaria. Id.—Ultroneus, *who does or says any thing of himself, of his own accord.* Suadetur deliberantibus; at ultronei admonentur. Sen. Quid interest ad mortem jussi eamus, an ultronei? Id.—Spontaneus *is not found in good writers; and it is without foundation that some dictionaries quote it as used by Cicero.* Nolens *may be opposed to* volens; voluntarius *to* necessarius *or* invitus; ultroneus, *to* jussus.

2526. *Volucris. Ales. Avis.*

Volucris, (*from* volare) *any winged creature: it is properly an adjective,* avis *or* bestia *being understood.* Obscœnæ volucres, Virg., *the Harpies.* Volucres videmus procreationis atque utilitatis suæ causâ fingere et construere nidos. Cic.—Ales, (*from* ala) *winged.* Equus ales, Ovid., *The horse Pegasus.* Ales avis. Cic. *It is especially said of large birds.* Canorus ales, Hor., *The swan.* Jovis ales, Virg., *The eagle. Figuratively:* Mæonii carminis ales, Hor., Homer.—Avis, *according to Varro, is particularly said of singing birds; as the blackbird, nightingale, &c. Hence originate these expressions:* Malâ avi, Hor., *Under bad auguries or omens.* Secundis avibus. Liv. Fluminea avis, Ovid., *The swan. It is taken in a more general sense.* Aves vagæ. Hor. *Pliny calls the bat* avis.

2527. *Volvere. Volutare. Pervolvere.*

Volvere, *to roll.* Saxum ingens volvunt alii. Virg. *Figuratively:* Complexio verborum quæ uno spiritu volvi potest, Cic., *that can be pronounced in one breath.*—Volutare, (*frequentative of* volvere) *to roll often, to wallow, to toss.* Volutari in luto. Cic. *Figuratively:* In omni dedecore volutari. Cic. In veteribus scriptis studiosè volutatus, Id., *One acquainted with, and that has read over and over again, ancient authors.*—Pervolvere, *to roll along or over.* Jam ego hunc in mediam viam provolvam, teque ibidem pervolvam in luto. Ter. *Figuratively:* In his pervolvatur animus, Cic., *Let the mind be continually employed about these matters.* Pervolvere auctores, Id., *To read authors over and over.* Pervolvere librum, Catull., *To peruse a book.*

2528. *Vomere. Evomere. Nauseare.*

Vomere, *to vomit or spew.* Tantum vini exhauseras, ut tibi necesse esset vomere postridiè. Cic. *Figuratively:* Purpuream vomit ille animam. Virg. Flammas ore vomit. Id. Vipereumque vomant nostro sub nomine virus. Mart.—Evomere, (vomere è) *to vomit up, to disgorge.* Hæc avis scribitur conchis se solere implere; easque cùm stomach calore concoxerit, evomere. Cic. *Figuratively:* Apud

quem evomat virus acerbitatis suæ. Cic.—NAUSEARE, (*from* ναῦς, navis) *to be sea-sick, to be ready to vomit.* Pauper conducto navigio æquè nauseat ac locuples. Cic. Lassus sum, et navi ùt vectus hùc sum, etiam nunc nauseo. Plaut. *Figuratively:* Nauseare aliquem, Cic., *To despise or scorn one, not to be able to bear him.*

2529. *Vorare. Devorare.*

VORARE, *properly, to eat without chewing.* Animalia, alia sugunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt. Cic. *Figuratively:* Nos hic voramus litteras cum homine mirifico, Cic., *Here we devour books, as it were; we run swiftly over them.*—DEVORARE *rises above the idea of* vorare; *to devour, to gobble up, to ingurgitate.* Os devoratum fauce cùm hæreret lupi. Phæd. *Figuratively:* Devorare omnem pecuniam non dubitavit. Cic. Libros devorare. Id. Paucorum dierum molestiam devorare. Id. Devorare stultitias hominum, Id., *To bear patiently with the follies of men.*

2530. *Vortex. Turbo.*

VORTEX, (*from* verto) *a whirlwind, a whirlpool.* Rapidus vorat æquore vortex. Virg. Unda æstuat vorticibus. Id. Volvit flumen vortices. Hor. Turbineus vortex. Ovid. *Figuratively:* Absorptus vortice amoris. Catul. Vortices dolorum. Cic.—TURBO, *a whirlwind, a boisterous wind.* Quâ data porta ruunt, et terras turbine perflant (venti). Virg. Gubernare navem in magnis turbinibus. Cic. *It is said of any thing turning, a rolling.* Turbinem versare. Cic. Quo turbine torqueat hastam. Virg. Præcipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi excutit. Id. *Figuratively:* Duo Reipublicæ turbines. Cic. Mentis turbo, Id., *Perturbation of mind.* Martis turbine agi, Ovid., *To be passionate for war.* Turbo, *says Apuleius,* ventus est qui repentinis flabris prosilit atque universa perturbat, vortex ille est, cùm torquetur humus arida, et ab infimo erigitur ad summum. Turbo *does not signify what we call a top, a gig; it would be a disgrace to Virgil's beautiful comparison:* Ceu quondam volitans sub vertere turbo.

2531. *Vota facere. Vota suscipere. Vota nuncupare.*

VOTA FACERE, *to wish, to desire earnestly that a thing may happen.* Vos et omnes boni vota faciebatis, ut Miloni uti virtute suâ liceret. Cic. Contrà Rempublicam vota faciebant. Id.—VOTA SUSCIPERE, *to bind one's-self by vows.* Deos Deasque precabantur, ut illis faustum iter, felixque pugna, matura ex hostibus victoria esset, et damnarentur ipsi votorum, quæ pro eis suscepissent. Liv.—NUNCUPARE VOTA, *to use solemn words. They called those words* vota nuncupata, *which were used by prætors, consuls, and generals setting off for their departments.* Cùm paludatus exisset, votaque pro imperio suo nuncupasset. Cic. *They were written* præsentibus multis.

2532. *Usquè. Tenùs.*

USQUE (*a preposition*) *signifies as far as, and is placed either before or after its case.* Usquè Romam è mari supero proficisci. Cic. Romam usque. Id. *It admits very well of another preposition, which in fact seems to be understood.* Ab ovo usque ad mala. Hor. Usque ab ultimo principio. Cic. Usque à pueris, Ter., *Even from childhood.*—TENUS, *up to, as far as, is always placed after its case.* La-

teri capulo tenùs abdidit ensem. Virg. Tauro tenùs, Cic., *As far as mount Taurus.* Pectoribus tenùs. Ovid. Cumarum tenùs. Cic. Lumborum tenùs. Id. *Grammarians observe that* tenùs, *used with a word expressing a thing double, as the eyes, ears, &c., requires that substantive to be put in the genitive case.* Aurium tenùs. Quint. Crurum tenùs. Id. Tenùs *denotes a proximity, a contact more immediate than* usquè. *It must besides be observed that* tenùs *is not said of time;* hyeme tenùs *would be bad Latin.*

2533. *Usquè. Semper.*

Usque, (*an adverb*) *always, continually, to this very time, all along.* Mihi quidem usquè curæ erit, quid agas. Cic. Usquè opperior. Plaut. Usquène valuisti? Ter. Usquè laborat, Id., *She is still at work.*—Semper, *always, at all times, for ever.* Rectè ego semper fugi has ineptias. Ter. Quod semper movetur id æternum est. Cic. Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt. Virg. *If we would say, We must always prefer duty to pleasure,* semper *is the proper word: but, I always will fulfil my duty, must be expressed by* usquè.

2534. *Usucapio. Ususfructus. Possessio.*

Usucapio, (*from* usus *and* capere) *the enjoying of a thing during a continuance of the time fixed by law, a prescription.* Usucapio fundi, hoc est, finis sollicitudinis ac periculi litium, non à patre relinquitur, sed à legibus. Cic.—Ususfructus, (*from* uti *and* frui) *the use or profit of which is another's, as in farming of lands.* Ususfructus jus est alienis rebus utendi, fruendique, salvâ rerum substantiâ. Ulp. Usumfructum omnium bonorum suorum Cæsenniæ legat, ut frueretur unà cum filio. Cic.—Possessio *is the general word for possession, the enjoying.* Antiquiorem Dejotaro fuisse laudem et gloriam, quàm regnum et possessiones suas. Cic. Hodiè in libertatis possessionem pedem ponimus. Id. Possessio fiduciaria, Id., *The enjoying of a thing upon trust, so as to be restored again. Proprietorship and possession must not be used promiscuously; for the one may exist without the other.*

2535. *Usurpare. Nuncupare.*

Usurpare, (quasi in usum capere) *to use, to make use of.* Ut Solonis dictum usurpem. Cic. Pœnam aliquam usurpare in improbos., Id.—Nuncupare, (nomen capere) *to declare, to use the words prescribed by custom or by rites.* Quem Julia gens auctorem sui nominis nuncupat. Liv. Illud quod erat à Deo natum, nomine ipsius Dei nuncupabant, ut, cùm fruges Cererem appellamus. Cic. Ad decus imperii Romani pertinet Pompeii Magni titulos omnes.... nuncupare. Plin. Ex duodecim tabulis satis erat præstari ea quæ essent linguâ nuncupata, Cic., *It was enough, by the laws of the twelve tables, to make good to the buyer what had been declared to him by word of mouth.*

2536. *Usurpare. Usucapere.*

Usurpare, (*synonymous with* usucapere) *to usurp, to put one's-self in possession of another man's property.* Non ut aliquid ex hujus bonis usurparet, sed ut, &c. Cic.—Usucapere, *to make a thing one's own through long possession, or by possession and use.* Nihil mor-

tales à Diis immortalibus usucapere possunt, Cic., *Mortals cannot avail themselves of prescription against the Gods.*

2537. *Uterus. Vulva.*

UTERUS, *the belly of a woman with child.* Gravidum uterum intuens, Tac., *Considering she was with child.* Gravitas mihi tendebat uterum, *says Alcmena in Ovid. It is said of the cavity of the belly.* Uterumque armato milite complent, Virg., *speaking of the Trojan horse.*—VULVA, *the matrix or womb, chiefly in animals.* Vulvam ex porcâ in deliciis habuêre Romani. Plin. Nil vulvâ (suis) pulchrius amplâ. Hor.

2538. *Uti. Abuti. Frui. Potiri.*

UTI, *to have the use of, either in a good or a bad part.* Commoda quibus utimur. Cic. Valetudine uti minùs commodâ. Id. Invidiâ minore uti. Plaut.—ABUTI, *to put to a contrary use, to make an improper use.* In prologis scribendis operam abutitur. Ter. Ut ignoratione tuâ ad hominis miseri salutem abuterer. Id. *It is also used in a good part.* Nos elephantorum acutissimis sensibus, nos sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram abutimur. Cic.—FRUI *is said of an agreeable and complete enjoyment.* Frui beneficiis atque honoribus. Cic. Laboro nihil, atque optimis rebus fruor. Phæd. Id cujusque est proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur. Cic. Sapiens jocis et lusu utitur, stultus fruitur; ille jocatur ut non deficiat à labore, hìc tantùm ut delectetur. *G. D.*—POTIRI, (*from* potis) *to possess, to be master of.* Si etiam non abundè potitur, non omninò caret. Cic. Omni Macedonum gazâ potitus est Paulus. Id. Utimur ad commoditatem; fruimur ad delectationem; usui est ager, domus; abusui, vinum. *G. D.*

2539. *Utròbique. Utrinquè. Utròque.*

UTROBIQUE, *on both sides and parts, when there is no motion.* Cùm non liceret mihi nullius esse, quia utròbique magnos inimicos habebam. Cic. Eadem veritas utròbique est. Id.—UTRINQUE, *on both sides, on both parts, for the question* undè. Principes utrinquè pugnam ciebant. Liv. Virtus est medium vitiorum, et utrinquè reductum. Hor.—UTROQUE, *to both sides or parts, for the question* quò. Hinc Syriam, indè Delum: utròque citiùs, quàm vellemus, cursum confecimus. Cic.

2540. *Vulgaris. Vilis. Solitus.*

VULGARIS, (*from* vulgus) *vulgar.* Vulgare amici nomen. Phæd. Mitto hasce vulgares artes, coquos, pistores, &c. Cic. Sermone vulgari disputare. Id. Commendatio non vulgaris. Id.—VILIS, *vile, cheap, that can be got at a low rate or price.* Vilia poma. Hor. Vilis annona. Cic. *Figuratively: abject, despicable.* Vilis vobis honor meus. Cic.—SOLITUS, *wont, ordinary.* Labori solito finem imponere. Ovid. Sol rubet solito magis. Liv. Vulgaris *may be opposed to* excellens; vilis, *to* pretiosus; solitus, *to* rarus.

2541. *Vulgò. Vulgariter.*

VULGO, 1. *Every where, commonly.* Assyrium vulgò nascetur amomum. Virg. Ejusmodi tempus erat, ut homines vulgò interfice-

rentur. Cic. Adversùs quæ tela quosque viros pugnandum esset pavidi vulgò cernebant. Liv. 2. *Indistinctly, every body.* Ad prandium vocare num crimen est? minimè; sed vulgò, passim: quid est vulgò? universos. Cic. 3. *Publicly.* Vulgò ostendere ac proferre aliquid. Cic. 4. *Vulgarly, ordinarily.* Vulgò homines illud inquirunt. Cic. Vulgò hominum opinio socium me adscribit tuis laudibus. Id. Vulgò an rarò evenire soleat. Id.—Vulgariter, *of the common sort.* Hæc ad te eò pluribus scripsi, ut intelligeres me non vulgariter, nec ambitiosè, sed ut pro homine intimo ac mihi pernecessario scribere. Cic. *Cicero has used* vulgò *in the same sense:* Attalus homo pecuniosus, nec vulgò.

FINIS.

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